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7.

BEAN'S

HISTORY AND DIRECTORY

— OF —

NEVADA COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA.

**CONTAINING A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, WITH
SKETCHES OF THE VARIOUS TOWNS AND MINING
CAMPS, THE NAMES AND OCCUPATION OF
RESIDENTS; ALSO, FULL STATISTICS
OF MINING AND ALL OTHER
INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES.**

COMPILED BY EDWIN F. BEAN.

NEVADA.

PRINTED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,

1887.

SHEET POSTERS, LETTER HEADS, CIRCULARS, CARDS.

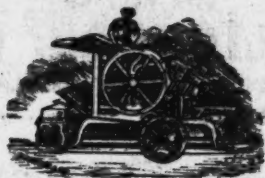
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STEAM PRINTERS

AND

STATIONERS,

42 AND 44 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

SACRAMENTO



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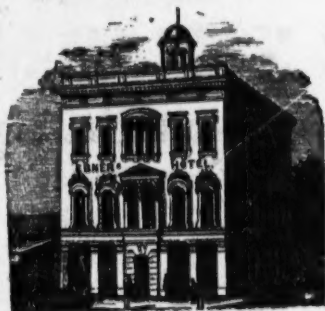
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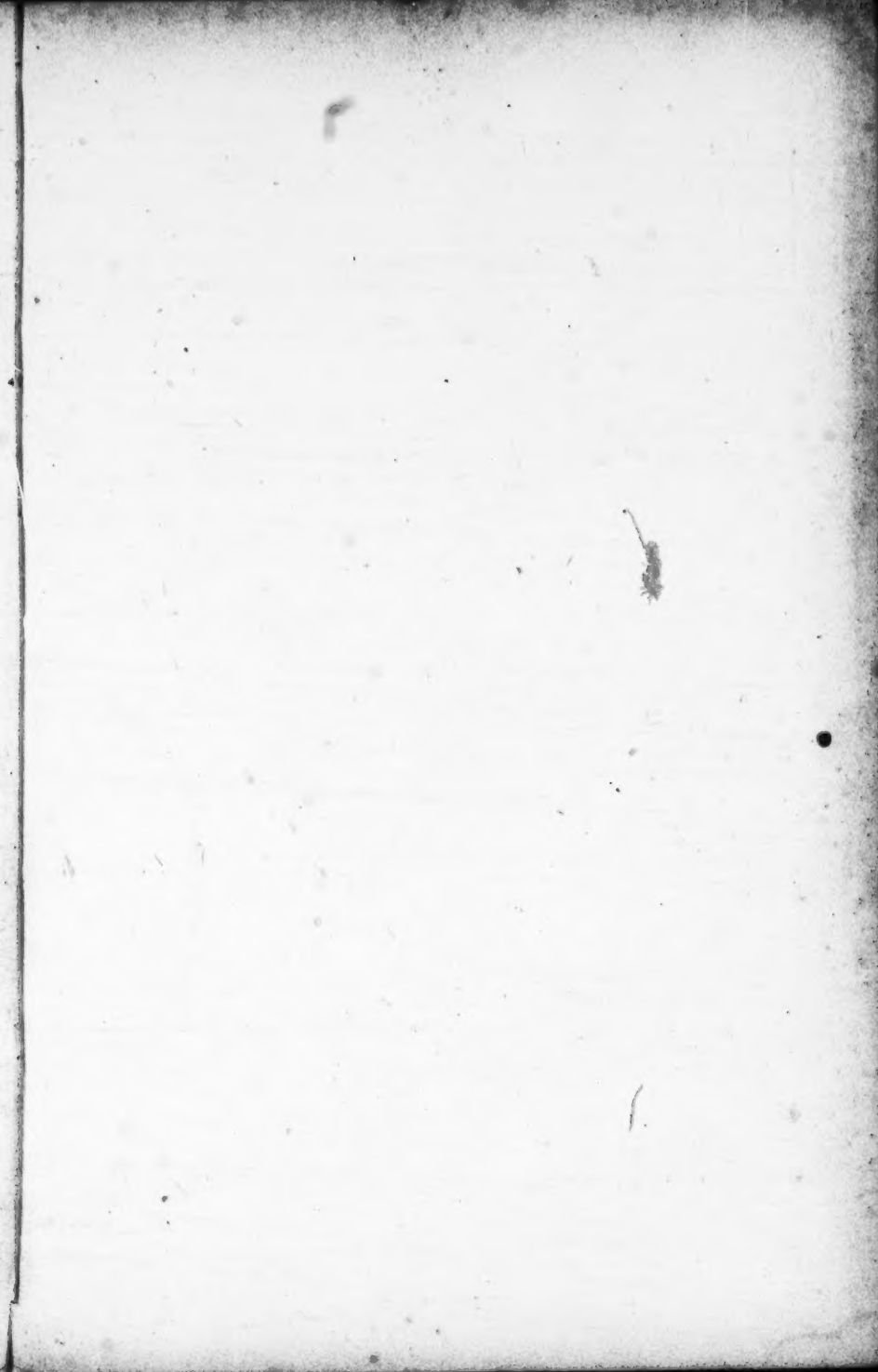
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INTRODUCTORY.

The size and importance of Nevada among the mining counties of California; its mines of gold of enormous product, eclipsing all others in the world; its extensive gravel ranges, in which lies imbedded wealth to enrich the nation; its thousand ledges of gold-bearing rock that stripe its territory, inviting the capital of other lands, and which are destined at no distant day to cause its valleys and mountains to resound with the din and clatter of machinery; its fertile soil on which can be grown all the productions of the temperate zone; its perfect adaptability to the production of the generous wines that are to rival those of France and Hungary; its vast extent of surface that entices the agriculturist to come and clothe its hill sides with orchards and vineyards; its nearness to the great Pacific railway, rendering it accessible to the commerce and travel of the world, and the attention it is attracting among the scientific and moneyed circles of the globe—all these would seem to call for some compendious exhibit of its boundless resources, its products and its prospects. Accordingly, the task has been undertaken, and the result may be found in the following pages. Therein are contained a concise history of the county, as full as the limits of the volume would allow; an account of all the notable mines, their location, yield, etc., as far as can be ascertained; of the canals of the county, cost of construction, capacity, etc.; statistics of every branch of industry; besides a complete directory of the county. To the citizens of Nevada county the following pages will be of interest, presenting as they do in preservable shape, the evidence of the wealth and material resources of a portion of the earth's surface, which they call "home," and which is unexcelled by any other portion of like extent on the habitable globe; and as a work of reference for business men generally, I flatter myself, it must prove to be of far greater value than its cost.

To E. G. Waite I am indebted for the history of the county and other valuable contributions for the work. Much valuable information has been obtained from two historical sketches of the county written by Hon. A. A. Sargent, one published in a Directory of the county by Brown & Dallison in 1856, the other in a Directory of Nevada, published by H. B. Thompson in 1861; also, from W. S. Byrne, Esq., and his Directory of Grass Valley, published in 1865. To Judge Frank Tilford I am indebted for the sketch of Meadow Lake township, and to Captain E. W. Roberts for the sketch of Rough and Ready. Other gentlemen have contributed new facts, whose names will appear in the history as it comes from the pen of the writer.

EDWIN F. BEAN.

NEVADA, 1867.

STATE OFFICERS.

[Terms expire first Monday in December, 1867.]

		RESIDENCE.	SALARY.
FREDERICK F. LOW	Governor	Yuba	\$7,000
T. N. MACHIN	Lieutenant Governor	Mono	4,000
B. B. REDDING	Secretary of State	Sacramento	4,000
GEORGE OULTON	Controller	Siskiyou	4,000
R. PACHECO	Treasurer	San Luis Obispo	4,000
J. G. McCULLOUGH	Attorney General	Mariposa	4,000
J. F. HOUGHTON	Surveyor General	Sacramento	3,000
JOHN SWETT	Supt. Public Instruction	San Francisco	3,000
GEO. S. EVANS	Adjutant General	Sacramento	3,000
O. M. CLAYES	State Printer	San Joaquin	Fees.
W. D. HARRIMAN	Clerk Supreme Court	Placer	Fees.
W. C. STRATTON	State Librarian	Sacramento	2,500

JUSTICES SUPREME COURT.

	RESIDENCE.	SALARY.
JOHN CURREY	Solano	\$6,000
LORENZO SAWYER	San Francisco	6,000
A. L. RHODES	Santa Clara	6,000
O. L. SHAFTER	San Francisco	6,000
S. W. SANDERSON	El Dorado	6,000

Regular terms held at Sacramento on first Monday in January, April, July and October.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara. Pablo de la Guerra, Judge.	9th. Shasta, Siskiyou and Trinity. E. Garter, Judge.
2d. Tehama, Butte, Plumas and Lassen. Warren T. Sexton, Judge.	10th. Sutter, Yuba, Colusa and Sierra. Isaac S. Belcher, Judge.
3d. Alameda, Monterey, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz. Sam'l B. McKee, Judge.	11th. El Dorado, Amador and Calaveras. S. W. Brockway, Judge.
4th. Northern part of San Francisco. E. D. Sawyer, Judge.	12th. Southern part of San Francisco and San Mateo. Orville C. Pratt, Judge.
5th. San Joaquin and Tuolumne. Jos. M. Cavis, Judge.	13th. Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus and Tulare. J. M. Bondurant, Judge.
6th. Sacramento and Yolo. John H. McKune, Judge.	14th. Nevada and Placer. Thomas B. McFarland, Judge.
7th. Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Solano, Sonoma and Lake. J. B. Southard, Judge.	15th. San Francisco and Contra Costa. S. H. Dwinelle, Judge.
8th. Klamath, Del Norte and Humboldt. Walter S. Brock, Judge.	16th. Mono, Alpine, Inyo and Kern. Theron Reed, Judge.

NEVADA COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

THOMAS B. MCFARLAND.....	DISTRICT JUDGE.
A. C. NILES.....	COUNTY JUDGE.
JOHN CALDWELL.....	DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JOHN I. CALDWELL.....	DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
R. H. FARQUHAR.....	CLERK, ex officio AUDITOR.
G. K. FARQUHAR.....	DEPUTY CLERK.
E. F. SPENCE.....	TREASURER.
E. F. BEAN.....	ASSESSOR.
C. E. MULLOY, A. F. MASON.....	DEPUTY ASSESSORS.
CHARLES BARKER.....	COLLECTOR.
W. J. ORGAN, J. M. DAYS, H. A. ASHBURN, } E. F. BEAN, A. F. MASON, C. E. MULLOY, }	DEP. COLLECTORS.
J. C. GARBER.....	RECORDER.
IRA STANLEY, W. H. H. COFFMAN, G. H. FERRE,...	DEP. REC'S.
R. B. GENTRY.....	SHERIFF.
R. B. PATTEN.....	UNDER SHERIFF.
A. W. POTTER, STEVE VENARD.....	DEPUTY SHERIFFS.
H. S. BRADLEY.....	SURVEYOR.
WM. C. STILES.....	CORONER.
W. W. COZZENS.....	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
G. K. FARQUHAR.....	DEPUTY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
M. S. DEAL.....	SUPT. COMMON SCHOOLS.
R. M. HUNT.....	COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

The terms of the elected officers will expire on the first Wednesday in March, 1868.

SUPERVISORS.

JONATHAN CLARK, President.....	First District.
J. J. DORSEY.....	Second District.
J. B. JOHNSON.....	Third District.

COURTS.

District Court, 14th Judicial District.—Regular terms held at Court House, Nevada City, first Monday in March, June, September and December. Hon. T. B. McFarland, Judge; John Caldwell, Attorney; R. H. Farquhar, Clerk; G. K. Farquhar, Deputy; R. B. Gentry, Sheriff; A. W. Potter, Deputy.

County Court.—Regular terms held at Court House, Nevada City, first Monday in February, May, August and November. Hon. A. C. Niles, Judge; John Caldwell, Attorney; R. H. Farquhar, Clerk; R. B. Gentry, Sheriff.

Probate Court.—Terms on first Monday in each month, at Court House, Nevada City. Hon. A. C. Niles, Judge; R. H. Farquhar, Clerk.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Nevada Township.—Justices—John C. Palmer, John Kendall. Constables—Jos. B. Gray, John H. Gray.

Grass Valley.—Justices—W. S. Byrne, M. P. O'Connor. Constables—J. Allison, John D. Meek.

Rough and Ready.—Justices—William Curran, E. L. Melbourne. Constables—Lucius Pomeroy, John Perkenpine.

Bridgeport.—Justices—Moses F. Holt, George B. Newell. Constables—Robert Huckins, J. A. Ross.

Bloomfield.—Justices—Levi Ayres, W. C. Carter. Constables—G. F. Hutchinson, E. H. Henry.

Eureka.—Justices—John H. Young, J. W. C. Coleman. Constables—O. A. Pierce, J. C. Eastman.

Washington.—Justices—Geo. Roberts. Constables—A. G. Henderson, E. J. Markhand.

Meadow Lake.—Justices—J. E. Jones, D. E. Sykes. Constables—Steve Venard.

Little York.—Justices—R. McGoun. A. P. Schutt. Constables—Milt. Combs, John Fuller.

U. S. REVENUE OFFICERS.

S. B. Davenport, Deputy United States Collector. Office in Masonic Building, Commercial street, Nevada City.

J. B. Richmond, Deputy United States Assessor. Office in Masonic Building, Commercial street, Nevada City.

W. H. Davidson, Deputy United States Marshal. Office at National Exchange Hotel, Nevada City.

POST OFFICES.

Following is a list of the Postoffices of the county, with the name of the Postmasters, and the salaries of those we have been able to obtain. Nevada and Grass Valley are rated as second class offices; North San Juan and Moore's Flat as fourth class, and the others belong to the fifth class:

Nevada City.....	F. G. Guild..	\$3,200
Grass Valley.....	D. B. Nye....	2,200
North San Juan....	R. Loughhead..	370
Moore's Flat.....	S. Caldwell....	190
French Corral.....	S. B. Caswell..	100
Little York.....	N. Dodge....	71
Rough and Ready..	S. H. Sheffield..	68
Washington.....	A. F. Mason....	64
Sweetland.....	Wm. Menger....	57
North Columbia...	Levi Ayres....	52
Omega.....	A. C. Henniken..	48
Patterson.....	M. W. Martin....	33
Painville.....	J. M. Quile....	16
Meadow Lake.....	M. W. Wilson....	..
Red Dog.....	W. F. Heydlauf..	..
Indian Springs....	H. L. Hatch....	..
North Bloomfield..	Caleb Nash....	..

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Nevada county is entitled by law to sixteen Notaries Public. The following are the names of those officers, with their places of residence, on the 1st of January, 1867:

John I. Caldwell.....	Nevada City
John Caldwell.....	Nevada City
Thomas P. Hawley.....	Nevada City
A. A. Sargent.....	Nevada City
L. W. Williams.....	Nevada City
John C. Deuel.....	Grass Valley
E. W. Roberts.....	Grass Valley
W. K. Spencer.....	Grass Valley
John M. Abbott.....	Meadow Lake
Edwin Fowler.....	Meadow Lake
H. G. Rollins.....	Meadow Lake
D. E. Sykes.....	Meadow Lake
J. E. Squire.....	Meadow Lake
Wm. M. Eddy.....	French Corral
J. B. Johnson.....	North San Juan
O. P. Stidger.....	North San Juan

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

Nevada City is the headquarters of the Fifth Infantry Regiment, Fourth Brigade of the National Guard of California. The Regiment was organized on the 25th of August, 1866, under the law passed that year, with the following officers :

Field and Staff.	Grade.	Commissioned.	Residence.
N. W. KNOWLTON.	Colonel	August 25, 1866 . . .	Nevada
C. M. KOPP	Lieutenant Colonel.	August 25, 1866 . . .	Dutch Flat
REUBEN LEECH	Major	August 25, 1866 . . .	Grass Valley
E. G. WAITE	Adjutant	September 22, 1866 .	Nevada
E. F. SPENCE	Assistant Surgeon . .	September 22, 1866 .	Nevada
G. SCHMITBURG	Quartermaster	September 22, 1866 .	Nevada
I. N. WALLING	Sergeant Major	September 22, 1866 .	Rough and Ready . .
A. W. POTTER	Quartermaster Serg.	September 22, 1866 .	Nevada

COMPANIES.

GRASS VALLEY UNION GUARD—Company A. E. W. Roberts, Captain; John D. Meek, First Lieutenant; William Rule, Second Lieutenant.

NEVADA LIGHT GUARD—Company B. J. A. Lancaster, Captain; M. S. Deal, First Lieutenant; Joseph R. English, Second Lieutenant.

LITTLE YORK UNION GUARD—Company C—You Bet. Wm. Cuvillie, Captain; Arthur Keeler, First Lieutenant; F. A. King, Second Lieutenant.

AUBURN GRAYS—Company D—Auburn, Placer county. S. B. Woodin, Captain; W. H. Hubbard, First Lieutenant; E. L. Craig, Second Lieutenant.

HOWELL ZOUAVES—Company E—Grass Valley. J. H. Stebbins, Captain; Robert Flanders, First Lieutenant; Charles S. Wells, Second Lieutenant.

PACIFIC GUARD—Company F—Dutch Flat, Placer county. S. Wardner, Captain; J. T. Staples, First Lieutenant; Thomas Teaff, Second Lieutenant.

YANKEE JIMS RIFLES—Company G—at Yankee Jims, Placer county. John Keiser, Captain; J. C. Parsons, First Lieutenant; S. M. Jamison, Second Lieutenant.

YUBA LIGHT INFANTRY—Company H—at Camptonville, Yuba county. J. P. Brown, Captain; J. G. McLellan, First Lieutenant; J. R. Rideout, Second Lieutenant.

QUARTZ MINING LAWS.

The quartz miners of Nevada county were the first to perceive the necessity of some general regulations to govern the location and holding of ledges, differing from those that had been adopted by the placer and river miners. For this purpose, a convention of the quartz miners of the county was called, which met at Nevada early in the fall of 1852, and was attended by parties interested from all parts of the county. At this meeting, a full discussion and interchange of opinion was had, as to the character of regulations needed, and a committee was appointed to draft the laws, with instructions as to the size of the claims, the amount of work to be done to hold them, etc. The convention then adjourned to meet on the 20th of December following, and invited all the quartz miners of the county to attend. At the adjourned meeting the committee presented their report, and the appended laws were adopted. These have proved eminently satisfactory, never having been changed or abrogated, and have been respected and enforced by the courts of the State. It was the first attempt, so far as we are aware, to lay the foundation of a code of quartz mining laws; and although they do not, and were never intended to, provide for every case that may arise in practice, they are the basis of the quartz mining customs that have obtained the force of law on this coast:

ARTICLE 1. The jurisdiction of the following laws shall extend over all quartz mines and quartz mining property within the county of Nevada.

ART. 2. Each proprietor of a quartz claim shall hereafter be entitled to one hundred feet on a quartz ledge or vein; and the discoverer shall be allowed one hundred feet additional. Each claim shall include all the dips, angles and variations of the vein.

ART. 3. On the discovery of a vein of quartz, three days shall be allowed to mark and stake off the same, in such manner, by name of the owner and number of the claim, or otherwise, as shall properly and fully identify such claims. Parties having claims may cause a map or plan to be made, and a copy filed with the Recorder, if deemed requisite, to more particularly fix the locality.

ART. 4. Work to the extent of one hundred dollars in value, or twenty days faithful labor, shall be performed by each company holding claims, within thirty days from the date of recording the same, as provided for in Article sixth of these laws; and the duly authorized representative of a company making oath that such money has been expended, or that such labor has been performed, shall be entitled to a certificate from a County Recorder or Deputy, guaranteeing undisputed possession of said claim for the term of one year; and for a like sum of money or amount of labor expended or performed within the first twenty days of each succeeding year, duly acknowledged as herein named, shall entitle the claimants or company, from year to year, to further certificates of undisputed proprietorship and possession; and a company having a mill contracted for in good faith, to the amount of five thousand dollars, for the working of its claim or claims, the proper representative of the company making oath of the same shall be entitled to receive from said County Recorder a title deed to said claim or claims, guaranteeing to the claimants or company, their successors and assigns, undisputed possession and proprietorship forever under these laws; provided, that nothing in this Article shall be, at any time, inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

ART. 5. Whenever the requisite amount of money or labor, as provided for in Article fourth, has not been expended within thirty days from the adoption of these laws, the claim or claims thus neglected shall be considered abandoned, and subject to be relocated by any other party or parties.

ART. 6. Any person, a citizen of the United States, or any person having taken the necessary steps to become a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to hold one quartz claim as provided for in Article first, and as many more as may be purchased in good faith, for a valuable consideration, for which certificates of proprietorship shall be issued by the County Recorder.

ART. 7. The regularly elected County Recorder of Nevada county shall serve as Recorder for this county in quartz claims, authenticating his acts by the county seal; he shall appoint as his Deputy such person for Grass Valley as may be elected by the district of Grass Valley; and he shall pass his records to his successor.

ART. 8. The fees of the Recorder and Deputy shall be the same as the statute fees for recording per folio.

ART. 9. No title to a claim hereafter taken up, or purchased, shall be valid unless recorded in the books of the aforesaid County Recorder or Deputy within ten days of its location or purchase.

Passed December 20th, 1852, at Nevada, California.

HISTORICAL SKETCH
—OF—
NEVADA COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA.

~~~~~  
BY E. G. WAITE.  
~~~~~

DECLARATORY.

The part I am to contribute to the sketch of Nevada county makes no pretension to the dignity of a history. The limited space and time by which I am circumscribed, beside the scope and object of the work of which the sketch is, to form a part, would preclude the possibility of a complete history of Nevada county, did no other obstacle prevent. Indeed, to write a full history of our county would involve, in a great degree, the history of the State of California. I am not called to so broad a field of enterprise. Yet I hope, in a humble way, to aid the future historian by gathering up the scattered fragments of history and placing them in a concise and presentable shape for his use.

Although I see the moving events of a grand drama, which tells how a mountainous wilderness was conquered in spite of its manifold obstacles, and made to become, in a few brief years, the abode of civilization and refinement, and to contribute more wealth to the nation than any like portion of its territory; although the theme is inspiring and tempting to the pen, be mine the lot to tell in the briefest way, the order of the most prominent events as they have occurred; give some account of the appearance of the country that man has subdued from nature; collect such

memorials as I may of the autochthons of the soil; and, in short, present such facts bearing upon various subjects as may be of interest to the general reader.

DESCRIPTION.

Nevada county, California, extends from near the eastern edge of the Sacramento valley to the top of the Sierra Nevada, and, in general terms, has for its northern boundary the Middle Yuba, and its southern Bear river. Its area is about 1,200 square miles, or about the size of the State of Rhode Island; and few parts of the United States can compare with it for variety of scenery or climate. Its highest elevation reaches to over 8,000 feet, while its lowest is but a few feet above the level of the ocean. The upper region is covered with snow more than half the year, and at the foot hills snow or frost is comparatively unknown. Several deep channels cut the county longitudinally, in which flow the rivers and streams from the high Sierra. These, with their tributary canons and gorges, are intervened by high and oftentimes precipitous ridges, the main ones running at right-angles with the mountain chain. As is natural, sheltered, sunny spots occur frequently among these ridges and deep depressions where the productions of a warm climate are grown to perfection, and the grape and the fig are cultivated generally on all exposures to an altitude of two thousand five hundred feet.

No large valleys of arable land are found in Nevada county. The largest do not comprise above a few hundred acres, and even these are rare. The entire soil is of a reddish ferruginous, ochre, or gray color, and consists of side-hill or table land. It is, under favorable circumstances, however, highly productive, and is yet to develop agricultural wealth equal to any other portion of the world.

When first seen by Americans, Nevada county presented the appearance of a rough mountain region, clothed in the upper part with forests of pine, oak, spruce, fir, and other trees, intermixed with manzanita, chamiso, privet, and several other varieties of shrubs in places. The timbered region extended from the summit down to about an elevation of fifteen hundred feet, when the trees became stunted, and new varieties of pine began to appear, while scrubby shrubs became more prevalent. Occasionally a small valley of grass was seen among the hills, and near the summit were many small lakes, clear and cold. It was a wild, romantic region, the lowermost half inhabited by a few hundred Diggers, a subsequent acquaintance with whom has shown to be a harmless and inoffensive people in the lowest stage of development.

Such was the general aspect of the country now comprised within the limits of Nevada county, when the hordes of adventurous Americans,

excited by the reports of discoveries of gold in California, came pouring over the Sierra Nevada, and swarmed along the rich streams and over the undeveloped hills of this region.

HISTORICAL.

Probably the first settlement ever made within the boundaries of Nevada county was between the Anthony House and Bridgeport, and called Rose's Corral, from the trader who built an adobe building there in the Summer of 1848. But, it is probable mining was done to a limited extent shortly before that time low down on the Yubas, and during the same Summer a few whites had penetrated as far as the middle region of the county. In 1849, with the great influx of population, came crowds of miners, who spread rapidly over the territory of Nevada county, as far up as Washington, even as early as in the Spring. A few men worked on the Middle Yuba, and on the South Yuba during the early part of the Summer of 1849, and some with good success.

A store was established in August, of the same year, on a point of land that overlooks Bear river, near the mouth of Greenhorn, on the old Truckee trail, by an Oregonian named Findley. The object of establishing the post was to trade with the emigrants, and for a time it was the only store between Bear river and Salt Lake at which emigrants could obtain supplies. Here bacon was sold for two dollars a pound, and shoe tacks at ten cents apiece. Brooks & Peasley became successors to Findley, keeping up the store, and it may as well be observed, the prices also.

In September of 1849, David Boyer established himself in Rough and Ready township, at White Oak Springs, where he traded with the Indians, who dwelt there in considerable numbers. They had learned to collect gold, which they spent with an abandon scarcely excelled by the whites.

During the same Summer, a party of Oregonians creviced for gold along the South Yuba, or Juba, as it was called, as far up as Washington. The success of this party, and of others who followed in their wake, was the means of bringing, the next Spring, a large crowd to the river from Jefferson, then called Greenwood's Camp, from the leader of the Oregon party, up to Washington, then named Indiana Camp, from a company of Indianians who pitched their tents there first.

It is not certain who first prospected the rich ravines about Nevada. A gentleman who grazed his stock in the valley in which Grass Valley now stands, and who came to the site of Nevada in August, 1849, saw three men at work on Gold Run, near where the stone bridge now crosses it. There may have been others working in the vicinity. About that time a few men were at work on Deer Creek, somewhere in the neighborhood of Pleasant Flat. Dr. Caldwell had a store in that vicinity, as early as Sep-

tember, and this fact goes to show there must have been more parties at work in the region round about than at this time we can obtain any information of.

In the same month, or a little later, Captain John Pennington and party built a cabin on Gold Run, and in October Dr. Caldwell built a store near the site of the present High School building, in Nevada. The place was known for a time, from this circumstance, as "Caldwell's Upper Store;" "Deer Creek Dry Diggings" was another name by which the locality was called.

A settlement was also effected in 1849 in Boston Ravine, and also on Badger Hill, at Grass Valley, and in several of the ravines round about. A trading post was started in the Fall of that year in Boston Ravine, by a Frenchman, Jules Rosiere. The same year, in November, Judge Walsh and two brothers (Holt) commenced building sawmills four miles below Grass Valley, from which it is clear that there were a great many miners in the vicinity, creating a demand for lumber, which up to that time had been obtained by whip-saws, and at extravagant prices.

A Captain Townsend and party built a cabin at Rough and Ready in September, 1849, and mined there successfully. Other parties followed, and quite a number of miners passed the Winter of 1849-50 there. With the addition of French Corral, the places before mentioned are the only ones that we can find which date their settlement back to a period as early as the year 1849.

The year following was one of uncommon discovery and activity. Towns were built up at Nevada, Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, and Newtown, all of which yet remain except the last, which has fallen to decay. Permanent camps were established at Sweetlands, Cherokee, Kentucky Flat, and on several bars of the Yubas. Hotels were opened at Nevada, Grass Valley and Rough and Ready. Sawmills were put in operation in these places. A hall was opened in Nevada for dramatic and other entertainments. A church was organized in the same place. The town took a permanent name. The first discovery of gold in the old river beds of the pliocene era was made in the hills above the town. The first ditches were projected and constructed. The long-tom was brought into use and soon after the sluice, superseding the rocker. Gold was discovered in quartz at Grass Valley and a crushing mill erected there.

The people of the region organized politically and put themselves within the control of law by their own option, electing officers and providing for their support. Gambling saloons arose in splendor and numbers, and were thronged. Liquors were sold and fights were common. Claims were jumped; pistols and knives were worn and drawn; murder was com-

mitted; lawyers came into use, and, in brief, the whole paraphernalia of civilized life gradually came to be adopted. It was not necessity alone that prompted the early settlers of California to place themselves within the dominion of law. Self-government may be counted as one of the instincts of the American people. Wherever a few of our countrymen come together organization and order are sure to follow. Every American is a lawgiver and a statesman, and must put his knowledge and theories into practice. Hence new ideas, conflicts of opinion, new States, the growth and progress of our great country.

The year 1851 was marked by great changes. Nevada county was organized out of Yuba, by an act of the Legislature of May 18th, of that year. A great fire destroyed the town of Nevada on March 11th. More ditches were surveyed and dug. Several quartz mills were erected in Grass Valley and about Nevada, and a career of prosperity in that branch of industry begun at the former place. General laws were better executed because the Courts were nearer at hand and the expense of obtaining justice had been cheapened by a county organization. Local regulations concerning quartz claims began to take shape, and a great impulse was given to that branch of mining. A newspaper was started in Nevada. More churches were organized and edifices erected. Families were added to the few who had taken up their residence before. Children made their appearance in numbers sufficient to justify employing teachers. Schools were opened. Comfortable residences began to appear on the hills. The people had commenced to see the truth of the aphorism: "a rolling stone gathers no moss," and began to cease "to fold up their tents, like the Arabs, and as quietly steal away"—and to settle down into the habits of fatherland. Up to this time as in the French there was no word in the California vernacular with the exact meaning of "home," except as applied to the dear old spot the miner had left behind him in the country far away.

During the few succeeding years there were rapid strides made in social progress, in improvements in mining, and in discoveries in various parts of the county. Excitements, inseparable from the ruling occupation, were frequent; hopes were often elevated and as often depressed. Brick buildings arose, gardens were planted, orchards began, families gathered around them the comforts and elegancies of life, and a character of permanence became more and more apparent. The failure of several adventures in quartz mining about Nevada in 1852 had a disheartening influence for a time, many predicting that flush times had forever passed away; but confidence was soon restored, and the county increased steadily in population and wealth, although millions of dollars were shipped away annually, or went to adjoining counties to develop new localities.

In October 1853, Nevada county had for the first time telegraphic communication with the cities below, and two years after with Downieville. Grass Valley about this time took the lead of all the other quartz districts in the State and has maintained her superiority to this day.

As an evidence of the increase of population of the county, we may mention, the vote at the first election in 1851 was twenty-nine hundred, while in 1856 it was seven thousand three hundred, the city of Nevada alone casting of the number two thousand and eighty-one.

It was in the latter year that a terrible tragedy occurred at Nevada, in which the Sheriff of the county and his deputy were killed by mistake. Sheriff W. W. Wright, and Special Deputy David Johnson, went to Gold Flat on the night of the 3d of November to watch for some prisoners who broke jail the night previous. Other parties were on the watch at the same place unknown to the Sheriff's party. They came in contact, and each supposing the other to be the scoundrels for whom they were lying in wait, resorted to their arms. Wright and Johnson were shot.

The Fraser River excitement in 1857-58 had a telling effect upon the population of our county as well as upon the valuation of property. Hundreds sold out their possessions for what they could get and hurried off to British Columbia, to a cold and inhospitable region, not one of whom can we recall to recollection who was gainer by the step. Many returned to their old haunts, sadder if not wiser men; many are yet buffeting the waves of fortune in those northern climes, and many are beyond the reach of excitements forevermore.

Nevada has had her share of all the many excitements that have so often stirred the people of the coast to abnormal action. But, that which carried away more people and capital than any other was the Washoe or silver mania of 1859. The first notice of the silver discovery near Virginia City was in the Nevada Journal of July 1st of that year. That article announced the fact to the world, and the first specimens of silver ore from the mines ever distributed in California were by the editor of that paper.

On the 24th of June, Mr. J. F. Stone, who had been living for a time beyond the Sierra Nevada, brought a bag of specimens to the Journal office and related the facts in connection with their discovery. About the same time pieces of the ore had been left for assay with J. J. Ott of Nevada, and Mr. Attwood of Grass Valley. The result of the assay created a sudden excitement. The specimens brought by Stone, distributed about, served to heighten the interest in the discovery. Mr. Arthur Hagadorn, of the firm of Mulford & Hagadorn, bankers in Nevada, without a moment's delay, proceeded to dispatch some one to the new mines, and A. E. Head was selected for the enterprise. Judge Walsh and others from Grass Valley

made a simultaneous start, and the Nevada and Grass Valley parties came together before crossing the Sierra. In a few days others were on the route; more soon followed, and within two years, it is probable one-third of the male adults of Nevada county had gone to the silver region, either to try their fortunes or visit the scenes that had created so intense an excitement. It is proper to add, that of the fortunate adventurers our county contributed a very generous proportion.

In the roving of the Americans over the country in quest of more silver lodes, they came in collision with the natives. A party, among whom was Henry Meredith of Nevada, was ambushed by the Pi Uutes, routed and Meredith and many others were slain. An alarm was created at Virginia City, which extended over California, and nowhere was the excitement more intense than in Nevada county, whose citizens by hundreds were supposed to be in peril on the other side of the mountains. A large subscription was raised—larger than in any other county of the State—and a company of men volunteered and were on their way over the mountains to the relief of their friends with promptness and dispatch. The company took part in the defeat of the Indians. Not many days after the departure of the company, the citizens of the county were urged to do more. A meeting was called and another body of men volunteered. It is related that an ex-official, not being pleased with the smallness of the number of volunteers, made a short speech in which he declared it was a disgrace to send such a miserable squad. "Let us make up a company consistent with the pride of the county and the danger to be encountered. Yes, gentlemen," said he, "let us at least raise enough to make a respectable *corps*!" It is said many of the company did not like the ghastly allusion and abandoned the expedition.

The silver developments on the eastern slope of the Sierra induced a tremendous emigration to the new region, and called for large and long continued supplies. Our county, occupying a central position, and almost on a line between the Bay of San Francisco and Virginia City, and having one of the best natural passes across the mountains, received a generous share of the travel to and from the land of silver.

I should not forget to mention that the silver discoveries gave an impulse to the Pacific Railroad movement. The project of constructing a trans-continental railway had long been a favorite theme among politicians of all parties. Sooner or later the enterprise must have been undertaken. But, the enormous prices paid for freight to the silver mines, and the grand prospect that seemed to be opening for rich and extensive mines of silver all over a wide extended region on the eastern border of California, held out a prize for railroad men quite as tempting as the visionary carrying

trade of the Indies. A railroad was deemed a necessity to the people of Washoe, and a rich investment to the builders. To obtain the trade of a region rich in silver, but poor in all other resources, therefore, became an object, and heightened the zeal of men anxious to associate their names with one of the greatest enterprises of modern times. A feasible route for a railroad was discovered by Theodore D. Judah, in October, 1860, which runs up the divide between Bear river and the American, through Placer and entering Nevada county near the high Sierra. On this route a first-class railroad has been built, at this time as far as Cisco, along the southern border of the county, and thus rendering our mines and productions of easy access has brought us into intimate connection with the men and the capital of the older countries of the globe. The importance of the road to Nevada county, in this regard, can scarcely be over estimated.

I am now to approach one of those extraordinary events that live in the annals of a community while time endures. The fitful fever after fortunes in silver being over with the disappointed multitude, and reports being circulated of many recent and rich discoveries of quartz in our county, hundreds of desperate men came among us and highway and other robberies became common. On the 15th of May, 1866, the stage from North San Juan to Nevada was stopped at 4½ o'clock in the morning, near the top of the hill on the south side of the South Yuba, above Black's Crossing, by three men in disguise, and \$7,900 taken from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coin chest, which is a fixture in all the stages wherever the company have a route. The passengers, seven in number, were ordered to get out, and the driver commanded to take the horses from the wagon without delay. As the robbers were armed with revolvers, there was no alternative but to obey. The robbers then proceeded to blow open the chest with powder, with which they came prepared. Their object was accomplished at the second attempt. The coin was taken and the driver was ordered to drive on.

The stage drove quickly into Nevada, a distance of five miles. The news was made public. Sheriff R. B. Gentry rallied a posse and repaired in all haste to the scene of the robbery. This posse consisted of Steve Venard, James H. Lee, Albert Gentry, and A. W. Potter.

An examination of the spot showed that the robbers had turned out of the road and gone down the river on a line parallel with it. Venard and Lee got on the trail of the robbers and followed it over the roughest of all imaginable ground for the distance of a mile and a half. It was evident which way the robbers went. Lee went back to take the horses around to the road of the crossing below, the rest of the Sheriff's party having previously gone in that direction. Venard, left alone, followed the trail. He came to Myers' Ravine, at its debouchure into the Yuba. He saw that

the pursued had gone up the ravine to a crossing. He was alone in one of the wildest, and roughest of spots in that wild and rugged region. The hills hung steep above. Rocks, trees, brush and logs there were in profusion on every hand. Venard was armed with a Henry rifle. The waters of the ravine came tumbling down its steep bed of bowlders, with a rush and a noise which rendered no other sounds audible. The hero of the hour proceeded with caution. A huge rock rose twenty feet in height in the midst of the muddy water; other smaller rocks surrounded it, altogether forming an island. A tree or two grew upon the lower end of the island in the midst of the rocks, their branches and foliage partially covering the rocky rampart above. Below the island, at a few feet distance, was a precipice of fifteen feet or more over which the waters of the ravine tumbled. Venard attempted to cross the stream at the head of this fall. He walked on a short log to a rock. Above him rose the huge mass of granite, buttressed in front by two smaller rocks. Between these latter was an alley which led up to the base of the Titan. His position was such as to look up this alley. At the base of the great rock Venard discovered the object of his search. The leader of the gang was sitting on the ground and in the act of drawing his revolver. Venard instantly leveled his rifle upon the robber, who was not more than twenty feet distant. At the same moment he saw another of the gang pointing a pistol at him over the edge of a rock. There was no time to change his aim. He fired; the leader fell back shot through the heart. The other robber attempted to shield himself farther behind a rock, leaving the point of his pistol exposed over the top. The exposure was fatal; Venard covered the spot with his unerring Henry. No sooner did the head of the robber peer above the rock to take aim than his brain was pierced with a bullet. There was yet another, but he was not to be seen. His pistol might at that moment be pointing at Venard. The latter, quick as thought, clambered up to the lair to beard him in his den. He found the treasure, took the pistols from the dead, covered quickly the former with earth and leaves, and proceeded to hunt up the missing robber. Crossing the stream and ascending the steep mountain beyond, he discovered the robber running up the declivity sixty yards or more ahead. Venard fired and the robber fell. Another bullet, and the last robber rolled down the hill—dead.

Venard now sought his companions. They all proceeded to the scene of the tragedy, recovered the money, and by two o'clock of the same day the Sheriff's party deposited the cash with Wells, Fargo & Co., in Nevada. If this be not an example of summary justice and remarkable heroism I know not where one may be found. After the Sheriff's party had left Nevada, Wells, Fargo & Co. offered a reward of three thousand dollars, which was

paid. The Company also presented Steve Venard with a magnificent Henry rifle, gold mounted and beautifully inscribed, and Governor Low appointed him on his staff with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, "for meritorious services in the field."

The bodies of the robbers were brought to town, washed and fully identified. Upon them was found property they had taken from the passengers in stages they had stopped before. The names of the robbers were George Shanks, alias Jack Williams, the leader, Bob Finn, alias Caton, and George W. Moore.

I have thus far abstained from mentioning the various homicides that have occurred in the county, from a feeling that too much prominence has been already given to such events in the newspapers of the day. Such tragedies are inseparable from life in California; or in any other country of great excitements and disappointments. But, a murder of such atrocity as characterized the butchery of Cooper and Kile, at the upper crossing of the South Yuba, deserves special mention. On the evening of the 26th of November, 1866, J. L. Cooper and Joseph Kile, the former a part owner of the bridge known as Cooper's, were attacked by some person or persons unknown, with an ax, and both slain and most horribly mangled. A safe was opened and a few hundred dollars taken. Trunks were burst in with the bloody ax, but money and specimens in one were left untouched. Kile was found the next morning inside the house, and Cooper was lying on the bridge where he had been chopped down in his attempt at flight. Governor Low offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of the murderers; the Board of Supervisors of the county added two thousand more, and T. J. Manchester and James Patten, the former an owner in the bridge, and the latter a relative of Cooper, also increased the amount to three thousand five hundred dollars. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery.

On the evening of the 27th December, 1866, a hurricane of great fury passed Nevada, which broke down the strongest trees, unroofed buildings, blew down chimneys, and left other proofs of its violence. Its course was from the southwest to the northeast, and left its traces through Rough and Ready township, and on to the summit of the mountains. Its track was not more than five hundred feet wide, and luckily it passed where but little damage to property could be done. Hailstones of great size fell along the track and for a few miles on each side, alternating with torrents of rain. A gentleman who was on the edge of the hurricane says it was impossible to keep his feet, and that while lying flat on the ground the current of air against the top of his head was strong enough to push him lengthwise upon the ground.

I have thus given a brief compilation of the historical events and their dates—pertaining to the county at large—so far as the design of the work for which this is written, will allow. Many other circumstances of interest will appear in the sketches of towns; but many incidents of secondary importance will have to go unnoticed, as beyond the limits and scope of the present sketch. Other facts in connection with the history of Nevada county are related in directories heretofore published, and still others may be found in other parts of this work.

Let it suffice, in closing this division of my subject, to remark, that a wild and rugged region has, in less than two decades, been subjugated from nature; that it has been made to yield more gold than any other spot of like extent on the globe; that from a handful of people, without law, has grown a population of probably more than twenty thousand souls, where the rights of the citizen are maintained by as incorruptible a judiciary as can bless a people; that from a roving, restless population, intent on filching the gold from the soil and abandoning the country, we have settled down content in the belief that the region is incomparable as a home, and have surrounded ourselves with the comforts of a high civilization; that schools are established and a rising generation are garnering up the pleasant incidents of youth, which, associated with the scenes around us, will attach them to Nevada forever.

Furthermore, that late developments are opening to us and the world the truth, that the career of prosperity of Nevada county has but just begun. At this writing new lodes of quartz are being worked in all parts of the county; capital and enterprise are enlisted in earnest; and the year 1867 promises to be extraordinary in happy results.

In another branch of industry there are strong incentives to enterprise. Experiments so far conducted show that a large share of the soil of the county and the climate, are specially adapted to the production of the finest kinds of table wines. Articles of the kind have been produced that sold to good judges at from \$2 50 to \$3 00 per gallon. An interest has been awakened in this branch of culture, and ere long the sides of these mountains will flourish with the vine, whose juice will rival the most generous productions of a foreign soil. There is room for indefinite expansion.

METEOROLOGY.

The subject of my sketch, having every altitude from a few feet to eight thousand above the ocean level, must necessarily have a variety of climate.

Near the plains frost is rare, while at Meadow Lake scarcely a night passes without leaving traces of frost in the morning.

In the upper part of the county snow, if not Winter, reigns one-half the year, while a snow fall at Rough and Ready and below is an uncommon occurrence. The fall of snow is light over that portion of the surface of the county having an altitude of 2,500 feet or less. At Nevada City, which has an elevation of about 2,350 feet, it rarely falls to the depth of two feet, and it seldom lies on the ground more than two or three days. Sleighing about Nevada and Grass Valley is not persisted in beyond a few hours, the ground never freezing so as to give a sound base for the snow to rest on for that purpose. At Bear Valley, snow fell during the Winter of 1858-59, twenty-four feet, by actual measurement, falling on April 19th of that season eighteen feet deep. Further up, in the region of Meadow Lake, the fall is heavier and the Winters more severe. But, the Winter in any part of Nevada county is not so cold by far as in the same latitude on the eastern side of the continent. This is due, to a large extent to the latent heat set free by the condensation of the vapors on our mountains which come from the South Pacific ocean. The sun, during our rainy season, pours down his fervid rays upon the Southern hemisphere, which is largely of ocean, and an immense amount of moisture is taken to the clouds which, borne along by the southeast trade-winds till transferred to the southwest trades, are driven against the Sierra Nevada chain of mountains. The cold of the elevated region condenses the moisture into rain or snow, and the heat borrowed in a latent state in the South Pacific is set free to ameliorate our Winter climate.

From a few observations it would seem that some parts of the county are subject to heavier falls of rain than other parts, and the rain fall of the county is much heavier than in the valley regions of the State.

I am indebted to James Whartenby, Esq., who has kept a rain-gauge at the office of the South Yuba Canal Company, in Nevada City, and, also, a thermometrical register, during many years, for interesting facts. The destructive fires that have so frequently visited Nevada, have consumed some of the journals of Mr. Whartenby, but what have been spared will serve to give some idea of the climatic changes experienced in the county, particularly in the central part, that portion having an altitude of from two thousand to three thousand feet. From these journals it appears that during the rainy season of 1861-62 the fall of water was 109 inches; 1862-63, 27.87 inches; 1863-64, 17.26 inches; 1864-65, 54.49 inches; 1865-66, 59.26 inches. That part of the rainy season of 1866-67, ending on the 1st of January, 1867, was extraordinary, for the amount of water fallen; 42.39 inches are reported at the office of the Canal Company.

Mr. Whartenby estimates the average rain fall since the settlement of the county by Americans, at from fifty to fifty-five inches. The above figures have been called in question heretofore as being too large, and it has been supposed that the rain-gauge kept at Nevada could not be correct. To settle the question, Mr. Whartenby has had a new gauge made by Tennent, of San Francisco, and the tests show the new gauge to give rather more water than the old one, both standing side by side. The figures above are, therefore, too small.

It is proper to remark that the rain fall here is not unusual, the mean annual fall on the globe being estimated at sixty inches, and in the northern hemisphere at about ninety inches. In the tropics of the eastern continent it is computed at seventy-seven, and in the western tropics at one hundred and fifteen inches. The latter is about the fall at Nevada City during the rainy season of 1861-62.

But there are other places on the globe subject to still greater deluges from the clouds. According to Maury, rain fell at Parimaribo, in South America, in one season, to the depth of two hundred and twenty-nine inches, or nineteen feet. Brazil has had a rain fall in a season of twenty-three feet, and twenty-five feet have fallen in a year at South Bombay. In forty-one days a hundred and fifty-three inches, or thirteen feet of water fell on the west coast of Patagonia. From the facts before us, it is safe to say that the fall of rain annually in Nevada county is not above the average on the surface of the globe.

A late fall of snow occurred at Nevada and Grass Valley May 21, 1861, which broke down and damaged fruit trees. It was very moist and heavy and in a few hours was dissolved in water and gone.

It has been observed by those in the employ of the South Yuba Canal Company, that when the thermometer at Nevada is at 37° to 38° Fahrenheit, snow falls instead of rain. If the thermometer shows 43° to 44° it rains further on about twenty miles above Nevada, and snows beyond. At 50° to 51° it rains to the summit. These observations apply, of course, to times when vapors of the clouds are condensing in the form of rain or snow.

We can give only some general idea of the changes in the thermometer as observed at the office of the South Yuba Canal Company. The coldest day was January 20, 1854, when at seven in the morning the mercury stood at 1° above zero, while the hottest day ever known at the same point was 142½° in the sun.

For extraordinary changes of weather, the fact may be cited that on April 12, 1859, the thermometer indicated at 2½ o'clock P. M., 94°; seven and a half hours later, at 10 o'clock, the mercury had fallen to 27°. The

temperature in the Winter season, in the morning, ranges from 12° to 40° , and in Summer, the hottest weather in the sun is usually from 110° to 130° . These remarks are only intended to show the extraordinary extremes of heat and cold. Generally Nevada county has a pleasant and equable climate; in fact, all who have enjoyed it for a time are captivated, and if away, long to return to it again. The Summers are all sunshine and are quite warm, but the nights are cool and refreshing inducing sound and invigorating sleep, while the Winters are not severe except at the highest altitudes, and even there the degrees of cold are not to be estimated by the depth of the snow. A large number of persons and some families passed the Winter of 1865-66, very pleasantly at Meadow Lake, and while this volume is going through the press, a great many more are following the example of their predecessors.

GEOLOGICAL.

Nevada county is entirely mountainous, lying wholly on the western watershed of the Sierra Nevada, and extending almost from the Sacramento valley to the summit. The average descent of the surface from the top of the mountain range to the valley is about one hundred feet to the mile.

The strata, which strike north and south, corresponding with the direction of the range, are generally of granite alternating with slate. Of the latter there seems to be three distinct ranges at least. Besides rock of the slate and granite order, syenite, serpentine, trap, limestone, talc and quartz, occur frequently, as an examination of the banks of the rivers that cut these rocks at right angles, and the various mines that have been opened, will show. Gold is found in a talcose slate in the extreme lower part of the county. In Grass Valley it occurs in quartz, sandwiched in greenstone or trap generally. About Nevada the cab or country rock is granitic, and in the upper quartz belt, in the vicinity of Meadow Lake, it is syenite.

Lying upon the primitive strata, and extending over a good share of the central portion of the county, are immense gravel ranges, the beds of ancient streams, the date of whose formation is referred to the pliocene age. Out of the gravel of these old river beds, up to this time, a large share of the gold of the county has been extracted. Immense basins still exist untouched for want of adequate drainage, and long reaches of the ancient streams are supposed to be yet unexplored.

The big blue lead of Sierra county is known to cross the Middle Yuba,

the northern boundary of the county, at or about Snow Point. From there it is thought by some to run southwardly, and to connect with the blue cement diggings at Quaker and Hunt's hills. Others suppose the lead to follow down the ridge between the South and Middle Yubas, and to show itself in the gravel ranges at Humbug, North San Juan and on to French Corral, terminating finally in the very rich deposits worked by Pierce & Co., at Smartsville, in Yuba county. It is more probable, however, that the grand range of North San Juan is a continuation of another river bed formerly coming down thorough Sierra county, at Camptonville. The gravel range above the town of Nevada, and but a half mile distant, is thought to have some connection with the San Juan range by way of Round Mountain and Montezuma Hill; but it is not impossible that it may continue beneath the ridge between the South Yuba and Deer Creek, as that ridge is demonstrated to rest on a bed of gravel, overlaid on the surface with lava to the depth of from eighty to one hundred feet. But it is not possible to reconstruct the ancient map of the county with the data thus far obtained. Undoubtedly when the region has been thoroughly examined by Professor Whitney and his corps, much light will be thrown upon this interesting subject. It is understood that Nevada county will be thoroughly explored the coming season by the Professor and his scientific coadjutors.

Unlike the counties of Amador, Calaveras and Tuolumne, farther south, whose gravel ranges are ascribed to the same era, Nevada furnishes no fossil shells, or any organic remains whatever. In the former counties have been discovered bones of the mastodon, elephant, rhinoceros and horse, and the scientific world has been startled with the report of the discovery of even the remains of a man who is supposed to have walked the earth anterior to or coeval with the filling of these ancient river beds. Not a bone of an animal has been so far found in the gravel drifts of Nevada county of which any report has been made. Why not here as well as in other parts of the State? The most ready answer would be, its more northern latitude. But this is not satisfactory, when it is known that teeth of the mastodon have been discovered in the auriferous gravel of Idaho, hundreds of miles still farther north, and the deposits in which these remains were found are supposed to date their origin in the same era as the gravel ranges of California.

It seems to me that more untenable positions have been taken by geologists than that which would ascribe the gravel ranges of California to causes now in force. Why may not the present rivers running down the western declivity of the Sierra Nevada, before their present deep channels were formed, have coursed along those old channels now filled up with gravel? There are some reasons for believing that no great climatic changes

have occurred since these old deposits were made. The existence of petrified wood undoubtedly of the coniferæ family, oak and manzanita, and of wood either lignite or in almost its natural state, in these auriferous gravel drifts, would seem to indicate that our mountains were, at the time these ancient river beds were filled, covered with pine and oak as at the present day. And if so, why were they not inhabited? Indeed, the discovery of the fossil remains of man further south, coupled with the fact which seems to be well authenticated, of the washing out of a stone arrow-head, sixty feet from the surface, and on the bed rock, in the claims of Major Lewis, at Buckeye hill, near Sweetland, would seem to prove that a race inhabited our mountains at a period before the present river chasms were channeled, and before the last run of lava from the upper Sierra. And if the climate of this region has undergone no radical change, why may not the existence of the mastodon further south be attributed to local attractions, which did not and do not present themselves in this county? The productions of the county at present are not calculated to give sustenance to large numbers of such animals, and it may be that their scarcity, from like causes, precludes the possibility of their remains being found here, and in but limited quantities, in places most congenial to their habits. But these are questions we leave for geologists.

High up in the Sierra granite or syenite mountains rise to an altitude of a little more than 8,000 feet above the sea level, leaving gorges between of fearful depth, the walls of which are often of ragged and bare rock. Sometimes the declivities of the mountains, and the valleys present extensive beds of detritus that may have been deposited when the mighty glaciers of the Sierra were melted—abundant evidence of glacial action being frequent at that altitude. The detrital deposits are of sedimentary lava, pebbles and boulders of the material of the primitive rocks, and sand. In some cases large beds of sand appear, and sometimes deposits of angular gravel, which have the look of ancient moraines.

The geological character of Nevada county is yet to be studied by competent men. The time will come when the ancient map of the county will be made for the benefit of students, and fortified with such evidences of truth as to leave little if any doubt of its correctness.

NATURAL HISTORY.

My remarks under this head will be brief. I propose to give a list of the animals found in the county, by the names known among hunters and people generally, without any attempt at scientific classification. When

specimens shall have been collected and examined by the State Geological corps the proper scientific name will be given to each.

Quadrupeds.—Grizzly bear, cinnamon bear, panther, or California lion, large yellow wolf, coyote, Indian dog, lynx, or catamount, wild cat, mountain or civit cat, gray, black, silver and cross fox, fisher, badger, marten, weasel, mink, large striped skunk, small spotted skunk, large gray, ground, pine and flying squirrel, chipmuck, otter, raccoon, woodchuck, gopher, mole, wood-mouse, and rat like a kangaroo in its motions. Besides these the black-tailed deer is found, and a small fur animal of the size of the muskrat. A porcupine was shot last Fall near Nevada.

Birds.—The list of birds is somewhat large. I have probably not obtained the names of many. The following are the common names of all that can be called to recollection: Condor, or king vulture, bald eagle, golden eagle, turkey buzzard, raven, crow, several kinds of hawk, road runner, several varieties of woodpecker, grouse, mountain and valley quail, pigeon, meadow lark, magpie, blackbird, flicker, robin, snipe, sand snipe, plover, curlew, red-winged blackbird, bluebird, oriole, gray sparrow, small sparrow, cherrybird, crossbill, linnet, cheewink, California canary, martin, swallow, blue crane, or heron, sand-hill crane, wild goose, small Canadian goose, wood duck, mallard, teal, dipper duck and mud-hen, pelican, and two varieties of humming bird.

Fish.—Salmon, salmon trout, brook trout, lake trout, perch, whitefish, sucker, chub, and two varieties of eels.

Reptiles.—Two kinds of rattlesnake, long striped, brown, pilot, green, purple, small garter, milk and water snakes. Four kinds of lizzard, horned toad, common toad, frogs.

Of insect life there is too great a variety to be specified in the limit allowed us.

The botany of the county is yet to be classifed. Very many plants are here not known to the botanists of the East, and until examined and properly described the flora of the region can not well be studied by the young student.

INDIANOLOGY.

It was my intention to make rather an extended notice of this subject, but on investigation I find the material much more scanty than I at first was led to suppose.

The Indians of Nevada county are but a handful. The whole tribe speaking the same language, and having the same habits, extends from Rabbit Creek on the north, to Yankee Jim's on the south, and from Em-

pire Ranch to Nevada, inclusive of all these places, and probably does not number to exceed five hundred persons. Their numbers were formerly much larger, but the old tale of contact with civilization destroying the Indian is to be told. Whisky, the great leveller, has laid them low; besides diseases unknown until the advent of Americans, have taken fearful hold upon the aborigines here as well as in the more eastern regions of the United States.

The habits of the Indians here are filthy. They usually resided in Summer in the open air or under temporary shelter of bushes. In Winter they erected conical frames of wood, and covered them with earth, leaving a hole in the top for the smoke to escape. The whole presented the appearance of a smoking coal pit. Very lately, some Indians have constructed small cabins of boards with roofs of shakes, and having doors and chimneys, which are but little inferior to the cabins of miners. The food of the Indians was formerly acorns, the nut of the pine, seeds, grasshoppers, and whatever they could command by the chase. At the present time they purchase of the whites, flour, sugar and potatoes, and some few other articles of food.

Like the Eastern Indian, the Digger is a polygamist. There is no restriction upon him in Digger law which prevents him from having as many wives as he wants, though it is rare to see a man with more than one; but it is probably owing more to his want of means than want of inclination. When marriage is contemplated the parents are propitiated with presents. The union is understood to be for life, or good behavior. The Indian takes his bride for better, but not for worse.

He has no tradition about coming to this country; but says most decidedly that he grew here as well as his ancestors before him. When asked who made the movable stone mortars that have been dug up from the soil, he says they were not made by his tribe, but were given them by the one who made the acorns, and since then the Indians have learned to make their own mortars in the solid and immovable rock.

The Nevada Indians burn their dead like the ancient Romans, and bury the ashes. The only exception to this custom is with the dead bodies of their dreamers. These are buried for one year, when the bones are dug up and burnt. The women put on mourning for relatives, by covering their heads and smearing their faces, shoulders and breasts with a black pitch, which is suffered to remain many months. The corpse is dressed in the best it possessed while living; beads, bows and arrows, blankets, and every thing belonging to the deceased, are laid upon the pyre. The relatives and friends dance, howling around the flames till the body is consumed.

The Indian here has a very correct notion of right and wrong, and can

give a list with precision of what he deems wrongs, such as to stamp the perpetrator as a bad Indian. He says the Indian always had such ideas, and did not obtain them from the whites.

Their religious rites are very few, and their ideas of a future life rather confused. Like all undeveloped minds, they easily imbibe the mystic notions of others, and it is impossible to say what the former belief of the Indian was. If they ever had a general belief, it seems to be clouded by what they have learned from the whites.

The Indian of this region has many points of resemblance with his Eastern brother. The same arrow-head, the same council house, where the chief receives his friends, the same taciturnity and gravity, the same medicine man, the same respect for dreamers or prophets, and the same improvidence belong to the race. But he differs widely in other respects. The Nevada Indian is not migratory; he practices no torture on his enemies; the rite of adoption of wives and children of enemies is not-known, but all are killed indiscriminately; chiefs are not hereditary or selected for prowess, but are chosen for other qualities, principally, it would seem, for ability to entertain or reward their friends. There is no regular chief to the tribe at present. Like all barbarous races, the Indian is addicted to games of chance.

The mechanical skill of the tribe was not great. The women wove baskets so compactly as to hold water, and the men made their arrows and a very superior bow, having a covering of sinew along its back, which retained the elasticity of the instrument.

The Indian doctor has but few and simple remedies. He applies poultices of plants to bruised flesh; but for fever and other pains the disease is pretended to be sucked out.

I have been able to gain but little information respecting the language of the "Oustomah Midah," as the Nevada Indians call themselves. Philologists count the frequent recurrence of vowel sounds as indicative of the long influence of a warm climate on the language of a people. The language of the Indians here has its full share of vowels, and beyond this fact I am unable, at this writing, to say much concerning the tongue spoken by the Indians.

They have their story-tellers, who entertain their hearers the whole night long with weird and fanciful tales, like the Arabs of the desert. As a specimen of the kind of stories pleasing to the Indian ear, I give one that was related me by an Indian, in broken English. He received it from an old man who dreamed it, he said. Here it is:

It was a long time ago. A California lion and his younger brother, the wild cat, lived in a big wigwam together. The lion was strong and fleet of foot. He was

more than a match for most of the animals he wanted to eat. But he could not cope with the grizzly, or the serpent that crawled on the earth. His young brother was wise. He had a wonderful power. From a magical ball of great beauty, he derived an influence potent to destroy all the animals his older brother was afraid of. They hunted together, the cat going before. One day—it was a long time ago—the two went out to hunt. "There is a bear," said the lion. The cat, pointing to the bear, said, "die," and the bear fell dead. They next met a serpent, and he was killed in like manner. They skinned the snake and took along his skin for its magical power. A little farther on two large and very beautiful deer were found feeding together. "Kill one of these for yourself," said the boy brother to his man brother, "but catch me the other alive." The lion gave chase, and at night he returned to his wigwam. "Did you bring me back one of the beautiful deer?" said the cat. "No," said the lion, "it was too much work. I killed them both." Then the cat was sorry, and did not love his brother. They were estranged. The cat would not go out to slay the bear and the snake any more, and the lion would not go out for fear of the bear and the snake. He thought he would use the medicine ball of his brother, the cat, and learn to kill the bear and the snake himself. One day—it was a long time ago—the lion was playing with the ball, and tossing it up, he saw it go up and up, and out of sight. It never came down. Then the deer scattered all over the earth and the hunting has been poor ever since. The cat was disconsolate for the loss of the magical ball. He left the wigwam to wander alone. He sorrowed for his loss and looked to find the ball again. It was a long time ago. Big water run all round from "Lankeo" Jims to Humbug, and away up to the high mountains. The wild cat went north. He climbed a tree by the water. He wished for the lost ball. By and by he saw a beautiful ball hanging, like a buckeye, on a limb. He picked it off. It was very pretty. He put it in the snake-skin to keep it so it would not get away. He went along the shore of the big water till he could see across it. Two girls were on the other side cooking. The ball jumped out of the snake-skin and rolled over in the water. It went across the river. One of the girls came down to the stream to get some water in her basket, and saw the beautiful ball rolling and shining in the water. She tried to dip it up in her basket. But it would roll away. She said, "sister, come and help me catch this beautiful ball." The sister came. They tried a long time, but finally caught it in the basket. It was bright and very pretty. They were afraid it would get away. One held it for a time, and then the other. They were very glad. At night they put it between them in the bed. They kept awake a long time and talked about their prize. But, at last they fell asleep. They woke in the morning—the ball was gone—there was lying between them a full grown young man. And that was the first man that ever came on the earth. This was a long time ago.

NOTE.—Since writing the above, my friend, J. E. Squire, informs me that a strange inscription is found on the rocks a short distance below Meadow Lake. The rocks appear to have been covered with a black coating, and the hieroglyphics or characters cut through the layer and into the rock. This inscription was, probably, not made by the present tribe inhabiting the lower part of Nevada county. It may have been done by Indians from the other side of the mountains, who came to the lake region near the summit to fish; or it may have a still stranger origin.

PATRIOTIC.

Besides giving a heavy majority at the polls for the maintenance of the integrity of the Union, Nevada county contributed liberally of men and money in the war of rebellion. Four companies were enlisted, and did service in the field. Captains Greene, Thayer, Atchisson and Kendall raised and commanded these companies, which altogether numbered about two hundred and fifty men. They all served in Arizona, or on the southern borders of the United States and Mexico. All these companies were assisted by the citizens of the county to enter the service of their country. The distance to the scenes of heaviest conflict was so great as to prevent extensive enlistments in California, though the people of no portion of the Union had more fervid desires for the fray.

In the way of contributions to the Sanitary Fund, Nevada county has left a noble record. The California Branch of the Sanitary Commission, in a published pamphlet, gives statements of the amounts contributed by each town and county of the State, which passed through the hands of the Commission, and also the amounts sent through Dr. Bellows. The following is a compilation of the amounts raised by the various places in Nevada county:

Bridgeport.....	\$1,000 00
Birchville.....	1,089 00
Chalk Bluff.....	127 50
Columbia Hill.....	149 00
French Corral.....	300 00
Grass Valley.....	8,523 85
Lake City.....	101 00
Moore's Flat.....	332 50
Nevada.....	4,938 95
North San Juan.....	3,390 56
North Bloomfield.....	140 00
Omega.....	21 25
Patterson.....	38 50
Red Dog.....	1,034 00
Rough and Ready.....	624 00
Sweetlands.....	226 37
Washington.....	529 00
County at Large.....	522 35
Total.....	\$22,887 83

To this amount is to be added \$6,500 raised in Nevada City and sent by Hon. A. A. Sargent, while a member of Congress, direct to New York. Of the amount contributed by the county at large, \$355 00 was taken at the polls in Nevada City. All of the above amounts were in coin. There was, also, contributed \$58 in currency. The total amount given by Nevada county to the Sanitary Fund during the war, for which receipts can be shown was, therefore, \$29,387 83 in coin, and the above named sum in greenbacks.

THE MINES AND THEIR PRODUCT.

It is an easy matter, comparatively, to obtain the statistics of mines at present worked in the county. The curious will find much valuable information in this respect in other parts of this volume. But, to go back and gather up the facts in relation to the product of the mines now exhausted; to obtain even the names of the ravines, river-bars, gulches, hills, etc., from which thousands have been enriched; to approximate the amounts of gold that have been extracted in all the various localities of the county, is too laborious a work for a volume of this character, if it were practicable.

The mines of Nevada were, when first discovered, exceedingly rich and easy of development. The first claims were on river-bars or in ravines, where men with a common rocker, without more than from a few hours to a day or two of preparation could proceed to collect from a half ounce to two ounces per day, and in frequent cases hundreds of dollars per day to the man were extracted. Men in a few weeks were known to return to the Eastern States carrying from ten to fifty, and as high as a hundred and sixty pounds of gold dust each, as a reward for their enterprise. Gold Run, near Nevada City, and Gold Flat, were extraordinarily rich. They must have been so, for the claims allowed by the early mining laws were small, fifteen feet in length, and yet some of the reported results of single claims are scarcely credible. The ravines falling into Deer Creek on the site of the present City of Nevada, were also rich beyond precedent. Deer Creek, below the town, afforded splendid claims. Selby Flat was another magnificent locality for miners, and Brush and Rock creeks also. Wood's Ravine yielded immensely. The mines about Newtown, for a time, were extremely profitable. The region about Grass Valley was one of enormous product. The ravines of Rough and Ready could scarcely be excelled, yielding gold, it is said, by the pound daily. The bars of the South and Middle Yubas were splendid ground for the early miners. The ravines about French Corral yielded magnificently. Shady Creek and other localities in Bridgeport Township, were excellent, and good mines were worked at Humbug and Eureka. Some fine claims were worked on Greenhorn Creek, by emigrants in 1849.

But the discovery of the ancient river bed near Nevada opened a new class of mines, that required a large outlay and more risk to work than the river or ravine claims that engaged the attention of the pioneer miners. These ancient gravel drifts were soon found in many parts of the county, and from these the bulk of the gold has been extracted. We have no means of knowing the amount taken from the "Coyote diggings," above Nevada, but from the fact that all the gravel hills were rich, and the Live

Oak and Nebraska claims, the last ones worked on the northern end of the range, yielded, probably, a million and a quarter dollars, it is presumed that not less than eight or ten millions were extracted, in half a mile on the lead. The sums taken from the gravel range extending from North San Juan down to French Corral must have been immense. At Grass Valley a very large amount was obtained from the same class of mines. Randolph Flat, in Rough and Ready, yielded handsomely. Orleans, Moore's and Woolsey's Flats, in Eureka township, have been nearly washed away, and immense sums taken. Alpha and Omega, Quaker Hill, Hunt's Hill, Little York, and many other places, have yielded their share to reward the miners.

It is variously estimated that the basin in which Nevada is situated, has produced from fifteen to thirty millions in gold, and by some the whole gold product of the county is placed at not less than seventy-five millions of dollars. I am disposed to believe that a higher figure is warranted; but at this time the facts cannot be obtained and statements in regard to the question must be based on conjecture only. One assertion we may safely venture, that no part of California, or the world, has produced a richer auriferous section than Nevada county.

The ancient river beds of the section are not yet exhausted. Indeed, the gravel deposits are as yet comparatively unworked. Gold is still obtained in ravines and on river bars that have been worked over repeatedly, the decrease in wages and improved modes of mining enabling miners to obtain compensation for their labor. But, the reliance of the miners is on the old drifts of gravel and quartz for gold. The latter source is almost unlimited, gold-bearing rock being found in several distinct districts in the county. Formerly Grass Valley came near reckoning quartz mining as an industrial interest peculiarly her own. Now, Nevada has a few quartz mills, Eureka is fast developing into an excellent locality for rock mining, and Meadow Lake promises, from its large and numerous ledges, to become the chief quartz-crushing district in the county, if not the State. The spirit of enterprise and discovery is so active, that no danger is apprehended that Nevada county will lose any of its character as the first gold producing section on the coast.

The mines of our county yield, in combination with gold, a small quantity of silver. Some excitement was manifested in the Summer of 1866 by the discovery of copper mines on the Greenhorn creek, near Bear river. Some very rich specimens were exhibited, taken from the cupriferous ledges, and strong hopes are entertained that mines of copper will be opened in that section which will prove valuable.

A belt of copper bearing rock crosses the county through Rough and Ready township, in which various efforts have been made to open remuner-

ative mines, but, since the active year for prospecting for copper, 1863, the hopes of those who had an interest in the enterprise have been depressed. The "Well Mine" developed a solid mass of sulphurets full fifty feet thick, inclosed in metamorphic slate. A portion of the ore was shipped to Swansea and yielded, it is said, from nine to ten per cent. It is the opinion of many that this mine will yet prove a valuable one, though work upon it at present is suspended. The "Last Chance," and "Green" ledges, in the same general district, as well as the "Distillery Mine," are by many thought to show indications of value. It is predicted, from the results of the prospecting after copper, that Nevada county will in the future possess copper mines of great importance.

Manganese is found near Sweetlands in considerable quantities. Ledges of galena have been discovered near Meadow Lake. Nickel, arsenic and antimony exist in combination with gold in the quartz of that section rendering the ores, in some cases, refractory by the ordinary processes. Limestone, in a metamorphic state, is found on Wolf Creek, on the South Yuba, six miles from Nevada, on the same stream above Bear Valley, and in several other parts of the county.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MINING.

Nevada county is entitled to the credit of introducing or inventing most of the improvements in mining. Here the long-tom was first introduced in 1850. The sluice came next, and was first used in the ravine near the African Church in Nevada City. E. E. Mattison soon after adopted a mode of washing down high banks, which gave a great impetus to mining, rendering immense ranges of gravel productive that could be worked in no other way profitably. This was to throw a large stream of water compressed through a small nozzle, upon the bank, as water is thrown through a hose upon fires in cities, and now known as the hydraulic mode. Improvements have been frequently made on the hydraulic pipes, one of the best of which was suggested by Macy of Little York township, which prevents the water whirling when passing through the pipe, thereby scattering and losing its force before striking the bank. Several improved couplings for hose originated in the county. Mattison applied hydraulic power to the derrick, causing a vast saving of expense where a derrick is much employed. A hose sewing machine was invented and put in operation here. French invented a machine for drilling rocks. Dunning's under-current sluice was first used at North San Juan. The Crall, or waltzing pan, was originated in that place, and the practice of blowing up and pulverizing gravel banks

by gunpowder was adopted there also. As many as five hundred and fifty kegs of powder have been used at North San Juan in one blast. The hurdy-gurdy wheel is another of the simple machines to save expense. It would be a tedious task to name all the little contrivances for saving gold that have been produced by the genius and experience of the people of our county.

POLITICAL.

Upon the organization of the county, in 1851, the voters were about evenly divided between Whigs and Democrats, and in this regard Nevada was an index of the State. Sectional feelings were rife at first, and it generally happened that Southern men, or those sympathizing with Southern views, obtained the offices. An effectual mode of ruining a candidate was, to raise a suspicion that he was not "sound," or, in other words, he was suspected of having an idea that slavery was not a divine institution. Ultimately the charge of abolitionism became to the candidate the passport to success. Latterly Nevada has been one of the most advanced of counties as well in political sentiment and action as in material development.

At the first election, held in the Fall of 1851, the Whigs elected J. N. Turner and E. F. W. Ellis, who fell while acting as Brigadier at the battle of Shiloh, to the Assembly. Burton and Lindsey were elected to the Assembly as Whigs in 1853. But generally, the Democrats were able to carry the county by small majorities, till their power was broken by the Know Nothings in 1855, though the year previous the Whigs elected their first Senator, with two Assemblymen. After the decline of the Know Nothings the Democrats swept the county and State till the Republican party broke in upon them in 1860, and the next year won the field maintaining their ascendancy to the present hour.

There was an early misunderstanding between Northern and Southern Democrats in the county, which sometimes contributed to the success of Whigs. There was, also, a want of harmony between Northern and Southern Whigs. The antagonism between Northern and Southern men destroyed party lines to some extent and disposed some of the most sectional to vote for the men from their part of the Union. Gamblers had a powerful influence in the early elections, and being numerous and generally Democrats, they contributed greatly to the success of their party at the polls. The party with the most desperate men was likely to succeed. Hundreds of unnaturalized foreigners voted at the first elections, and even down to a

very late day, and being generally attracted by the name of Democracy, the weight of their influence went to swell the tide of victory for the Democratic party. The national administration being generally Democratic, also, helped the organization and power of that party in California, having all the spoils of office, and, therefore, the material power to drill and keep a party together. Democratic orators perambulated our county, the speeches of some of whom are remembered for ignorance and vulgarity, and, indeed the times was not remarkable for any great degree of refinement on the part of political speakers to whatever party they might belong. Both the Whig and Democratic parties were loosely held together in 1854, on account of sectional feelings. The advent of a secret organization in that year helped to disrupt the parties still more. The Know Nothings polled that year more than twelve hundred votes, although they were unknown in the county till a few weeks before the election. Their influence was marked in that canvass, and became more so the next year, sweeping the Whig name from the political field, and under the name of American party, overthrowing the Democrats signally at the polls. Their triumph was, however, temporary. Southern influence procured the indorsement of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and other Democratic notions, and left no distinctive difference between the parties on which to make an issue, except the question of proscription or liberality to foreigners. As hundreds of the members of the American party had joined its ranks more out of opposition to the Democracy and its principles and tendencies than because of prejudice against foreigners, there was little to attach them to the party any longer. The indorsement of the cardinal principles of Democracy would have destroyed the party, if ideas of national importance had not conspired to bring into the field a new party whose aim was the restoration of the rights of man over the whole Union, and more particularly the saving of the virgin soil of the territories from the curse of slavery.

In 1856 the Republican party took the field, and for a new organization, exhibited great strength in the canvass. The earnestness and energy of its leaders, and the soundness of its principles insured ultimate success. But not in the contest of that year. Nevada county went for Buchanan, and indorsed all the Kansas iniquities, border ruffianism, the prostitution of the National Government to the slave power, and all, by a tremendous vote. For four years the Democrats maintained their power in the county, divided, however, in 1857, when an issue was made by Douglas with the Administration. The debris of other political organizations in the county took sides with the Douglas and Broderick wing, or the Buchanan and Gwin faction, as interest, feeling or personal relations seemed to dictate, till the opposition to Democracy in general began in earnest in the National

canvass of 1860. Then a separation of the progressive elements from all others was made, and the first decisive battle fought for freedom. The county was carried for Lincoln, and three members of the Assembly elected out of five. The next year the Republicans swept everything before them, electing their whole ticket, county and legislative. Before, however, going into the canvass of that year the Republican County Central Committee proposed to the Douglas wing of the Democrats, which professed to be for the Union, a fusion of all the elements opposed to secession, and placing all, of whatever political antecedents, on equal grounds. The offer was rejected, and that wing of the Democracy as well as the other, nominated a distinct ticket. Three sets of candidates were in the field. Conness, regarded as the exponent of the Douglas faction, took the stump, and in a speech at Nevada occupied the same position he did in his speech of the 16th of August at Folsom, which was as essentially copperhead as any delivered during the war. The same sentiments, condemnatory and abusive of the Administration of Lincoln, were retailed over Nevada county, but without success. The Republicans were victorious, electing their entire ticket. On the 12th of March, S. H. Chase, State Senator from Nevada, introduced certain resolutions into the Senate of a very facile character. He proposed the adoption of the Crittenden compromise, the plan of adjustment suggested by Mr. Rice of Minnesota, the Border State plan, or, if the people of the South were for a separate Government, to allow them the privilege. Undoubtedly he spoke the sentiments of a large number of the weak hearted of his constituency, in his speech supporting his resolutions. But, there were true Union men in the county determined to sustain the Government in any emergency. A meeting was called to assemble at the theater in Nevada for the purpose of declaring the sense of the Union men of the county. Niles Searls, District Judge, was chosen Chairman. The secessionists were on hand in force. By the appointment of the chairman, a number of uncertain men were put upon the committee on resolutions. John R. McConnell was there to sow the seeds of Calhounism and taint the Union sentiment of the meeting. Others were there to assist. On the other hand A. A. Sargent was for vigorous action on the side of the Union. He, also, had worthy supporters. But, the resolutions passed were not entirely satisfactory to the uncompromising foes of secession. Union clubs were soon formed, to obtain admission to which was a matter of more difficulty than to attend a public Union meeting, and the work of organization for the support of the Government began. The county had three presses, the Journal, Democrat, and North San Juan Press, that were bold and unmistakably Union, and the cause advanced rapidly. Some parts of the county were too hot for disunionists before the year closed.

The defeat of the Union Democracy left some of that party in bad humor with the Republicans, from which they never recovered; but most of the party, seeing no prospect of success with their old organization, fused with the Republicans in 1862 and some of the leaders immediately set about controlling the entire party to their own purposes. Their pretensions were resisted, but the majority of the fusion party wanted peace in the ranks for the sake of the Union, and in 1863 the most important offices in the county were bestowed upon the late opposers of the Administration of Lincoln. Taking advantage of their positions as officers of the county, they started a press to assail the men who had been first in all the movements to sustain the Government in its defence against treason. In 1865 these men, attempting to perpetuate their offices two years longer, were driven from authority by the strong hand of the people, and most emphatically rebuked.

It is proper to remark that the course of John R. McConnell at the outset of the war of rebellion was such as to recommend him to the Breckinridge or secession Democracy, and he was nominated in 1861 for Governor of the State. Nevada county, however, gave her vote for Stanford, the Republican and successful candidate.

We append to this political sketch a list of the persons who have been elected to various positions in the county since its organization. The following Representatives of the county in Senate and Assembly were elected in the years given, except the Senators holding over:

SENATE.

- 1851—James Walsh, Democrat.
 1852—Wm. H. Lyons, Democrat.
 1853—Wm. H. Lyons, Democrat,
 J. T. Crenshaw, Democrat.
 1854—J. T. Crewshaw, Democrat,
 E. F. Burton, Whig.
 1855—E. F. Burton, Whig,
 E. G. Walte, American.
 1856—E. G. Walte, American,
 S. H. Chase, Democrat.

ASSEMBLY.

- 1851—E. F. W. Ellis, Whig,
 J. N. Turner, Whig,
 Wm. H. Lyons, Democrat.
 1852—J. T. Crenshaw, Democrat,
 Phil. Moore, Democrat,
 J. H. Bostwick, Democrat.
 1853—E. F. Burton, Whig,
 I. N. Dawley, Democrat,
 Wm. H. Lindsey, Whig,
 H. P. Sweetland, Democrat,
 J. H. Bostwick, Democrat.
 1854—E. G. Walte, Whig,
 E. H. Gaylord, Whig,
 W. J. Knox, Democrat,
 Jonathan Phelps, Democrat,
 H. M. C. Brown, Democrat.
 1855—T. B. McFarland, American,
 Daniel Dustin, American,
 V. G. Bell, American,
 G. A. F. Reynolds, American,
 S. W. Boring, Democrat.
 1856—E. M. Davidson, Democrat,
 W. H. Wood, Democrat,
 Parker H. Pearce, Democrat,
 Phil. Moore, Democrat,
 Michael Cassin, Democrat.

SENATE.

- 1857—S. H. Chase, Democrat,
E. F. Burton, Independent.
- 1858—E. F. Burton, Independent,
C. J. Lansing, Buchanan Dem.
- 1859—C. J. Lansing, Buchanan Dem,
S. H. Chase, Douglas Dem.
- 1860—S. H. Chase, uncertain Democrat,
Wm. Watt, Douglas Democrat.
- 1861—Wm. Watt, Democrat.
Joseph Kutz, Republican.
- 1862—Joseph Kutz, Republican.
J. C. Birdseye, Republican.
- 1863—Joseph Kutz, Republican.
E. W. Roberts, Union.
- 1865—Joseph Kutz, Republican,
D. Belden, Union.

ASSEMBLY.

- 1857—W. H. Hill, Democrat,
Jno. Caldwell, Democrat,
J. B. Warfield, Democrat,
G. A. Young, Democrat,
J. K. Smith, American,
- 1858—Jno. Caldwell, Douglas Democrat,
C. Callahan, Buchanan Democrat,
G. A. Young, Buchanan Democrat,
Phil. Moore, Buchanan Democrat,
W. R. Armstrong, Buchanan Dem.
- 1859—Phil. Moore, Buchanan Democrat,
Chas. F. Smith, Buchanan Dem,
Henry Hayes, Buchanan Democrat,
M. P. O'Connor, Douglas Democrat,
S. T. Curtis, Buchanan Democrat.
- 1860—E. F. Spence, Republican,
J. M. Avery, Republican,
E. W. Councilman, Republican,
N. C. Miller, Douglas Democrat,
J. C. Eastman, Douglas Democrat.
- 1861—James Collins, Republican,
J. M. Avery, Republican,
W. H. Sears, Republican,
Reuben Leech, Republican.
- 1862—James Collins, Republican,
W. H. Sears, Republican,
Seth Martin, Republican,
J. W. Rule, Republican.
- 1863—W. H. Sears, Republican,
Seth Martin, Republican,
A. A. Smith, Republican,
J. W. Rule, Republican.
- 1865—John Pattison, Republican,
G. D. Dornin, Republican,
Reuben Leech, Republican,
H. L. Hatch, Union.

A new apportionment was made by the Legislature of 1853, by which Nevada county was given two Senators instead of one, and five Assemblymen instead of three. This representation was maintained till the Legislature changed it in 1861, when Nevada lost one Assemblyman.

Birdseye held his office but one year, a change in the Constitution having been made. Roberts, under the new order of things, held his office one year, drawing the short term as Senator. The term of a Senator since the Constitution was changed and biennial sessions inaugurated, is four years, and that of Assemblymen two.

The following list of officers of the county will be valuable for reference :

DISTRICT JUDGES—

W. T. Barbour, 1850 to November 1855—Democrat.

Niles Searls, 1855 to November 1861—Democrat.

T. B. McFarland, 1861, (present incumbent,)—Union.

Barbour was Judge of the Eighth District, composed of the counties of

Yuba, Sutter, Nevada and Sierra. Nevada and Sierra and Plumas were erected into a new Judicial District, in 1855, and Niles Searls was elected to the Judgeship. Plumas and Sierra were afterward lopped off, and Nevada became a District of itself. When the constitutional change took place the Judicial Districts of the State were reorganized, and Nevada and Placer were associated in one District, and so remain.

COUNTY JUDGES—

Thomas H. Caswell, Democrat, 1851 to 1859.

David Belden, Democrat, 1859 to 1863.

Addison C. Niles, Republican, 1863—present incumbent.

SHERIFFS—

John Gallagher, Whig, 1851 to 1853.

William H. Endecott, Democrat, 1853 to 1855.

W. W. Wright, Democrat, 1855 to Nov. 3, 1856.*

William Butterfield, Democrat, 1856 to 1857.

Samuel W. Boring, Democrat, May 1857 to Nov. 1859.

J. B. VanHagen, Democrat, 1859 to 1861.

N. W. Knowlton, Republican, Nov. 1861 to March 1864.

Charles Kent, Union, 1864 to 1866.

Richard B. Gentry, Republican, 1866 to 1868.

*Wright was killed and Butterfield appointed to fill the vacancy.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—

John R. McConnell, Democrat, 1851 to '53.

William M. Stewart, Democrat, 1853 to '54—resigned.

Niles Searls, Democrat, 1854—appointed.

S. W. Fletcher, Democrat—elected to fill vacancy.

A. A. Sargent, Whig, 1855 to '57.

W. F. Anderson, Democrat, 1857 to '59.

E. W. Maslin, Democrat, 1859 to '61.

E. H. Gaylord, Republican, 1861 to '64.

Thomas P. Hawley, Union, 1864 to '66.

John Caldwell, Union, 1866 to '68.

COUNTY CLERKS AND RECORDERS—

Theodore Miller, Whig, 1851 to '53.

W. S. Patterson, Democrat, 1853 to '55.

J. H. Bostwick, Democrat, 1855 to '57.

Rufus Shoemaker, Democrat, 1857 to '59.

John S. Lambert, Democrat, 1859 to '61.

COUNTY CLERKS—

R. H. Farquhar, Rep., Nov. 1861 to March '68—twice elected.

COUNTY RECORDERS—

J. I. Sykes, Republican, Nov. 1861 to March '64.

Gerry Morgan, Union, 1864 to '66.

John Garber, Republican, 1866 to '68.

NOTE.—The office of Recorder was separated from that of Clerk by the Legislature of 1861.

COUNTY TREASURERS—

H. C. Hodge, Democrat, 1851 to '53.
 William Bullington, Democrat, 1853 to '55.
 John Weber, Democrat, 1855 to '57.
 T. W. Sigourney, Democrat, 1857 to '59.
 J. W. Chinn, Democrat, 1859 to '61.
 E. G. Waite, Republican, Nov. 1861 to March '64.
 James Collins, Republican, March 1864 to July '64.*
 W. H. Crawford, Republican, July 1864 to March '66.
 E. F. Spence, Republican, 1866 to '68.

*James Collins died and Crawford was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Looking over the above list, I find the following names should receive especial mention: E. F. W. Ellis would have been prominent for Governor or Congressman had he not left the State; he fell at Shiloh, giving his life for his country. Phil. Moore was Speaker of the House of 1860, and left the State for Confederate service in 1862. Crenshaw left the same year for the same purpose; was blown up on the ramparts of Vicksburg and his body never found. T. B. McFarland is at present Judge of the District composed of Nevada and Placer counties. Dr. Daniel Dustin did efficient service for his country, leading an Illinois regiment as Colonel during the war of rebellion. S. H. Chase is District Judge at Aurora, in the State of Nevada. James Collins led the Second Illinois Regiment in the Mexican war, as Colonel, and received from the Legislature of that State a sword for meritorious services. He also, took an active and important part in the Black Hawk war. W. H. Sears was Speaker of the House in 1863. J. R. McConnell was Attorney General of the State in 1854, and candidate for Governor in 1861. W. M. Stewart was acting Attorney General in place of McConnell during the absence of the latter from the State, and is now United States Senator from Nevada. A. A. Sargent was a member of Congress in 1862 and 1863.

Appropriate to this subject, I may add that Governor Fairchild of Wisconsin, and Governor Oglesby of Illinois, once resided in Nevada, and Governor Murphy of Arkansas, once was a citizen of Grass Valley. Lorenzo Sawyer, one of the Supreme Judges of the State, formerly resided in Nevada, and Stephen J. Field, Supreme Judge of the United States, obtained his first political position, as member of the Assembly, by the vote of Nevada county before its separation from Yuba. The county has furnished one State Treasurer, Thomas Findley, and one Clerk to the Supreme Court, J. R. Beard. James Churchman was sent by Lincoln as Consul to Valparaiso, and L. S. Ely as Consul to Acapulco. Lola Montez, the Countess of Landsfeldt, resided at Grass Valley in 1855.

THE PRESS.

The Nevada Journal, the first paper published in the county, and one of the first ever published in the mountains of the State, made its appearance at Nevada in April, 1851, under the auspices of W. B. Ewer & Co. It was always controlled by Whigs, or men of Whig antecedents, down to its suspension in the Fall of 1861. Perhaps, I may say no paper ever published in the mountains had a better support or more influence during the ten and a half years of its existence.

Ewer did not long remain in the concern, being succeeded as editor by A. A. Sargent, who, except at short intervals, furnished its editorials till July, 1855, when he was succeeded by E. G. Waite as editor, who generally directed the course of the paper down to October, 1861.

In September, 1853, appeared at Nevada, the Young America, a Democratic organ, under the control of R. A. Davidge. It soon changed its name and proprietors, becoming the Nevada Democrat—a name retained under various changes of ownership and editors down to its decease in the Spring of 1863. After Davidge, Niles Searls was editor for a time being succeeded in June, 1864, by T. H. Rolfe, he in turn by Henry Shipley in 1855, who was soon succeeded by W. F. Anderson. T. H. Rolfe again, in January, 1857, became editor and remained as such till the suspension of the paper.

The Journal was published the first year semi-weekly, and afterward as a weekly. The Democrat was published weekly until the Fall of 1860, when it was changed to a tri-weekly, continuing such till the end.

About simultaneously with the appearance of the Young America at Nevada, Oliver & Moore started a paper called the Telegraph, at Grass Valley. W. B. Ewer and Henry Shipley succeeded in 1854. It was published as a weekly till it changed its name to The National in 1861, when it became a tri-weekly, appearing as a daily in 1864 and ever since. W. S. Byrne became editor upon the change of name, and was succeeded by John R. Ridge, both being associated for a time in the editorial department of the paper. The office was totally destroyed by fire in June, 1862.

In 1857 J. P. Olmstead began the publication of a paper at North San Juan, called the Star. The concern was purchased and a paper called the Hydraulic Press succeeded, edited by B. P. Avery, afterward State Printer. Avery was succeeded by Wm. Bausman, who edited it till near the time of its suspension in 1864.

The daily Nevada Transcript was started in September, 1860, by N. P. Brown & Co., and is still flourishing. It was the first daily ever published in the mountains. Gen. James Allen, once State Printer, edited the paper

till October, 1861, when he was succeeded by E. G. Waite, who ceased his connection with the paper in January, 1864, and was succeeded by M. S. Deal.

The material of the old Journal was purchased in the Spring of 1862, by B. Brierly & Co., and a tri-weekly paper started, called by the old name. It maintained an existence till the fire in November of the next year destroyed the office entire. Like disasters befel the Journal and Democrat offices in the fire of 1856. The tri-weekly Journal was edited by Rev. B. Brierly.

The Nevada Daily Gazette began its career under the auspices of O. P. Stidger & Co., in the Spring of 1864. Stidger is understood to have done most of the writing for the paper. W. H. Sears was the editor the year after. T. H. Rolfe was writing its articles down to November, 1866, when E. F. Bean purchased the concern and hoisted his name as editor and proprietor.

In October, 1864, Blumenthal & Townsend started the Daily Grass Valley Union. It was edited by H. C. Bennett for a time, and followed by W. H. Miller. Latterly it fell into the hands of Democrats and is conducted in an enlarged form by W. S. Byrne.

In June, 1866, a paper was started at Meadow Lake, by William B. Lyon & Co., called the Sun. It was published at first as a daily, but as the excitement over the new discoveries of quartz in that region subsided, it became a weekly, and so continues to this moment.

In the above account we have not given all the changes of proprietorship and temporary editors, our space not allowing all the minutiae. The curious will find more details in the newspaper history of the State published in the Sacramento Union, on Christmas, 1859. Down to that date the changes in the various papers of the county are set forth with precision in that paper.

In the political contests of the times, some of the above papers took important parts. The Journal, though conducted by Whigs, took no decided partisan ground till the appearance of the Democratic organ, the Young America. It was thereafter regarded as Whig, till the appearance of the American party, in 1855, when it became the county organ of that party, remaining so till the party, in State Convention, indorsed the Kansas Nebraska Bill, when it measurably became neutral, espousing, however, somewhat the cause of Douglas and Broderick, when the issue with the administration of Buchanan was made. But it was always opposed to the Democratic party *per se* or its principles, only supporting some of its members as a matter of policy or for personal reasons when it had no party of its own to uphold. As the Douglas wing of the Democratic party grew

strong, the Journal opposed it, and finally took up the Republican cause, defending it with earnestness to success. When the war of rebellion was about to begin, the Journal took its stand by the Government, and during the entire contest, till the suspension of the paper and transfer of its editor to the Daily Transcript, the Journal was foremost in the advocacy of all the measures that the administration of Lincoln was forced ultimately to adopt. Its radicalism on the questions of confiscation, emancipation, the draft and more vigorous prosecution of the war, was prominent and fearless.

The Democrat, after it passed from the hands of its founder, was generally in the hands of Northern men and not sectional. While edited by Shipley, in 1855, its articles were characterized, at times, by subserviency to Southern sentiment, but less so under his successor, though a Southern man. Afterward it became conservative, but always Democratic. While conducted by Rolfe it was the devoted champion of Broderick, took sides with Douglas, and against Buchanan, and finally when the war had begun, it supported the administration of Lincoln in a moderate way, till the suspension of the paper.

The course of the Transcript under its first editor was neutral or conservative. But in October, 1861, a change took place and the Transcript became vigorous for the war and all the advance measures of the times. It was the first newspaper on the coast to declare its want of confidence in McClellan, and at first received the anathemas of many of its contemporaries for demanding the removal of that General from the command of the army of the Potomac. It has remained under its present management the same organ of progress, supporting with zeal the cause of Congress to the present moment.

The revived Journal affected conservatism, vacillated considerably, and was soon left without influence in the cause of the Union it had avowedly espoused.

The Gazette was started as the organ of a faction of the Union party, and distinguished itself by bolting the regular nominees of the party in 1865, and denouncing the men of the county who were first and most efficient in the support of the war for the maintenance of the Government, making an onslaught on impartial suffrage, and affiliating with Copperheads, and at a later period supported Johnson and his policy. In November, 1866, it changed hands and promises to be an efficient ally in the cause of Congress.

The Grass Valley Telegraph was neutral, or not a very forcible exponent of political opinions. The National, its successor, was for a time a supporter of Buchanan's administration, but changing hands, it supported Douglas as the regular nominee of the Democratic party, yet it went with the op-

posers of Lincoln's administration, and has remained on the same tack to this day.

The Union, as its name denotes, was started as a Union paper, and until it passed into its present hands was not supposed to be tinctured with Democracy. The paper was enlarged in December, 1866, and seems to be in a prosperous state.

The papers published at North San Juan took little part in politics till the rebellion broke out, when Bausman, the editor of the Press, became a vigorous and out-spoken friend of the administration of Lincoln. The paper remained so till its suspension.

The Meadow Lake Sun has been always a radical Union sheet. Its editor at present is understood to be Judge Tilford, to whom the public is indebted for the interesting sketch of Meadow Lake township which forms a part of this history.

VINES AND WINES.

One of the most important of the industrial interests of our county is raising grapes and making wines. I rank it among the most prominent branches of industry, not because of the amount of capital invested or the number of men employed in the business, but because the experiments made have proven conclusively that grapes can be grown successfully on thousands of unoccupied acres that now invite the labors of the culturist, and that wines of a noble quality can be produced, equaling the best table wines of foreign lands. It is an important interest because the field is so large and the inducements so great; the kinds of wines which the soil and climate are adapted to produce being such that no other parts of the State can compete with them in the market. But, the business of wine making in our county is yet in its infancy. Four years ago probably not a barrel of wine was produced in the county. The Assessor's Report of 1866, a paper gotten up with more accurate data than any of its predecessors, gives the number of vines in the county at 124,000, and the number of gallons of wine produced that year 10,000. The tax upon wines has decreased their production, besides giving a motive to the producers for not reporting to the Assessor all they have made. It is thought by men conversant with the subject that at least 20,000 gallons of wine were made in the county last year.

Since it has been demonstrated that wines of good quality can be made in the mountains of the county, an interest has been awakened in the

business of vine planting, and ere long the Assessor will report a million vines instead of the number given in his communication of last year to the Surveyor General. All that is required is the planting of the right kinds of grapes upon the proper soil for them, and crops will come that would astonish any country in Europe. Four tons on an acre of vines five years old is not an uncommon yield. And grapes are produced here with far less expense than in the best grape growing regions of France and Italy. The land can be had for nothing, and the country being the home of the grape no extreme artificial system is needed calling for constant labor to mature a crop. Land being plenty, the vines can be planted far enough apart for horse cultivation, and the soil being dry in the Summer no exertion is required to keep down weeds as in countries having a moister climate. The vines need irrigation the first year, but after that on most soils they will take care of themselves. It has been found that working the ground in Summer with a plow or cultivator renders it moist and supersedes irrigation in many localities.

The vineyards of the county are yet small. Probably there is not one of more than 10,000 vines. Generally they are but experimental patches of from one to three thousand vines. The French have tried the cultivation of the grape about French Corral, and with good success. Their wines of last year's vintage are already disposed of and at fair rates. Mr. Ponco has 4,000 bearing vines; Mr. H. Poulinier 3,000; Mr. Monier 2,500, and Mr. Freschot 1,500, at that place. The wine produced was a sort of claret, 2,000 gallons of which found a ready market. The grape cultivated is the Mission and Black Hamburg. General Evens has 3,500 vines of the Mission variety at Sweetland, and Mr. Strahline 1,100, of the same sort. Eight hundred gallons of white wine were produced from these vines.

At North San Juan, Louis Buhring, to whom I am greatly indebted for information concerning the grape culture and wine making in Bridgeport township, and who is a successful experimentalist in the business, has 2,000 vines—half Mission, and the other half of Hamburg, Catawba and white Muscat of Alexandria. George D. Dornin has 1,000 vines, and P. Bush 500. Buhring has made several varieties of wine, some of which I have sampled, that promise well. The grape in that section of the county develops a great deal of saccharine matter, which by fermentation is transformed into alcohol. The wines are, therefore, of considerable strength—too much, perhaps, for table wines. However, the introduction of grapes of other varieties may enable that part of the county to produce the light wines for dinner use, which is the great desideratum, since Los Angeles can produce the strong wines in excess, and the counties north of the Bay of San Francisco, the Hocks and sparkling kinds.

At Nevada, Josiah Rogers has 10,000 vines, mostly of the Los Angeles or Mission variety. His is probably the largest bearing vineyard in the county. R. R. Craig has 5,000 vines, of many varieties, but mostly Mission. Mr. Seibert has a vineyard of 2,000 vines, of forty varieties. E. G. Waite has a thousand vines, all foreign, with the exception of a few Catawbas and Isabellas. The wines produced by Craig have been sold at two dollars per gallon by the cask. Seibert's wines are sold readily at fine prices; his brandy has, also, commanded a ready sale. He has attempted several varieties of wine, and generally with good success. Good judges pronounce some of his wines equal to any produced on the coast. Waite has made wine which is said to be the only approach to a good article of French claret yet produced in the State. The late Wilson Flint, whose judgment in such matters will not be disputed, said it was the best wine of its age he ever sampled. [This is not an advertisement; there is not a bottle of it left for sale.] It sold readily at good prices, and gave universal satisfaction. All the wines above mentioned have been thrown into market young, but such is their character that it is confidently predicted they will develop splendidly.

P. Bergantz has a vineyard of 3,500 Mission grapes, three miles below Grass Valley, which yields a white wine unlike any I have tested that came from that variety of grape. It resembles some of the Rhine wines strongly. The yield for 1866 was 1,300 gallons. This wine seems to be a favorite with many persons of various nationalities.

There are quite a number of vineyards in Grass Valley township and, also, several in the vicinity of the Anthony House, in Rough and Ready township, which produce wines; but we have no knowledge of their quality or character. The grape culture has begun in Little York township. The few vines in bearing in that part of the county are said to give promise of good results from enterprises on a larger scale. Vines are also grown in small numbers, by way of experiment, in Bloomfield and Washington townships. The hardier sorts will flourish in those sections of the county.

Probably, estimating the quantity of land in Nevada county at the lowest figure, there are not less than sixty thousand acres, about one-twelfth of the whole surface, capable of producing grapes, for the market, for wine, for brandy and for raisins. The soil fit for the growth of the grape is of volcanic ash or sedimentary lava, or is of decomposed granite enriched with the potash and soda set free by the decomposition of feldspar, and impregnated with oxide of iron. The tops of the ridges coming down from the high Sierra is of the volcanic character, pretty generally, and the volcanic materials have been washed down and mixed with the soil of granitic origin in some localities, forming a combination favorable for grape cultivation.

But the soils of granitic or volcanic origin, are not objectionable to the vine grower. Of ground proper for grape cultivation, the county is not deficient.

It has been demonstrated that in a climate where the grape grows so naturally, the highly artificial system of pruning and training vines which is in vogue in some parts of Europe, will not do. In a country of cloudy skies, and where the high price of land induces the crowding of as many vines as possible upon an acre, there must be considerable Summer pruning required to give the grape the requisite amount of heat and light from the sun. But, under our brazen skies, that labor had better be spared. There are none too many lungs to the vine to condense moisture and gather from the atmosphere the elements to perfect the fruit. The more foliage the better, provided it be not so dense as to prevent the free circulation of air among the vines and around the fruit. The grapes grown upon vines let alone by the pruner during the Summer, have been found to be the largest and best, and the more lungs to the plant the greater its capacity to bring to perfection a large crop. After the vines have been cut back, the "let alone" practice is best, till the cutting back process is again required for another year.

The theory of low pruning will not do for all localities. If the vineyard has a northern exposure and the soil retains moisture, the clusters of grapes near the ground and subject to its humid influence, after the rains in the Autumn, will be liable to mold and rot, while those on the same vine higher up exposed to the warm currents of air, will soon dry and remain sound. The practice of heading the vine low in vineyards with northern exposures is therefore pernicious, particularly when the clusters of grapes are large and compact. Small or open clusters may dry when near the damp ground, but large and close ones may not.

The French and Germans have brought with them from the vineyards of Europe the mode of pruning the vine very short, that is, leaving but few *spurs* of two or three buds each. I think my experiments demonstrate that a vine in California should not be pruned as closely as in Europe, and should be treated according to its vigor, age and variety. To cut back a vine without reference to its strength and its variety is absurd. Why should not an Isabella five years old produce as many pounds of grapes as a Black Hamburg, both being of equal vigor and the same age? Yet if both be pruned alike, they will produce about an equal number of clusters. But the Hamburg, with its large bunches, will either overbear or the Isabella, with its small ones, will not bear according to its capacity.

Our vines are so thrifty in California that the short pruning system is destructive. If too few buds are left there is not room for the ascending

sap in the Spring, and it breaks out along the body of the vine, destroying its vitality. Better leave more wood and cut away a portion of the incipient clusters of grapes afterward, than ruin the vines with short pruning.

In the way of wine making, there is little new to be said. Most of the white wine of the country is made as near as possible after the process of making cider in the older States of the Union. Red wine is made from fermenting the pulp of mashed grapes. The color comes from the skins. Sometimes the pulp is partly fermented when the wine is pressed out and finishes its fermentation in a clean cask. Sweet wine is made by boiling the must to one-half its original quantity, and afterward treating it as white wine. I have adopted the mode of fermenting wine by the use of iron tubes, like a syphon. One end is inserted in the barrel of must; the other in a bucket of water. Fermentation is by this mode retarded, and compensation is found for the deep, cool cellars of Europe.

But, I am not writing a guide to vine growers and wine makers. The object of the above observations is, to notice some facts which experiments have shown to be useful in this region in connection with a few others which are known but which could not well be passed in silence.

I cannot well express in language the prospect I see spread out in the future—a county teeming with agricultural life; hillsides clothed in vineyards opulent with purple clusters; happy, vine-embowered homes and the joys of the vintage; leaping rivulets of wine and cellars stored with liquid ingots, more valuable to the nation than mines of gold, because the source is inexhaustible and perpetual. This is the aspect of our county to be. It is not a vision, but a coming reality. The time is not far distant when as a people we shall look no longer to France, Spain and Italy for our wines, and silks, and raisins, and figs, and olives, but will resort to Hesperian gardens for them all, and Nevada will supply the American Chambertins, Burgundys and clarets for American palates and American commerce.

MINES AND MINING.

QUARTZ MINING.

It was not until the spring of 1850, when the placer mines of California had been worked two seasons, that attention began to be directed to quartz veins as the matrix in which the gold was originally formed, and the sources from which that found in the surface diggings was derived. The early settlers, and those who first flocked to this coast on the announcement of the discovery of gold, had no knowledge of vein mining, and were too much absorbed in collecting the precious particles which were found mixed with the gravel on the bars and in the beds of the streams to give any attention to the sources whence they came. The discovery of gold imbedded in quartz pebbles led to an examination of the ledges, and the first quartz location in the State, probably, was made in Butte county, not far from the present site of Oroville.

At that early date there had been no excitement about quartz in Nevada county. The first quartz location in the county, of which we now have any information, was at Gold Hill, near Grass Valley. This was early in the summer of 1850. Quartz was discovered on Massachusetts Hill soon after, and in October of the same year the Gold Tunnel ledge was located at Nevada. The latter was struck by four young men from Boston, while engaged in their first day's work at mining. Other locations were made the same season, both at Grass Valley and Nevada, but the three above mentioned have become especially famous for their immense yield of gold, amounting in the aggregate to nearly, if not quite, double the present property valuation of the county. The first mill erected in the county, and probably in the State, was built by two Germans, the following winter, at Boston Ravine. This was a poor affair, and of course was a failure.

In 1851, we date the first quartz excitement. The shallow surface diggings were beginning to show signs of exhaustion, or at least were not so readily found as in the preceding years, and prospectors were running over the hills in every direction in search of ledges. Numerous mills were

projected, and during the fall and winter eight or ten were erected in Nevada and vicinity, and as many more at Grass Valley. All the Nevada mills, with the exception of the Gold Tunnel, and the most of those built at Grass Valley, proved disastrous failures, and in 1853 the quartz interest had fallen to its lowest ebb. With our present experience in quartz mining, we can readily perceive the causes of the early failures in the business. The mills were erected at enormous expense, in many cases the projectors paying an extortionate interest for money; they had been deceived by professed assayers, or deceived themselves, as to the amount of gold the quartz would yield, had no knowledge of amalgamating, and there were no miners in the country who knew how to open or work a quartz ledge.

The disappointments and ruin occasioned by the quartz failures led to some deplorable results. Captain Peek had located a ledge, and in connection with other parties erected a mill, at the place now known as Peek's Ravine. With other quartz operators he failed, having expended his own fortune, and become deeply involved. Driven to distraction, and aggravated beyond endurance by the complaints of his partners, he put a pistol to his head and discharged it. The unfortunate man lived twelve hours, though the ball had passed through his brain. A still more shocking tragedy was enacted at Grass Valley some years later. Michael Brennan, the superintendent and part owner of the Mount Hope Company, on Massachusetts Hill, had involved the company beyond redemption, and the property was levied upon by creditors. Of a sensitive disposition, and lacking the courage and fortitude to face poverty and endure the reverse of fortune, the unhappy man poisoned his wife and three children, and then himself. Prussic acid was the poison used, but by what means he succeeded in administering the fatal drug to his victims could not be ascertained.

In Grass Valley, where some Eastern and English capital had been invested, a number of companies continued operations on their ledges, several mills were kept running, and the quartz interest slowly revived. But in Nevada, where the failure was more decided, the business was almost entirely abandoned, and miners turned their attention to the hill diggings, then just beginning to be prospected. The Gold Tunnel mill was kept running, and the Wigham and Canada Hill mills were run at intervals, the former yielding good returns, though the amount produced by all was quite insignificant compared with the yield of the placer mines. Still, at the period of lowest depression, the pioneer quartz miners had faith in the speedy revival of the business, and predicted that the veins would be worked successfully, long after the placer mines were exhausted. The present generation will not live to verify the truth or falsity of the prediction, for late developments indicate an extent of placer mining ground that will require

centuries to exhaust, and of which the miners at that early day had no knowledge.

By 1857, the Grass Valley mines were in a flourishing condition, and the business was beginning to revive in Nevada. The Allison Ranch and other mines in the former district had begun to pour forth their treasures, and the Soggs and Oriental mills were erected in the vicinity of Nevada, both of which proved successful. The former mill has been in operation with little interruption nearly ten years, yielding in that time some \$600,000 in gold; and although the yield of the rock probably has not averaged over ten dollars a ton, at times it has afforded the owners large profits. In the succeeding two or three years, the business continued to prosper in Grass Valley, becoming the leading interest of the town, while it steadily improved at Nevada.

The development of the quartz interest, however, was destined to experience another period of depression, though by no means so disastrous and discouraging as that of 1852. The discovery of silver in Washoe was first made public in this county in the summer of 1859, and quite a number of our most energetic quartz operators hastened to the new mining field. The wonderful richness of the Comstock lode was fully determined that fall, and the next spring witnessed the exodus of many of our best working miners, who abandoned their claims here for what appeared to be the more promising field of enterprise east of the Sierra Nevada mountains. For three years there was a constant drain of population and capital from the county—the capital, especially, being much needed in the development of our own mines. Added to this drain upon our resources, the most of the best paying mines of Grass Valley were flooded during the severe winter of 1861-62, requiring many months to place them again in working condition, during which time the expenditures were heavy and no returns. From these causes, business of all kinds was depressed, and for two or three years Grass Valley and Nevada were among the dullest of the mining towns of the State.

In 1863, the population of the county had decreased nearly one-third, and in the fall of that year, when Nevada, for the fourth time, was destroyed by fire, many were of the opinion that the town would never recover. But, in 1864, the adventurers who had left for distant mining regions began to return, satisfied that this county presented the best field for mining enterprise on the coast, and the tide of emigration has since been in our favor. At the present time, Grass Valley is the largest and most prosperous mining town in the State—probably on the coast—and her prosperity is due entirely to the surrounding quartz mines. Nevada stands second to Grass Valley, depending about equally on the quartz and placer mines of the vicinity.

We have now in Nevada township, including one cement mill and another recently completed, seventeen mills, running an aggregate of 134 stamps, yielding about a million dollars annually, and giving direct employment to some six hundred men. In Grass Valley township there were, in October last, some thirty mills, with 284 stamps, and sixteen or eighteen hundred men were employed in the mills and mines. The annual gold yield of the township is estimated as high as four million dollars. While Nevada is behind Grass Valley in the development of the quartz interest, it is far ahead of any other town in the State.

In reviewing the progress of quartz mining in the county, we have thus far confined our remarks to Grass Valley and Nevada, for the reason that but little attention has been given until recently to the development of the quartz veins in other parts of the county. The discoveries in the vicinity of Meadow Lake, in the spring and summer of 1865, created considerable excitement throughout California and in Nevada State, causing a rush of adventurers to that locality. Numerous ledges were discovered and located, in some of which ore of extraordinary richness was found.

The real work of developing the Meadow Lake mines was commenced in the summer of 1866, and considering the many drawbacks, including the deep snows of winter, has progressed as rapidly as could have been anticipated. The ledges are inclosed in a belt of syenite, are of large size as compared with those at Grass Valley and Nevada, but much of the gold is contained in sulphurets, which will require practical experience before it can be economically reduced. The U. S. Grant Company have kept a five-stamp mill running since September, 1866, and are making rapid progress in the development of their property. Some other companies have also been working their mines during the past winter, but operations on the most of the claims were suspended last fall. The history of Meadow Lake, and the progress made in the development of the mines of the district, will be given more fully in another part of this work.

Lying half-way between Nevada and Meadow Lake, is another belt of gold-bearing veins, extending through Eureka and Washington townships. The veins are numerous and of good size, run nearly north and south, corresponding with the range of the mountains, and the country rock is a compact granite, which greatly enhances the cost of prospecting and opening mines. The ledges, or at least many of them, are "spotted," containing large amounts of gold in places, while the most of the quartz is barren. Some years ago a ledge was discovered on Gaston ridge, the owners of which made enough money, by crushing the rock in a hand mortar, to erect a mill. But the mill was a failure, the rich pocket having been exhausted.

In 1863, a mill was erected on the Tecumseh ledge, in Washington

township, by a company organized in Nevada. Wonderful reports were circulated of the richness of this ledge; but the ore, by mill process, yielded only about twenty dollars a ton, and in consequence of the great cost of mining the rock, and perhaps bad management, the enterprise was not successful. The mill was kept running for a year or more on rock from the Fidelity ledge, near by, but is now idle. The mill of the Star Company, in the same township, was built a little later. This company have seven ledges in the vicinity of their mill, two of which have been prospected and found to contain gold in paying quantities, and are still carrying on operations, with a fair prospect of developing a good mining property.

Within the past year or two, considerable interest has been taken in the development of the quartz mines of Eureka township. The mill of the Jeffersonian Company was erected near Bowman's, in 1864, on a ledge supposed at the time to be remarkably rich, but either from bad management, or some other cause, the enterprise has not been successful, though the company are still carrying on operations. A mill was erected last fall by R. C. Black on the Young ledge, and another by James M. Pattee, superintendent of the Eagle Company, on the Grizzly ledge, three miles below the town of Eureka. These mills have been in operation only a short time, but the first crushings were favorable. The Eagle Company have several ledges in the vicinity of their mill, one or two of which, if they hold out equal to the anticipations of experienced miners, will take rank among the most valuable mines of the county. Two other mills, one on the Jim ledge and the other intended as a custom mill, have also been erected in the township within the past year, and there is every indication that Eureka will soon become an important quartz mining district.

Last summer, the Hawley Brothers erected a mill at Grizzly Ridge, in Bloomfield township, where they have, beyond question, a remarkably rich mine. The ore, however, is refractory, and they have not yet been able to work it successfully. There is but one quartz mill in Rough and Ready township, which is now idle. No progress has been made in developing quartz mines in Bridgeport or Little York townships.

The quartz business, notwithstanding the many failures and drawbacks, has been gradually improving since 1858, and the yield of gold from that source has steadily increased. The operations have generally been conducted by practical men, who have successively discovered and brought into use all the improved methods of reducing the ore, and amalgamating and collecting the gold. Very little foreign capital has been invested in the development of our mines, although there is not a mining district in the world that offers better inducements for judicious investment. The comparatively small amount that has been invested by capitalists in our

county has generally been in dividend-paying mines, and which of course was no assistance in developing our resources.

At no period in the history of our county, since the wild speculations of 1852, has quartz mining been in more favor than at present, or the prospects more flattering. A number of new mills will be erected during the present season; many of the ledges formerly abandoned will be re-opened, and new discoveries are of almost daily occurrence. There are now in the county over sixty quartz mills, having an aggregate of about five hundred and fifty stamps. The most of these are kept steadily in operation.

The country rock around Grass Valley is slate, and the ledges run in every direction, though the principal mines that have been opened and worked usually approximate an east and west or a north and south course. Tunnels and drifts have been run for considerable distances on ledges lying nearly at right angles, yet hardly an instance is known in which two ledges have crossed each other. In some instances, where two ledges would intersect if both were continuous, one has been found perfect, while the other disappears for a greater or less distance on each side of it. In other cases, both ledges are broken and disappear before reaching the point of intersection. Perhaps a further and more careful examination of the intersection of cross ledges may lead to a plausible theory of the formation of mineral veins. The Grass Valley ledges would be called small—varying in size from a mere seam to five or six feet in width. They are rarely found of the latter size, and those that have been worked the most successfully probably will not average over a foot in width. The most of the north and south ledges have an easterly dip—the inclination being at all angles, from nearly horizontal to perpendicular. Some of the best mines, however, like the Allison Ranch, dip to the west. An impression has obtained among many miners, that ledges situated in slate are more even and reliable than those in granite, and that those having a westerly dip are richer than those dipping easterly. But the facts brought to light by the quartz development thus far, will hardly sustain these theories. The miners have an expressive adage, that the “gold is where you find it,” and it is sometimes found in the most unexpected places.

From a very full review of the operations of the Grass Valley mines, for 1866, which appeared in the San Francisco Mercantile Gazette of January 9th, 1867, we condense the following:

The Eureka is now universally conceded to be a mine of extraordinary merit, and is one of the most valuable in California. The gross yield of bullion for the past year amounted to \$596,053, and the dividends declared \$360,000, an average of \$30,000 per month. The company have now on hand seventy-five tons of sulphurets, worth at least \$30,000, and a large amount of wood, timber, and other supplies, valued at \$15,000. In addition, \$27,000 were expended a short time since for new machinery

and other improvements. It will thus be seen that the earnings of the mine, including actual dividends paid, have amounted to \$432,000 for the year 1866. During that period 12,200 tons of ore were reduced, giving an average yield of more than \$48 per ton. The Euroka has thus far been worked to a perpendicular depth of only 300 feet, and a length of 725 feet on the vein in stoping from the lower level. A new level is now being opened at 100 feet greater depth, and a new shaft is also under way. A one fortieth interest in this property was recently sold for \$17,500.

The North Star has the advantage of being not only very thoroughly opened, but is also a mine of great prospective value. The main shaft is now down 750 feet, with a vertical depth of some 210 feet. The third level from the bottom extends 850 feet east, on the vein, the next above about 600 feet in the same direction, and the lowest or new level is just being drifted upon. The width of the vein throughout the mine will perhaps average two feet, and a very considerable portion above the three lower levels is virgin ground, extending to the surface. It is estimated that fully 30,000 tons of ore remain untouched in the reserves or backs, opened by means of drifts from the main shaft. This company has declared dividends at irregular intervals since 1852, and during the past five years a net profit of more than \$500,000 has been realized. The gross product from their new 16 stamp mill for the past five months has exceeded \$100,000, and the net profits, in dividends, now range from \$12,000 to \$14,000 per month.

The Allison Ranch mine has not been very judiciously or profitably worked the past year, owing to a lack of harmony among some of the owners; but of late, certain discordant elements have been overcome, and a more vigorous policy may now be anticipated. The gross yield of this mine during the past ten years, since it was first opened, has been about \$2,300,000—the product for the three years ending December 30th, 1865, being \$1,000,000, and for the past year less than \$200,000.

The Ophir mine, from 1852 to 1864, yielded about \$1,000,000, and since it came into possession of the present owners—the Empire Company—more than \$300,000 have been extracted. During the past year some 3,750 tons of ore were reduced, producing about \$175,000, or an average of \$47 per ton. A magnificent 30-stamp mill was erected last summer, involving an outlay of more than \$100,000, and \$50,000 additional was expended upon a new shaft, hoisting works, etc.

The basin of Nevada is situated on a granite formation, extending southwesterly into the slate, somewhat in the form of a horse shoe. In this formation is a series of quartz veins, nearly parallel with each other, and having many points of resemblance. Their general course is about fifteen degrees east of south, and all dip easterly, at angles not varying far from thirty-five degrees. At irregular distances along the ledges are "ore chutes," or "chimneys," containing rich rock, while in other places the rock will barely pay for working. The ore chutes extend in length from a few feet to several hundred feet, and downward indefinitely, inclining at various angles with the plane of the ledge.

The Ural, or Cornish mine, is situated on the northwesterly rim of the granite belt, and the Union mine on the southeasterly rim—the two mines being about three miles apart, and both of them in places cutting into the slate formation. Between these, are the Gold Tunnel, Soggs, Pennsylvania,

and other well known mines The Gold Tunnel yielded upward of \$300,000 previous to 1855. In that year Captain Kidd sold it to a company of Cornish miners, who worked it with little interruption for eight years longer. The mine has been re-purchased by Captain Kidd and some San Francisco capitalists, but is not now worked. The California claim, now owned by the Eagle Company, is an extension of the Gold Tunnel, on the south side of Deer Creek. The Providence mine, which has been worked many years, is the southerly extension of the Sogga.

South of the above mentioned series of ledges, and near the apex of the granite formation, is another series having the same general characteristics, with the exception that they dip to the west. The most noted of these are the Sneath and Clay, and Mohawk. The former has been worked steadily since 1863, and at times has yielded immense returns. It is now owned and worked by the New York and Grass Valley Company. The same company has invested a large amount in erecting hoisting works and opening the Union mine.

Among the best mines in Nevada township are the Wigham and Banner, both of which have yielded large returns during the past year. The former is situated south of the town and the latter southeast, both being in the slate formation, near its junction with the granite. The Lecompton mine, which in the course of two years yielded a profit of \$60,000 to its owners, is situated between the granite and slate, in places passing from one rock to the other, and retaining its course and dip.

In the north and south veins that have an easterly dip, the ore chutes, or chimneys, generally incline to the north, and in ledges dipping west they incline to the south. There are probably exceptions, but this is the rule with the mines around Nevada. The chutes are more or less irregular, sometimes expanding in length, and again contracting, at different depths. In opening mines managers now make it their first business to ascertain the position and course of the ore chutes, and when found follow them down. A neglect of this, through ignorance of the character of mineral veins, was the cause of many of the early failures in quartz mining.

In the Ural mine the ore chute at the surface is sixty feet in length, and at a depth of a hundred and twenty feet its length is nearly a hundred feet. The mine is now opened by a tunnel at a depth of over three hundred feet, but the length of the chute at that depth is not ascertained. In the Sogga mine several distinct chutes of rich ore have been worked to the lower level. The Gold Tunnel paid very largely from the mouth of the tunnel, at Deer creek, for a distance of six hundred feet north—averaging, probably, fifty dollars a ton. Beyond that, the yield was only six or eight dollars a ton. The mine has never been worked below the level of the creek.

There are two or three extensive and rich chutes in the same ledge south of Deer creek, which is now being opened in a systematic manner by the Eagle Company, of Hartford. In the Sneath and Clay mine, the ore chute in the upper level is a hundred and fifty feet in length; it contracts to a hundred feet in the lower levels, and possibly will again expand at a still greater depth. The Wigham mine has a rich chute of about two hundred feet in length, and on either side the rock will scarcely pay for crushing. The Eureka mine at Grass Valley is worked for a distance of over seven hundred feet along the ledge, and the Allison Ranch about four hundred. Large amounts of money have been sunk in endeavoring to find pay rock in other places on the Allison Ranch ledge.

An important consideration connected with the mining interest, and upon which in a measure depends the permanent prosperity of the mining districts, is the question of the quartz veins carrying sufficient gold to pay for working to great depths. The gold mines of Europe are understood to decrease in richness the deeper they are worked. Some geologists have laid it down as a rule, founded upon a thorough examination of the mines in the Ural mountains and in Hungary, that gold-bearing veins will not pay for working at a greater perpendicular depth than three hundred and fifty feet. The developments in California are not sufficient to enable us as yet to form a decided opinion on this question; but so far as developments have been made, they tend to show that our mines will prove an exception to the rule laid down for the gold mines in Europe.

The deepest mine in California, and probably the deepest of any gold mine in the world, is the Hayward mine in Amador county. This is now being worked to the depth of twelve hundred feet below the surface, and the ore has steadily improved with the depth. The Jefferson and Pennsylvania companies, at Brown's Valley, Yuba county, are working their mines at the depth of nearly five hundred feet on the incline of the ledges, where the ore pays much better than nearer the surface; what the perpendicular depth is we do not know. Notwithstanding the length of time the mines have been worked in Nevada county, we believe there are none that have been opened to the depth of three hundred and fifty feet. The deepest that we know of is the Eureka, which is three hundred feet. This is now regarded as the leading mine in the county, and the ore has steadily improved from a yield of four and five dollars a ton, near the surface, to fifty dollars a ton at the depth above stated. The Banner mine, near Nevada, has also improved with the depth, as well as some others that might be named. But in other instances the reverse has been the case.

It is the opinion of some who have carefully investigated the subject, that, taking the average result of the developments in this county, the

mines show a slight improvement in quality of ore, with the depth reached, and the ledges also increase in size and become more regular. Others contend that the increased yield of the ore is due to the improved methods of working and amalgamating; that where changes occur in the character of the rock it is occasioned by striking upon, or leaving, the ore chutes, and that by following the incline of the chutes the ore on the whole will vary but little in value for an indefinite depth. The latter theory is plausible, and many facts could be cited tending to sustain it. A large number of mines in this county have been opened and worked to the depth of two hundred feet and over; and these, taken as a whole, certainly show no indications of decline in the quality of the ore, but if there is any change with the depth, it is for the better. If decrease of yield with the greater depth is the rule with gold mines, we have good reason to believe that those of California will prove an exception, and that like the silver mines of Spain and the tin and copper mines of Cornwall, our gold-bearing veins will continue to yield their treasures in undiminished quantities long after the pioneer workers shall have been forgotten.

CEMENT MINING.

Cement mining, properly, is a branch of placer mining, and the term is applied to the reduction of the cemented gravel found in the ancient river channels. In this county, the business has become of leading importance, requiring skillful engineering in mining the gravel, and expensive machinery in reducing it and collecting the gold. Little York township has taken the lead in this branch of mining, where capital to a considerable amount has been invested in the business. Cement mills have also been erected in Washington, Nevada, Grass Valley and Bridgeport townships, but the yield from this source is small, as compared with that from other branches of mining. In Little York, however, it is the leading business.

When the rich deposits along the margins of the streams had been worked out, and the shallow surface diggings were impoverished, the miners directed their attention to the deep hills and ridges in search of the precious metal. The cost and labor required to open the claims was much greater than in the shallow diggings, but the reward frequently more than counterbalanced the risk and preliminary outlay. At first, extensive tunnels were run, and, where practicable, deep shafts were sunk, and the rich gravel on the bed-

rock drifted out; afterward, when the hydraulic hose came into use, the hills were washed down entire, sometimes to a depth of several hundred feet. Gold in greater or less quantities was found in the earth from the surface down, in some claims being sufficient to pay running expenses; but for their profits the miners depended on striking rich pockets in the gravel beds at the bottom. Numerous channels were found under the high ridges where ancient streams had once coursed their way toward the ocean, leaving deposits of gravel containing gold, similar to those found in the existing streams. Some of this gravel was found to be cemented, requiring more or less force to pulverize it, in order to save the gold by the sluicing process. For this purpose, various expedients and appliances have been devised, among which is the erection of stamp mills, similar to those used in crushing quartz.

Blue gravel, rich in gold, was found in different places in Little York township in the summer of 1852, and in the winter of the following year it was found in the claims of Rogers & Co., cemented so compactly that it had to be blasted and gadded out. The method adopted by this company to work the cement was to run it through sluices, save the tailings and allow them to remain some months until the action of the elements had partially decomposed them, then sluice them again. In this manner each lot of tailings was run through the sluices six or eight times, requiring, probably, two or three years in the operation. The Chinamen work the cement in the same manner now, and some are of the opinion that it is the most economical and effectual method of working it.

The first stamp mill for crushing cement was erected by the Massenauga Company, on Albany Hill, near Little York, in the summer of 1857. This company sunk several shafts that year, one of which is now used by Curran & Buckman, the present owners of the claim. The first mill had no screens, but the cement was thrown into the battery and carried off by a stream of water. The tailings from this mill were saved for a year or two and allowed to slack, and on being run through a sluice yielded some \$4,000. In the spring of 1858 a cement mill was erected by Begole & Johnson, on the old Rogers & Co. claims, at Little York, which was a considerable improvement on its predecessor, and mills have since been built at You Bet, Red Dog, Hunt's Hill, Gougeye, Quaker Hill, and other places in the township. The screens now used are nearly as fine as those used in crushing quartz, and it is well determined that the finer the cement is crushed the more gold will be saved.

Cement mining, like every other branch of the business, has had its ups and downs, but on the whole has exhibited a steady progress, and been increasing in importance, since the first mill was erected in 1857. Almost

every claim, at times, has paid largely, and again the receipts would fall below the expenses. The blue gravel channels in Little York township usually vary in width from fifty to a hundred feet, and wherever the position of the rock or other circumstances were such as to form riffles large deposits of gold are found, the same as they were found at an early day of placer mining in the existing streams. For this reason, the business must be subject to vicissitudes, while the hope of making big strikes will always be an inducement to perseverance.

The theory formerly in vogue, that there was but one blue cement gravel lead is now generally discarded by miners. There is no evidence that the blue lead at Little York is the same as that worked at You Bet, and it is quite certain that there are two separate leads at the latter place. The claims of Neece & West, Brown & Co., and Cozzens & Garber are nearly in a line—Brown & Co. being in the middle, and distant from Neece & West a quarter of a mile, and a mile from Cozzens & Garber. It has been ascertained by actual leveling, that the channel which Brown & Co. are working is forty feet higher than that in the claims of Neece & West, and six feet higher than that of Cozzens & Garber. This, we think, establishes the fact that the three companies can not be working in the same channel.

Another idea has obtained, that the channels containing the blue cement are more ancient than, and belong to a different river system from, those containing gray and light-colored gravel, and which is successfully worked in sluices. We are not aware that there is any substantial reason for this opinion. It may not necessarily require a long period of time for the gravel to become a compact cement; the cementing material, as well as the blue color, was probably derived from the bed-rock, and exists only in certain localities. The petrifications found in the blue cement gravel, as well as those in other ancient channels, are the pine, manzanita, and other varieties of wood now growing in the mountains—indicating that no great geological changes have taken place since the ancient channels were filled up. The channels of the streams may have been changed by avalanches, earthquakes, volcanoes, and other causes now in force, and without any extraordinary convulsion, such as the upheaval or sinking of a mountain range.

The developments thus far made, by the mining operations in this county, indicate that the ancient streams did not differ materially from those now existing, and that their general course was nearly the same. This, at least, is the opinion now entertained by the most intelligent and observing miners.

In general, the old channels are at a higher altitude than the beds of the adjoining streams. There are, however, exceptions. At Scotch Flat, six miles above Nevada, shafts have been sunk to the depth of a hundred and fifty feet below the present bed of Deer creek, without finding the bed-rock.

At Sailor Flat, a mile and a half above Scotch Flat, deep shafts have also been sunk, without reaching the bottom, and the two places are believed to be situated on the same channel. Some company, with well-appointed machinery and sufficient means, may yet take out hundreds of fortunes from this deep channel. It is probable that the channels of the streams have been changed over and over again, while the mountains have been slowly wearing away, and that the deeper channels were made by the more modern river systems.

The facts thus far brought to light are not sufficient to enable us to form any definite conclusions as to the old river channels. At present we can merely theorize on the subject; and in doing this we should be careful not to become so attached to theory as to lead us to disregard facts that may hereafter be brought to light tending to controvert our preconceived opinions. The miners are slowly developing facts, which will in time enable scientific men to construct a map of the old river system and write the geological history of the California gold fields.

Whether cement mining is to increase until it becomes a leading branch of the business depends upon the character of the deposits yet to be opened in the ancient channels. A vast amount of placer mining ground, and channels for great distances, are yet to be explored, and should a considerable proportion of the gravel therein be found cemented so compactly as to require crushing, numerous mills will be erected for the purpose, otherwise, it will be worked by the more economical process of sluicing.

At the present time, there are sixteen cement mills in Little York township, having one hundred and thirty-six stamps; two mills in Washington, with eight stamps; one in Nevada, with fifteen stamps; one in Grass Valley, with eight stamps; and one in Bridgeport, with ten stamps. These make an aggregate in the county of twenty-one cement mills, with one hundred and seventy-seven stamps. More than half of these have been running steadily during the past year, while the others have been idle a portion of the time for want of gravel to crush and other causes. About five hundred men are directly employed in the mills and cement mines. We have no accurate statistics of the amount of cement gravel worked during the year. In some cases as much as a hundred tons is run through a ten-stamp mill in twenty-four hours, while in other cases not more than thirty tons is worked in the same time by the same number of stamps. The great difference is owing to the difference in the gravel worked—at times being merely soil and loose gravel, which is ordinarily worked in sluices, while at other times the cement is compact and as difficult to crush as the hardest quartz. In some cases the loose gravel is run through a mill for the purpose of saving the gold contained in the small quartz pebbles.

Cement mills are not usually provided with the appliances for amalgamating and saving the gold that are now connected with the quartz mills. Copper plates and riffles are mostly used, and the immense amount of cement crushed renders it impracticable in most cases to work it in pans. The improvement most needed is an effectual method of separating the sulphurets. These are found in considerable quantities with the cement gravel, and generally contain sufficient gold to yield a good profit when worked by the chlorinizing process. If machinery, not too expensive, could be devised to separate them from the mass of pulp it would add largely to the profits of cement mining.

PLACER MINING.

It would be impossible in the limits assigned to this paper to give any thing like a history of the rise and progress of placer mining in this county, and we can only hope to sketch some of the leading improvements and note the present condition of the business. The placer mines have been worked steadily in the county for seventeen years, and have yielded an amount of treasure that, could the figures be procured, would stagger belief, and as yet show no signs of exhaustion. True, the rich pockets in the beds of the running streams, and the shallow diggings that required no capital and but little preliminary labor to mine successfully, have been mostly worked out, and capital and skill are now indispensable to success, yet there is no perceptible diminution in the yield. As claims are worked out in one place new ones are opened in other localities, and although failure in any given enterprise is about as likely as success, yet the prospect of big strikes, and the hope of acquiring a fortune or a competency by one or two years of well-directed labor, are incentives that can not fail to enlist the skill of the most energetic of our population.

Mining commenced in Nevada county in 1849, the rocker being the principal machine used in washing the auriferous sands. It had been used early in the summer of 1848 on the bars of the American, Yuba and Feather rivers. The rocker gave place to the long-tom, a machine called the "grizzly," and the sluice, all of which were first brought into use in Nevada county. The grizzly, which was a sort of huge rocker, proved to be less serviceable than the long-tom and was soon discarded, while the long-tom in turn gave place to the sluice. This was a most important im-

provement, enabling claims to be worked that would not pay with the rocker and long-tom, and gave a decided impetus to mining.

Ditches at length were constructed, and as the miners were compelled to leave the river beds and shallow ravines and take to the deeper diggings, the process of shoveling the earth into the sluices became unprofitable, and the practice of ground-sluicing came into use. By this process, the surface soil being loosened up was washed away by a stream of water, leaving only the heavy gravel at the bottom to be shoveled into the sluice. Ground-sluicing was carried on very extensively in this county in 1851 and 1852, the use of the sluice proper at that time being well understood, and having superseded other methods. With most of the mining improvements there was no especial invention, but the different appliances came into use gradually, as they were needed by the changing character of mining, and may be considered as the result of the combined skill and ingenuity of the mining population. Perhaps to M. F. Hoit, now residing in Bridgeport township, but then a miner at Nevada City, more than to any other one person, is due the introduction of the sluice. It is used now in all placer mining operations, and is undoubtedly the most essential of any one contrivance in placer mining. It can hardly be called a machine.

The hydraulic hose came into use in 1853, and enabled miners to work with profit a vast amount of ground that would never have paid for sluicing by the ordinary process. About April, 1852, a Frenchman named Chabot, mining on Buckeye Hill, had a hose made to work his claim. This was some four or five inches in diameter, and between thirty-five and forty feet in length. There was no pipe or nozzle at the end, but by concentrating the water and leading it into the diggings through the hose, it was found convenient to sluice off the earth and gravel that had been picked down, and a great help in cleaning up the bed-rock. We can not learn that a hose was used that season in any other claims, and it does not appear that Chabot discovered the great advantage that would result by directing the stream of water against the bank. This discovery was made by E. E. Matteson, a year later. In April, 1853, Matteson and his partners, who were working a claim on American Hill, rigged up a hose, attached a nozzle at the end, and directing it against the bank, found that a small stream of water would do the labor of a hundred men in excavating the earth. Very soon after this the hydraulic hose came into general use throughout the county, giving renewed impulse to placer mining.

Successive improvements have been made in hydraulic mining, until the appliances now in use resemble but little those of 1853, but the principle is the same, and to Matteson is due the credit of the important discovery. At present, the water is usually conducted into the diggings through large

iron pipes, at the end of which the hose is attached. In some of the larger operations, five or six streams of water are kept playing upon the bank, undermining the ground and melting away the hills at an incredible rate. In this manner acres of ground, frequently from one to two hundred feet deep, are washed away in a single season, and the bed-rock left bare. The hydraulic is the most effectual method ever yet devised for excavating large quantities of earth, and the process was employed to some extent last season, by the Pacific Railroad Company, in cutting through the deep hills near Dutch Flat.

The placer mines have been worked longer and more steadily than the quartz mines, and their yield has been more regular. At an early day of mining it was supposed the placer diggings would soon be exhausted, and in 1852 the prediction would have been regarded as wild, that they would hold out for fifteen years with no material decrease of yield. But the longer they have been worked the more extensive they appear to be, and the labor and developments of the fifteen years have barely been sufficient to give us an idea of their vast extent. The old channels are very numerous and extend from the foot hills to near the summit of the Sierra, all containing gravel deposits, with gold in greater or less abundance. The long ridges, like the Washington and Chalk Bluff, are believed to have been the channels of ancient streams, which were filled with volcanic material, that subsequently cemented and became more impervious to the action of the elements than the surrounding bed-rock. Men of good judgment are confident they can trace the course of the old channels by surface indications, and quite extensive operations have been commenced at Chalk Bluff and Bear Valley on the probability of the correctness of this theory.

Thus far the old channels have only been opened and worked at the more favorable localities—where there are bi-washes, or where they are cut transversely by more modern streams, as is the case in the Nevada basin. The old claims of the Young America, Live Oak, Nebraska and Harmony Companies, are situated on the same channel, which, beyond question, extends far up the ridge, and will eventually be traced to its source. All of these claims, except the Harmony, yielded immense profits; but the latter company were so unfortunate as to commence operations on the north side of the ridge, when the channel, at their location, swept around on the south side, thus greatly enhancing the cost of working. The result was, that they took out about \$70,000, at a cost of \$85,000, when the work was suspended. Latterly, the owners have been arranging to resume work, and expect to commence operations on the south side of the ridge this season. In the former operations, they had merely tapped the edge of the channel. The Cold Spring Company, whose claims adjoin the Harmony above, will

probably also commence operations this season. Some years ago the channel was tapped about ten miles above Nevada, and the gravel found to be rich, but in consequence of the pumping machinery being inadequate to free the shaft of water, the work was suspended before reaching the bottom of the channel. A dozen or more owners in the Nebraska, Live Oak and Young America claims realized snug fortunes in working less than half a mile along the lead, and from this some idea may be formed of the prospective yield of the lead for twenty miles or more above.

The ridge between Deer creek and Greenhorn, and the Eureka ridge, also present almost inexhaustible fields for mining enterprise. The ancient channels following the course of these ridges, together with the Washington ridge, it is probable join together at some point below Nevada, and have their outflow at Smartsville. From that point to the summit, the channels will eventually be traced out and made to disgorge their stores of treasure.

Placer mining is carried on more or less in every township in the county, except Meadow Lake. Bridgeport takes the lead, and the hydraulic works of the American Company, at North San Juan, are the most extensive of the kind in the county. The flumes and sluices of the company extend from Mansanita Hill to the South Yuba, a distance of nearly a mile, a tunnel having been run through the bed-rock for a thousand feet to drain the claims.

Taking the county at large, the placer mines still retain their importance, and the longer they are worked the more confidence is entertained in their durability.

CANALS AND DITCHES.

The first mining in California was upon river-bars and in gulches, where the gold was deposited from the encroachments on the placers of an older era. These deposits, from their proximity to water, were easily exhausted. But early in 1850 the gravel hills above the city of Nevada were found to be rich, and from this fact came the investigation of other hills of like character, until it was found that the bulk of all the gold washings of the State were in the deep drifts of gravel that crossed the country in many places. These, from their elevation above the modern water channels of the country, could not be worked by the ordinary modes. Water must be brought to the hills, and hence the ditches and cañals, that have run in every direction where there was auriferous gravel to wash, until the interest has become one of the most prominent on the coast. To obtain water in quantities adequate to the demand, and at sufficient elevation to command the mining ground, required an aggregation of capital and the joint enterprise of miners in considerable numbers. Companies were formed and the work of supplying the gravel ranges with water began.

The first enterprise of the kind was projected at Nevada in March, 1850. It brought water from Musketto creek to Coyote Hill, a distance of a mile and a half. It was closely followed by other enterprises of a similar character about Nevada, and as the old river beds were explored water companies were formed in all parts of the county.

At the present time, there are but two really grand canal companies in the county; the one supplying nearly the whole region lying between the Middle and South Yuba, and the other mainly all the remaining portion of the county. The first is acting under a charter granted by the State of New York in December, 1865, and is called The Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Company Consolidated. It has a capital of \$2,250,000, and an office in New York City, but the whole concern is under the efficient general superintendence of Richard Abbey, Esq., of North San Juan. In general terms, the works of the company consist of one grand trunk canal, commencing near the summit of the Sierra in four small lakes, and extending

to North San Juan, a distance of sixty-five miles, and several side ditches that have been purchased and consolidated into one system.

The principal reservoir to supply the main canal is Eureka or Canon Creek lake. This lake, when first surveyed, had an area of about one square mile, but a substantial dam of granite rocks has been thrown across the outlet to the average height of forty-two feet. Its base at the bottom is one hundred and twenty feet long, its height in the deepest place seventy feet, and length of dam on the top two hundred and fifty feet. This artificial work gives the lake double its original surface, it being now two miles long and one wide, with an average depth of sixty-five feet. The supply of water in this lake is estimated at 983,000,000 cubic feet. Another reservoir is Lake Faucherie, a few miles below Eureka Lake, which has a wooden dam thirty feet high, flooding about two hundred acres. This, in addition to other smaller reservoirs, is computed to add 300,000,000 cubic feet of water to the amount stored in Eureka Lake. The storage supply of the main canal in the dry season is estimated to equal a run of one hundred and fifty days, allowing three thousand inches, miner's measure, per day of ten hours.

The main canal which conducts the water from these reservoirs is eight feet wide by three and one-half feet deep, and has a fall of sixteen and one-half feet per mile. Its capacity is somewhat more than three thousand inches. The Magenta and National aqueducts, a short distance below Eureka, are, probably, the finest works of the kind in the State, reflecting great credit upon Mr. Faucherie, the engineer. The National and Magenta are separated only by a small hill, and in fact may be counted almost as one aqueduct. The National is 1,800 feet in length. Its greatest height is sixty-five feet. The Magenta is 1,400 feet long, and its greatest height a hundred and twenty-six feet. The flume is seven feet wide by one foot three inches high, and has a grade of one foot in a hundred. The aqueduct, standing on tall posts hewn from the trees that grew near the spot, and winding about in graceful curves, to give it more strength to withstand the winds that sweep through the gap that the structure crosses, is a conspicuous and admirable object.

The great enterprise of damming the lakes high up in the mountains, and constructing the canal above mentioned, was projected by B. Faucherie, P. Obert, Louis Lay, P. Pelletier, P. Poirson, Louis Leflot, L. Watier, M. W. Irvin, and John McNulty, in 1855, and was finished in 1860. The Magenta flume was constructed in 1859. It is estimated that the whole, canal, flume and dams, cost \$950,000. The company became hopelessly involved by borrowing money to complete the enterprise, and the whole work fell into its present hands, who proceeded to absorb the entire canal interest of the

section, by the purchase and consolidation of the ditches we are about to describe, under the control of one head.

The Miners' Ditch was commenced and completed by John Hays, George Fellows, James Creegan, Robert Curran, Rose Warner, L. A. Sackett, and others. Work began upon it in 1855 and ended on the year following. It heads on the Middle Yuba, two miles above the junction of the south fork of that stream, and running generally along the southern bank of the gorge in which the Middle Yuba flows, in twenty miles, it gains an elevation to supply Snow Point, Orleans, Moore's and Woolsey's Flats with water. These Flats have an altitude above the river of 1,500 feet, the auriferous drift that underlies the volcanic tufa spread over the entire upper portion of the Ridge, crop out at these points, revealing rich gravel, and calling for the water of the Miners' Ditch to wash it. This ditch, or canal, is five feet wide by three deep, has a running capacity of seven hundred and fifty inches, from its source to its debouchure into Bloody Run it is twenty-six miles in length, and its original cost, including reservoirs, branches and feeders, is given at \$175,000.

The Middle Yuba Canal was located in 1853, by M. F. Hoit, and work began upon it in December of that year, and the ditch completed to Grizzly Canon in 1854. The enterprise was pushed on to the Yuba and completed in 1856. It takes water from the Middle Yuba, a short distance above the mouth of Bloody Run, and carries it in a canal, seven feet wide by four and a half deep, to Badger Hill, San Juan, Sebastopol, Sweetland, Birchville, and French Corral, a distance of forty miles. On its way this canal takes in the waters of Grizzly Canon and other small streams. Its capacity is 1,500 inches, and its cost originally \$400,000.

The Poorman's Creek ditch takes water from Poorman's Creek, below Eureka, to Orleans, Moore's and Woolsey's Flats. It, also, has a branch conveying water from the Middle Yuba. Total length, twenty-two miles; capacity, three hundred and fifty inches; cost, \$90,000. Its projectors were Richard Berryman, John Cowger, J. P. McGuire, G. K. Barry, Ed. Craddock, John P. Brenton, and others. Ground was broken for this ditch in 1853, and the work completed in 1855.

The Memphis Race was begun in 1853, by Dr. James Weaver. It took water from the south fork of the Middle Yuba, at the same point as the Poorman's Ditch, and bore it to the Flats before mentioned, and on to Columbia Hill, a distance of thirty miles. Its capacity was about five hundred inches. Weaver had a larger enterprise commenced, to take water from the Middle Yuba, which failed. It is thought he must have expended a half million dollars upon his canal projects.

The Grizzly Ditch, or ditches, were commenced in November, 1851, by

Charles Marsh, Pettibone and Stewart. The object was to carry the waters of Bloody Run and Grizzly Canon to North San Juan, which was accomplished in 1852. The ditch had a capacity originally of seven hundred and fifty inches, and was forty-five miles in length. Its cost was a little more than \$50,000.

The Spring Creek ditches were projected by Charles Marsh, George Rocheford and William L. Tisdale, in 1853, and carried the waters of Humbug Canon and Spring Creek to Columbia Hill, Montezuma Hill and intermediate mines. Its length was sixteen miles, and its capacity eight hundred inches. Cost \$20,000.

Captain Irvin had two or three small ditches, one of which carried water from Poorman's Creek to Relief Hill and on to Lake City and Columbia Hill, where it falls into the main trunk. It was commenced in 1851, and completed to Humbug and Lake City in 1857.

The McDonald ditch brought water to Eureka from Weaver Creek, a distance of five miles. Its cost was about \$7,000, and its capacity about one hundred and fifty inches.

In addition to the above mentioned ditches, there are several others of little note, all of which have become incorporated under the control of the Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Company Consolidated, forming one of the most stupendous and costly systems of canals in the mining districts of the State, and commanding as rich and extensive a section of auriferous gravel as has been discovered on the planet. The selling capacity of the grand canal and branches equals 5,500 inches every ten hours, and the length of all the canals exceeds two hundred miles. The cost of all to the company now controlling it is reported at more than \$1,000,000, and the net receipts about \$1,000 per day. The ability of the region watered by the canals of the company to produce the computed average of the last ten years, two millions per annum, is not doubted.

When it is taken into consideration that the company has a perpetual monopoly of all the water that can be made available for mining purposes in the region, it must be admitted that it is one of the grandest pieces of property in which capital can be with entire security invested. But a small per centage of the ancient gravel deposits are yet washed in the districts traversed by these canals, and only those portions most exposed and easiest to work. The great labor is yet to come, and the water of the canals before named is the great agent to do it.

The only canal of any considerable importance on the Ridge between the Middle and South Yuba, not owned by the consolidated company, is that of the Eddys, formerly called the "Shady Creek Ditch," which takes the water from Shady creek, a distance of twelve miles to French Corral. It

was constructed in 1851. Its capacity is 2,500 inches, and its cost, including reservoirs, \$140,000. This canal is in the hands of some of its projectors and original owners.

One of the most extensive canals of the State is that owned by the South Yuba Canal Company, taking water from the South Yuba river, and several lakes as feeders, and distributing it to Dutch Flat, in Placer county, as well as over the extensive region lying between the South Yuba and Bear River, as far down the western slope of the Sierra Nevada as Grass Valley. The canals of the company are remarkable for their cost, their substantial nature and the fact that they are in the hands of the original projectors and builders. While nearly all the canal enterprises of the country have passed from the control of the men who conceived and executed them, the South Yuba Canal remains a triumph as well of the engineering as financial ability of its managers, still remaining in the possession of the fathers of the enterprise, and owned without an incumbrance or an enemy, all the men who assisted in any degree in the construction of the works having long ago been paid to the uttermost farthing.

The history of the South Yuba Canal Company is interesting. After the discovery of gold in the gravel hills above the town of Nevada, for a time the auriferous earth was hauled to Deer Creek to be washed. In September, 1850, William Crawford, Charles Marsh, John and Thomas Dunn, and C. Carrol, conceived the idea of digging a ditch, nine miles in length, from the gravel hills to Rock Creek. The work was completed in December following, and was productive of splendid results—paying its cost, \$10,000, in six weeks. While this ditch was in the course of building, in November, two rival companies, "The Deer Creek Water Company" and "The Coyote Water Company," began the construction of canals to take the waters of Deer Creek to the new diggings. Law suits ensued, which terminated by the consolidation of the two into one.

In 1853 Rich and Fordyce began the construction of a canal which was to bring the waters of the South Yuba to Nevada. Law suits arose between the companies, and finally another consolidation took place, and from this consolidation grew the magnificent system of canals controlled by the South Yuba Canal Company.

The main canal of this company is sixteen miles in length, commencing on the South Yuba and passing through a tunnel sixty feet in length, which cost \$6,000, the waters enter a flume, seven miles in length, set on solid wall-rock for one and a half miles through the canon on the South Yuba, a shelf having been blasted through the solid precipice rock, in places a hundred feet high, to receive it, the workmen at first being let down from the top by means of ropes to begin the drilling and blasting. Another

tunnel, 3,800 feet long, at the head of Deer Creek, enables the waters of the South Yuba to mingle with those of Deer Creek. This tunnel was finished at a cost of \$112,000. The capacity of the canal is 8,500 running inches, miner's measure, its size is six feet wide by five deep, and work commenced upon it in April, 1853, ending October, 1858. The cost of the main canal and tunnels was not far from \$600,000. A branch ditch runs from the lower end of the grand tunnel, eighteen miles, to Chalk Bluff, Red Dog and You Bet. From the same point another branch runs to Omega, Alpha, Gold Hill and Blue Tent, also eighteen miles in length; while the supply for Nevada and Grass Valley is thrown into Deer Creek and taken out six miles below to fill the Cascade ditch, leading to Quaker Hill and Scotch Flat, and going farther on supplies Gold Flat and Grass Valley.

The Dutch Flat branch commences a mile and a half below the head of the main canal and runs a distance of twenty-three miles to Dutch Flat. It was commenced in 1864 and completed the following year, at a cost of \$108,000. The capacity of this branch is 3,000 running inches, which amount finds a ready market in the rich auriferous district to which it runs.

It might have been supposed that the control and use of the waters of the South Yuba, Deer and Rock creeks, would be sufficient for the demand, or that at least money enough had been spent upon canals and ditches to supply the mines which the waters of these streams could reach. But not so. The company commenced in earnest in 1860, and completed in four years, the damming of five lakes near the summit of the mountains as feeders to the canals in the months of summer. A dam of solid masonry, one of the most substantial structures of its kind in California, forty-two feet high and eleven hundred and fifty feet long, was thrown across the outlet of Meadow Lake, increasing its capacity ten fold. This lake, when full, is more than a mile and a quarter long by half a mile wide. Seven miles distant, in a southeasterly direction from Meadow Lake, are the White Rock, Devil's Peak and two other small lakes, the united capacity of which will equal that of Meadow Lake. The dam at Meadow Lake cost, in round numbers, \$50,000, and the dams of the other lakes as much more. The Devil's Peak lakes lie in close proximity to the Pacific Railroad.

In the summer, when the supply of water is limited in the streams, these lakes are resorted to for their stores of water laid up in the rainy months, and the yield is generally sufficient to last through the year. The waters of Meadow Lake are emptied into the South Yuba, and taken into the main canal nine miles below, and before finally running to waste pass over fifty miles in artificial channels.

The books of the company show that they have constructed and purchased

about two hundred and seventy-five miles of canals and ditches, at a cost of more than a million dollars. In twelve years, the expense account of the company reaches \$1,130,000, and its receipts \$1,400,000.

The owners of this immense property are James Whartenby, who is general managing agent of the company, Charles Marsh, G. W. Kidd, Thomas and John Dunn, W. J. Knox, and several others. The stock of the company is divided into three hundred shares, and is almost entirely in the hands of the gentlemen above named.

It is proper to remark that, in addition to the ditches named, the company own one-half of a ditch sixteen miles in length, from the South Yuba to Omega, projected and partially built by Culbertson, Riley, and others, the other half being owned individually by George W. Kidd. This ditch cost about \$80,000.

Some of the ditches owned by the company have passed into disuse from the exhaustion of the mines to which they ran, so that the number of ditches actually employed of late years is lessened. But, taking the capacity of the reservoirs of the company, which can greatly be increased, into consideration, and the vast territory the canals of the company are capable of watering, the property of the company will yet, and for long years to come, remain among the most desirable of acquisitions. I may be laughed at for my convictions, but I do not hesitate to assert that nearly all, if not all, of the ditches of the South Yuba Canal Company, and I go farther, and say nearly all the ditches of Nevada county, that have ceased to run water to exhausted mines, will yet, and not many years hence, be useful and valuable to irrigate the vineyards and gardens of the mountains. It is impossible that such a magnificent field should long remain unoccupied.

Besides the ditches belonging to the South Yuba Canal Company, there are a few others, on a small scale, that water portions of the same region. The Little York, or Gardner, ditch was begun by General A. M. Winn, Captain Chapman and others, in February, 1852, and conveys the waters of Bear River from Bear Valley, a distance of eighteen miles, to Little York.

The Walloupa, or Williams, ditch is fifteen miles in length, commences on Steep Hollow and conveys water to Walloupa, Red Dog and other mining camps. It was projected by Churchman, McConnell, Marsh and others. Work began on it in 1852, and ended three years after.

A small ditch, eight miles long, takes water from Steep Hollow to You Bet and Red Dog. It is known as the Irish Ditch, and is owned by Derham, Hussey & Co.

Jacobs & Sargent have two ditches, one known as the Old Hotaling Ditch, which has one of the oldest water rights in the county, leading from Greenhorn to Hunt's Hill; the other, a ditch of considerable capacity, being four

feet wide by three feet deep, and conveys the waters of the north branch of the Greenhorn to Quaker Hill, Hunt's Hill and Scotch Flat. William-son, Churchman & Co., projected the latter ditch in 1855. It is eight miles long.

W. H. Duryea has a ditch supplying Buckeye Hill with water from the south branch of the Greenhorn. It is six miles long, three feet wide and two feet deep.

In the lower part of the county is another system of ditches, belonging to the Excelsior Canal Company. The property cost, originally, \$900,000, but the capital stock of the company is \$330,000. The ditches of the company consist as follows: The Tri-Union, began December, 1850, by Montgomery, Dickenson and others, taking water from Deer Creek to Sucker Flat, a distance of fifteen miles, cost \$60,000; the Newtown Ditch, five miles in length, leading from Deer Creek to Newtown; the Williams ditch, taking water to Rough and Ready from Deer Creek, and the Bovyer and Slate Creek ditches. Besides these, the company tap the Yuba above Hoyt's crossing, obtaining a large supply of water, most of which is used at Smartsville, in Yuba county, and the mining camps round about.

In the above sketch, I have endeavored to give a faithful account of all the ditches and canals of importance in the county. If the notice of any be too briefly and imperfectly given, it must be attributed to the difficulty of obtaining information that could be called reliable. As near as can be estimated, the value of the canals in Nevada county, at the present time, is not far from three and a quarter million dollars. In Eastern markets, where the rates of interest are lower, their value would probably considerably exceed that figure.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

— OF —

NEVADA CITY AND TOWNSHIP.

Nevada City, the shire town of Nevada county, and her twin sister, Grass Valley, are the two most prosperous and populous mining towns in the State of California. They have long enjoyed this reputation, and give evidence of sustaining it in the future. Grass Valley, by reason of her rich and extensive mines of quartz, has gathered a larger population of late years, but the local position of Nevada, and the advantage of being the county seat, have made her a brisk competitor in the race.

Nevada has had an eventful history. The story of her experience would well illustrate the history of the State. Born amid wild excitements and fostered by men from every clime, who chose to ignore many of the customs and laws of civilized society; almost abandoned at times by the allurements of other and overpraised localities; destroyed by fires, and her people ruined; depressed by the failure or exhaustion of mines, what scenes has she witnessed, what miseries undergone, what heroic struggles has she made, what triumphs has she gained?

The migratory character of a mining population has left few to relate the incidents of Nevada's early life. Men came and went, made few acquaintances, were absorbed in the pursuit of wealth, paid little attention to other matters, and treasured up but few facts interesting in the making up of a history. From the few items of interest that come to us from the early period of 1849, we learn that in September of that year, Captain John Pennington, Thomas Cross and William McCaig built the first cabin in the basin in which Nevada now stands, somewhere on Gold Run. Other parties

must soon have worked in the vicinity, since it is well attested that Dr. A. B. Caldwell built a log store near the site of the brick school house in October, and a Mr. Stamps, with his wife, her sister, and the family, arrived the same month and passed the winter. Madam Penn was the name of another woman, who wintered here during that worst of all winters, 1849-50. Mrs. Stamps and sister were the first ladies who ever cheered the region with their presence. Madam Penn is remembered for her determination to make money if hard word would do it. She took her turn with her husband carrying dirt to wash and rocking out the gold. In the spring of 1850 she built a boarding house, on the site of the present Union Hotel. John Truesdale built one of the first houses ever erected in Nevada. Its site was somewhere in the rear of Stumpf's Hotel, on Broad street. Quite a number of buildings were erected in the spring of 1850. Truex & Blackman put up one on or about the site of the office of the South Yuba Canal Company. Womack & Kenzie built a hotel, of cloth, on the site of the brick store of William R. Coe. It was the first hotel ever opened in the place. Robert Gordon built a store on the other side of Commercial street, a little further up. J. N. Turner established the Nevada Hotel, just above the present Union Hotel, in April. Several cabins and canvas houses were occupied on upper Main street, in the spring of 1850, and an occasional cabin, with tents, might be seen early about the ravines that concentrate on the site of Nevada and discharge themselves into Deer Creek.

But, to give an impression of the appearance of Nevada at a very early day, and a picture of life in the mining regions, we append a letter from an eye-witness, Benjamin P. Avery, Esq., late State Printer, but now one of the editors of the San Francisco Bulletin. It is but just to say that evidently the letter was not prepared for publication, but, as it gives a graphic view of the childhood of Nevada, and of California, which I have not so far attempted, I can not forbear transcribing it here. It may not be uninteresting to add that Messrs. Avery and Franchere, the latter now of North San Juan, worked in the ravine that comes down from the site of old Coyoteville, and camped between the two huge bowlders that still left their high heads near the residence of Mr. C. Beckman, in the northwestern part of the town:

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20th, 1866.

FRIEND BEAN: Yours is at hand. I was in Nevada county early, and saw something of its first growth, but my recollections are not of that precise nature which will make them useful to you. They would make an entertaining story by themselves, if I had time to write them carefully, but possess little historic value. Possibly a fact or two may be gleaned for your purpose from what follows. I started from Mormon Island on a prospecting trip to Reading's Springs, (Shasta) in October, 1849. Rode a little white mule along with pork and hard bread and blankets packed

SKETCH OF NEVADA TOWNSHIP.

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behind me. On the way from Sacramento to Vernon—a trading station just started at the junction of the Sacramento and Feather rivers—I encountered a party on horseback who were coming from Deer creek, and who told me big stories about “pound diggings” in Gold Run. As “pound diggings”—i. e. claims that would yield 12 oz. of gold per day to the man—were just what I was in search of, I inquired the direction of this El Dorado, followed the old emigrant road up Bear river to Johnson's Ranch, at the edge of the foothills, and there took a trail for the creek, missing the road, or thinking I could take a shorter course. The first night in the foothills I had company—Caldwell, who was after a winter stock for his store on the creek, at a point seven miles below the site of Nevada, and several Southern and Western men. There was an encampment of United States troops near Johnson's at that time, and the Indians were troublesome, some times putting an arrow through a lone sleeper or driving off cattle and horses. In my lonely journey through the mountains for a week afterward I was somewhat afraid of the Indians, concerning whose character I then had very incorrect notions, based on youthful memories of the scalping savages of the East. My first encounter with a party of them did not tend to reassure me. They gathered about my mule with threatening gestures, one fellow motioning as if he would like to put an arrow through me. Hereupon I drew a pair of double-barreled pistols from the holsters and leveled them cocked at the head of the red devil, affecting to be in joke. He saw the point and slunk away while the rest laughed. I divided my biscuits with them, ordered them to trot off, and rode along myself when they had proceeded some distance. Arrived at Caldwell's store—the only trading post on Deer creek at that time—I found it a square canvas abanty, stocked with whisky, pork, mouldy biscuit and ginger bread; the whisky four bits a drink, the biscuits a dollar a pound. A few tents were scattered over the little flat and about a dozen parties were working the bars with dug-out cradles and wire or raw-hide hoppers, only one or two persons having cradles made of board and sheet iron. I prospected with good success in a claim that had just been abandoned by the notorious Greenwood, carrying dirt in a pan to a dug-out cradle. Went with shovel and pan seven or eight miles up the creek, testing several ravines as high up as the top of the ridges, seldom, in my ignorance, going deeper than a few inches, and always getting gold. A preacher, whose name I forgot, was then hauling dirt from one big ravine back of Caldwell's in an ox cart, and washing it at the creek with good success. A few other men were carrying dirt from other ravines in sacks on their own backs or those of mules. All were close mouthed about yields, and regarded me as an interloper. They were Southwestern men, apparently, and mixed with their jealousy was a bit of contempt for the smooth-faced “Yorker,” whose long brown hair lying on his shoulders ought to have conciliated their prejudice, since it looked like following a fashion set by themselves. In my prospecting I somehow failed to get on the Gold Run side of the creek, and so missed my objective point, but I struck the conjunction of ravines in the little flat known afterward as the site of “Dyer's store;” and in “Rich Ravine,” winding about American Hill, got a prospect that satisfied me to return immediately to Mormon Island for my companions. That locality was then (about October 10th) completely unworked; I saw no “prospect holes” any where in the vicinity. The dirt I tried I carried a long distance to find water to wash. While camping out alone in the thick forest that covered the place, I woke one night oppressed for breath, and saw a small gray wolf at my feet; fired at his eyes gleaming among the rocks, but missed him. It was a lonely scene, and the echo of my shot through the woods startled me.

The scamp was attracted by the bit of pork which I had hung in the tree above me. I fancied he might have been smelling about my face, and thus caused the feeling of oppression. Before returning to Mormon Island I went over to the South Yuba, followed it to the main stream, and prospected the latter as low down as Owsley's Bar, which, as well as most of the river bank below Rose's Bar, was then unworked. Only one of my partners (Franchere, now at North San Juan) was willing to accompany me from Mormon Island (on the American river,) to the wilds of Deer creek. He and I reached Sacramento on our way to a fortune just as the heavy storms of that memorable winter set in. These detained us. Then the roads, which had never been packed, were frightfully muddy; the sloughs were full of water and unbridged, and many packers with their animals were drowned trying to cross them. I could not swim, and preferred to take no risks; so we waited in Sacramento, engaged in one speculation or another, until the first flood drove us at night out of our tent between Front and Second streets, and compelled us to take refuge on the bark Orb, whose hulk still lies in the same place and is used as a steamer landing. Nine days' board on that vessel, which was improvised into a "hotel," cost us seventy-two dollars, and we slept in the forecastle among the rats at that. The first regular San Francisco steamboat, the old propeller McKim, received and discharged her freight on the Orb, and I earned a dollar an hour assisting at this; but it was dreadful hard work, and the regular "salts" made it harder for me by way of joke. We finally took a steamer for Nye's Landing on the Yuba—the original name of the site of Marysville—intending to go thence to Deer creek; but on reaching Crosby's Bar—by this time (January) a smart mining camp—we learned that the snow was two feet deep at the creek, that thousands of men had crowded in the ravines about "Caldwell's new store," and that provisions were scarce and high. We did not stock ourselves and reach the creek until February, working a quicksilver machine meanwhile on the bar, and packing the dirt to it in half-kegs suspended from a yoke on our necks. We also made a small cradle (valued at seventy-five dollars in those times) which we packed to the creek on a mule with flour, pork, coffee and hard bread. To my intense disgust I found that my ravine was occupied from one end to another by long-haired Missourians, who were taking out their "piles." They worked in the stormiest weather, standing in the yellow mud to shovel dirt into cradle or tom; one of them had stretched a canvas awning over their claims, which were only thirty feet along the ravine. All the other ravines leading into the flat at the foot of American Hill, were occupied almost as thickly. Dyer had a log cabin store in the midst where whisky and brandy were sold at \$6 and \$8 a bottle, molasses at \$8 a gallon, flour \$1 a pound, and pork \$2. Caldwell's "new," or "upper," store was on the high bank of the ravine, above the little flat where the city of Nevada afterward sprang into existence.

It appears there had been great discoveries in this locality after my visit, the first of October, and as the streams rose in November the miners flocked in from the rivers. American Hill was covered with their tents and brush houses, while a few had put up log cabins. At night, the tents shone through the pines like great transparencies, and the sound of laughter, shouting, fiddling and singing startled those primeval solitudes strangely. It was a wild, wonderful scene. Gambling, of course, was common, and fatal affrays were frequent. We pitched our tent by a big pine, using its trunk for a fire place and cooking our pork and coffee out of doors. The woods looked grand when white with snow. Sometimes we had to rap it off the canvas roof at night to keep it from pressing upon our faces, or breaking down the tent.

SKETCH OF NEVADA TOWNSHIP.

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I think a larger quantity of snow fell during the winter of 1849-50 than has ever fallen since in that locality. The subsequent destruction of timber must have had an influence in modifying the climate. Other considerable settlements had gathered at Gold Run, Grass Valley and Rough and Ready, on the other side of the creek. I think the Nevada miners were the first to use the long tom—which was made of split boards—as well as wooden sluices. The latter were suggested as a continuation of the tom, for convenience to receive the dirt when shoveled up from below. We worked with rather poor success, in the vicinity, until the ravines began to dry in April, and then laid the beginning of that extensive and costly system of mining ditches that has since made Nevada pre eminent in this, as in every other department of mining industry and invention. Small ditches were dug to bring the water from springs and brooks into the rich ravines about Dyer's, and were gradually extended as the water supplies retreated. The mines yielded wonderfully. From an ounce to twelve ounces a day was common, with cradles; while many a long tom party took home to their cabins at night a quart tin pail full of gold, much of which was as coarse as wheat grains. Many a lucky fellow left with a fortune in the spring, and at the same time the embargo of mud and snow was lifted, so that teamsters and packers arrived with supplies from the lower country, and flour fell to thirty cents a pound, while boots that had been worth six ounces a pair could be had for one. It was not long before wagon loads of provisions sold for freight. With this rush of goods, accompanied by fresh crowds of fortune hunters, Nevada city sprang into being. My first sight of the embryo place was a surprise. I had been camping and working some distance lower down the creek, coming over to Caldwell's about once a fortnight, for supplies we did not have—say for pipes, tobacco and molasses, or to pay an expressman two dollars to *inquire* if there was a letter for me at Sacramento.

One Sunday, in rounding the point of a ravine running down to the creek from American Hill, (since named,) I saw a big round tent on the little flat, with a flag streaming above it, muffled music resounding within, while around were several canvas stores, and wagons loaded with flour and other supplies—and, in fact, all the signs of a brand-new mining town. Franchere and I christened it "Mushroom City," on the spot. It was afterward called Nevada, and when the first election for local officers was held we were importuned at our cradles, by genteel looking gamblers, who were the "leading men," to vote for their candidates. The population would have scattered rapidly but for the discovery of the famous coyote or drift diggings, which were first opened by a drift run in from Rich Ravine, by miners who supposed they were following a ravine lead for a short distance. I sank a shallow shaft on the slope of American Hill, toward the ravine, during the winter, believing that the gravel bed might be rich, but struck water, and was obliged to desist, though I got a "good color," all the way down. You know how the entire hill has since been stripped to the bed-rock. It was at Nevada that I saw the first ground sluicing in the State, which led by insensible degrees to hydraulic mining.

Not being one of the lucky, I left Deer Creek just after the birth of Nevada, and packing my blankets and some bacon and biscuit on my back, and carrying a pan, pick and shovel, started with two companions for the Middle Yuba, reaching it at a point about fifteen miles above Nevada. The snow was still deep on the top and upper flanks of the ridge, and we walked on its top, the breaking crust making walking very hard labor. The Middle Yuba region was then a *terra incognita*. None of the bars were named, so high up, and we saw only two small parties working, who refused to give us any information. There was of course no trading post. The deep

chaos was in its native wildness, and heard no sound but the roar of its own pines and the dash of the foaming rapids. We had to fell trees to cross creeks, and the feat was often difficult and dangerous. Threading our way through the canons was often extremely hazardous. The water was too high to prospect the bars, but we found gold in paying quantities on the shelving rock, and thought we might go back in the summer. On our return to Deer creek we got out of food, travelling thirty-six hours on empty stomachs, mostly over the snow, and without water, being on top of the snow-covered ridge. Yet I enjoyed with a sense of grandeur the Arctic scenery of those magnificent pine forests, and the stars at night through the tops of the moaning trees had for me a thrilling fascination. When I again reached my tent near the Sugar Loaf I reeled like a drunkard. How Nevada county and city developed and obtained a nomenclature after this I need not say. Suffice it to add that after May, 1850, I did not visit that section until 1856. How little I dreamed while on my foolish prospecting trip through the savage solitudes of the Middle Yuba that in eight years I should be publishing a newspaper for a populous and intelligent town in that very region; that carriers and expressmen would be scattering it where only the grizzly and wild cat roamed then; and that the lofty ridge, drawing its purple line against the sky four thousand feet above the sea, would be dotted with villages, with churches and school houses, with orchards, vineyards and gardens; that three or four daily newspapers would proceed from the town on Deer creek, and that the untamed region generally would be one of the most prosperous, intelligent and patriotic in the State.

Looking back on the foregoing necessarily hasty scrawl, I find it very slovenly, imperfect and egotistical. But it is the best the pressure of other duties will permit me to do, and it will certainly convince you—if you have the patience to wade through it—that I was right in saying I could not help you. I had no idea of writing so much. Old memories thronged on me after beginning, and now I regret that I cannot find time to make a connected and full narrative of the wildest and most stirring period of my California experience.

Yours, truly, B. P. AVERY,

The winter of 1849-50 was an exceedingly severe one, snow falling four feet deep. The roads were new and bad, and provisions and goods of all kinds sold for fabulous prices. Pork and beef commanded 80 cents a pound; flour 44 cents; potatoes 75 cents; onions \$1 50; saleratus \$1 per oz.; boots \$40; shovels \$16; candles 50 cents each. The cost of getting a letter from Sacramento was \$2 50, and a newspaper \$1.

The site of Nevada was a remarkably rough and unpromising one at first, and it has "held its own" very well ever since. It consisted of several tongues or ridges of land lying between ravines, all converging to one point on Deer Creek. These ridges were covered with pines and oaks, intermixed with bushes about the margins of the streams. A thick clump of small pines stood on the spot now occupied by the Court House and yard. The site of lower Main street, and where the buildings on both sides now stand, was wet and swampy, and covered with hazel and other brush. It was a locality that produced no insignificant number of rattlesnakes, if the reports of early settlers are to be credited.

Up to March, 1850, Nevada went by the appellation of "Caldwell's Upper Store," or "Deer Creek Dry Diggings." But, some excesses having been committed, it was determined to establish authority to punish violations of the rights of others, and an election for an Alcalde, under Mexican law, was called, and Mr. Stamps was chosen. About 250 votes were cast. On that day it was proposed, in the crowd, that a better name should be given to the place, and it was christened "Nevada." The accounts of how the name came to be chosen, differ somewhat; but as the mountains were called "snowy," and the winter had been a "snowy" one, it is not very strange that the idea was suggested by calling the place "snowy," or "Nevada," as the word is in Spanish.

Stamps acted as Alcalde till May, when the discovery of rich deposits in the old gravel hills to the north of the town, created an excitement and filled the Nevada basin with miners, when a new order of things began. The authorities at Marysville, the county seat, ordered an election for Justice of the Peace, and a man named Olney, who had been Secretary of State of Rhode Island, under the revolutionary government of Dorr, was chosen. Olney was a singular man, of capability, but disposed not to be bound by any old forms of dispensing justice. His decisions were often original and *sui generis*. He is remembered as a person with the right arm but half the length of the other, a good penman, and a man after his own pattern. He died of consumption a few months after his election, and when called on, in *extremis mortis* by a clergyman, he indicated a wish that the "boys" might take what money he had over and above funeral expenses and have, as he expressed it, "a jolly good time with it." He may be set down as the representative of a large class of the times.

The discovery that the gravel range above the town was remarkably rich, was made by some miners working up to the head of a ravine and finding the dirt paid into the hill. The whole range, wherever gravel was seen on the surface, was immediately staked off in claims, and shafts went down by the hundred. A town called Coyoteville sprang up on the gravel hills, well endowed with saloons and monte-banks, and flourished for a year or two exceedingly. Its site was on the eastern end of Lost Hill, and is now almost washed away; but here miners growing rich congregated, politicians flocked, and noisy demagogues brayed to indifferent or ignorant listeners.

Coyoteville did not take its name from the coyote, but from the new mode of mining just then adopted, which was that of drifting or "coyoteing" out the richest of the dirt, leaving holes in which an unsophisticated stranger might have supposed animals burrowed. The yield of the old river bed was immense, and scarcely credible at the present day, and such was the reputation of the place, that it is variously estimated from six to sixteen

thousand miners came to Nevada during the year 1850. The rush was so great that a large town grew up as if by magic. Hundreds of stores and other buildings were erected, and the Americans, knowing little of the seasons of the country, except as the previous winter gave them experience, prepared for another rainy season of severity. Large quantities of goods purchased at high rates were packed and hauled to the town; but, no rain came. The mines could not be worked for want of water. One ditch had been completed early in the year, from Musketo Creek to old Coyote Hill, and another from Little Deer Creek to Phelps Hill. The supply of water was limited. The Rock Creek ditch, completed in December, 1850, was nine miles in length and, for the times, a tremendous enterprise. Without water from the clouds the ditches could furnish but little. A dry season was, to use an Irishism, the rainy season of 1850-51. Hundreds of miners became disgusted and left the place. There was general depression; goods went down in price, and merchants "went up" for all they were worth.

During the summer of 1850, the rush of population to the place made a lively demand for lumber, and two or three mills were erected. The price of lumber was \$200 per thousand feet. The same summer, a Methodist society was organized by Rev. Isaac Owens, and a shell of a building erected for religious and other public purposes, somewhere above the site of the present Congregational Church. Before that time, and even after, street preaching was not uncommon. In Mr. Sargent's sketch of Nevada, published in 1856, we find the following lively account of an incident which brings up early scenes with remarkable freshness:

Before the erection of the church, the preachers often held service on the streets, to an attentive crowd; who left their work almost invariably on the Sabbath, and congregated in town. A large crowd, drawn from the gambling and drinking saloons, then in full glory, and from the stores and hotels, would respectfully listen to the exhortations of the preachers, and then disperse to their business or pleasures. We remember a singular scene in October, 1850, which illustrates the manners of the times. An earnest exhorter was singing his opening hymn to a crowd. A short distance below an auctioneer was expatiating on the merits of a mule to a smaller audience. A few rods up the street a Swiss girl was turning a hand organ, accompanied by another with a tamborine. A drunken fellow was attempting "auld lang syne," in the style of the preacher. Some ten wagoners, from Sacramento, were dispensing their goods at retail in the short street, and the varieties of the day were otherwise embellished by a savage dog fight, that appeared for a few moments to be the greatest attraction.

The gambling saloons of that period were the most popular places of resort. If one desired to meet an acquaintance, in one of these saloons would he most likely find the object of his search. They were the *foci* of the mining and trading population, and particularly on the Sabbath. All the games of chance ever invented were tried in these saloons, but monte,

faro, roulette, vingt-et-un and poker were the favorite games for gamblers. Thousands worked hard during the day and with success, only to spend the last grain of dust at the tables or bars of the alluring gambling hells at night. Conspicuous objects in one of these places were rows of tables, on which were heaped Mexican doubloons and dollars, with an occasional nugget and bag of dust to top off the pile. Around these tables were crowded men in gray or blue shirts, pants more or less begrimed with auriferous mud, boots with ample length of legs drawn over the pants, and slouched hats, staking their dust and intensely awaiting the turn of a card that should double their fortune. An occasional woman of easy virtue was seen sandwiched in among the rough miners and trying too her luck at monte. The ring of the money on the tables, the announcements of the man at the roulette wheel, the cursing of the disappointed at their bad fortune, and the continual calls for "bar-keep," rendered the scene one rarely to be met with except in California. Now and then a row would suddenly break out, pistols were drawn and bar tumblers flew with an abandon only surpassed by the shooting meteors of November, 1833. And then, such a getting out of doors, and such swift forgetfulness that the saloon would be again thronged and the games going on in fifteen minutes, as if nothing had occurred!

The town of Nevada had grown so much during the year 1850, that not less than two hundred and fifty buildings were occupied when the following year commenced; not to mention the cabins and tents that were spread over a space two miles in diameter, having the town for its center. The winter of 1850-51 was marked by considerable activity in mining the gravel hills, water having been supplied in fair quantities by the Muaketo, Rock and Deer Creek ditches. Long toms and sluice extensions were brought into use and with desirable results.

It was while Nevada seemed on the high road to prosperity, that on the 11th of March, 1851, incendiaries applied the torch to the young city of the forest, and laid one-half its stores and houses in ashes. The business part of the town was entirely consumed. The stocks of goods were large, but the flames were so rapid that but little could be saved. The pine trees standing among the buildings caught and flamed to the tops, casting brands over the town, spreading the conflagration. The fire commenced at two o'clock in the morning, and before the sun rose, property estimated in value at a half million dollars was swept away.

As in the case of all burnt California cities, the ashes of Nevada only acted upon her growth like guano upon vegetable life. Scarcely were the embers cold when buildings went up on every hand, and so rapid was the progress that in one month scarcely a vestige of the fire remained. In

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April, appeared in the new-built town a newspaper, the Journal, the first publication of the kind in the mining region of the State except the Sonora Herald.

About the same time an election for officers of a grand city government, which had been provided for by an act of the Legislature, was held, and the city began its career with a Mayor, ten Aldermen, and a liberal supply of all other officials. Moses F. Hoit was elected the first Mayor. The city government was maintained less than a year, when the people, almost to a man, demanded a change—they had had King Stork long enough—and the Legislature came to their relief. The city was more than \$8,000 in debt, which was never paid. The excitement about quartz which prevailed early in this year and until the collapse of some magnificent enterprises the year after, had some influence in the organization of an extensive city government. It was thought that the fountain head of all the gold had been struck in two or three veins of quartz, below the town on Deer Creek, and while the lucky proprietors were growing wild over anticipations of tons of gold to be taken from the rock by new and effective processes, the men of the town who had no interest in Gold Tunnels and Bunker Hills proceeded to obtain for themselves the next best thing, an office each, which, by a fiction of courtesy, was called honorable, but designed to be principally noted for emolument. The government was tried, while the quartz schemes were on trial, and all collapsed together, leaving half the community indulging in gloomy forebodings about the fate of the whole.

The hopes of the quartz operators were based on the pretended discoveries of one Dr. Rogers, who maintained that quartz was of a porous or cellular structure, but that the interstices between the crystals were not large enough in the natural state to allow the particles of gold to drop out. By the expansion of heat the pores were opened and the metal had free egress either in its cooled or melted form. A large chimney, or furnace, was constructed at great expense, a mammoth wheel erected, and on Deer Creek, about a mile below the town, on the present site of what is known as Soggs's mill, the grand experiment of extracting gold from the rock by the new process was conducted. Wood and coal in large quantities were procured. A large iron reservoir, filled with water, laid at the bottom of the chimney to receive the precious metal as it loosened and fell from the rock. The chimney was filled with alternate layers of fuel and quartz of a beautiful skimmed milk color. The fire was kindled at the bottom of the furnace, and as the mass lowered, more wood and rock were added at the top. The millionaires, in expectancy, were on hand night and day, for who can sleep when such a princely fortune is to be harvested? The savant who was testing his discovery on a large scale, for a snug salary, rode up occasionally

and gave his orders with the air of a General of Division. His employers bowed obsequiously and obeyed his high behests. At last, after tons upon tons of rock had passed through the fiery furnace, one night when the vulgar crowd who had no soul for science or pluck for mighty enterprises, had departed, there was a congregation of Astors in expectation around the blazing monument of Nevada's "Bunker Hill." The cauldron beneath must be about running over, they suggested, and it would be well to take out a few millions to give place for more. A stout armed individual soon made way to the precious deposits. He scraped the bottom and returned with a pan of cinders and ashes! The bubble had burst, and so had a number of the richest men, a few hours before, the world had ever seen.

Dr. Rogers left the place, and so did a great many others, in complete disgust. Quartz was pronounced a humbug, and the fate of Nevada sealed. Houses were deserted, clap-boards hung dangling by one nail, and men went about the comparatively lonely streets congratulating themselves that they were not so poor as to own property in such a doomed city.

While the quartz excitement was up, in 1851, Hamlet Davis fixed up an upper story, on the corner of Broad and Pine streets, where Captain Kidd's huge brick building now stands, for theatrical uses. Here a Dr Robinson, whose forte was making up songs with local hits, and a dramatic company, first held forth to a crowded room, week after week. It was the first attempt at tragedy in the mountains, unless we count the bear and bull fights borrowed of the Mexicans, as such, and drew amazingly. Mr. and Mrs. Stark gave the miners a taste of their quality in August, but for one night. The place was then, and for years after, a sort of paradise for actors. So great was the popularity of dramatic entertainments, and so small "Dramatic Hall," that another theater was erected in the Autumn on piles over Deer Creek, and called the Jenny Lind. It was a pretty looking structure for its time, and well patronized during the winter. But in the March of that gloomy year, 1852, on the 6th day of the month, after a terrible storm of several days of wind and rain, a log came down the swollen torrent of Deer Creek, carried away the Main street bridge, which, in turn knocked the theater from its foundations, together with a boarding house, and all took a voyage down the creek together, a mass of floating lumber.

During the flush times of 1851, early in the year, a postoffice was established in Nevada, and mails arrived at stated periods. Benjamin Blanton was the first postmaster. His office was on the site of Mrs. Maria Hill's brick dwelling, near the Court House. Nevada became the center for the distribution of mail matter, and here, when the Atlantic mail arrived, might be seen crowds in line awaiting their turn to inquire for a letter from friends "at home." The office of postmaster was supposed to be a fat one

in those early days, the perquisites and stealings being on a liberal scale. It is not known how much the first postmaster came out of the office with, but the importation of fast stock soon after his short term of a few months closed, seemed to show that the means for his temporal comfort had been well supplied. "Wake-up-Jake" was a celebrated horse in his time, brought to the State under the auspices of the first postmaster of Nevada.

After the fire of 1851, for several years, the prominent gambling saloons of the town were the "Empire" and "Barker's Exchange," both located on lower Main street, and facing each other. They were large, and for the period, very good wooden buildings. These places were occupied for legitimate business before the fire of 1856 came and swept every thing before it. The Court House was a small wooden building near Sanford's store, on Broad street, till 1854, when the present site was purchased. The jail was a log structure nearly opposite the old Court House, and nearly on the site of the city calaboose. The selection of the site of the present Court House was owing to rivalry of streets. Broad street was supposed to desire the Court House located somewhere near the Methodist Church. To thwart the wishes of Broad street, a number of persons on Main street raised nearly all the money to purchase the plot of ground on which the Court House and jail now stand.

Mining being considered the paramount interest of the county, the miners indulged in great latitude of action, sluicing away roads and bridges, cutting channels impassable for teams, undermining houses, washing away yards, etc. It is remembered that a couple of miners commencing sinking a shaft in Main street nearly in front of the South Yuba Canal Company's office, then the great business point of the town; a citizen expostulated with them, but only received for answer, that there was "no law against digging in the streets," and they were going to dig. "Then I'll make a law," said the citizen, and walking into his store he brought out a revolver, and a precedent was established then and there, that miners could not dig up the streets of Nevada.

About this time (it is of little importance the exact date) Nevada elected a Justice of the Peace in the person of one Ezekiel Dougherty. "Uncle Zeke" has left on the memory of men several of his remarkable sayings, one or two of which we will relate. A fellow was examined before Uncle Zeke, charged with horse stealing. Several witnesses were sworn who testified against the prisoner quite strongly. It looked like a plain case. The counsel for the prisoner, Judge B——, rose and addressed the Court, "May it please your honor," said he, "I now propose to introduce a few witnesses to establish the good character of my client." "What the h—l," said Uncle Zeke, "is the use of trying to prove his good character when it is

already proven he is a d—d thief!" On another occasion, under like circumstances, in a criminal case, the evidence was all in, the prosecution had spoken and Uncle Zeke was fatigued. Judge B—— arose, and hanging his right hand to his left by means of hooks made of the little fingers, prepared for an argument. "Your Honor," said he in opening, "Your Honor, it is a presumption of law that a man is innocent until he is proven guilty." Uncle Zeke, uneasily twisting in his chair, interrupted: "Yes, but Judge B—— there is another presumption of law, that a Justice of the Peace is not bottomed with cast iron. You can go on with your speech, but I am going after my bitters right now!"

Judge B—— was an honest old man, perfectly innocent of a joke and incapable of severity. On one occasion a young lawyer had given him an exhortation in Court. When the Court adjourned the County Clerk, sitting by the stove with Judge B—— at a hotel, remarked in a sympathizing way, that "counsel was rather severe in his remarks." "Yes," replied the Judge, "but wasn't I severe on him in reply?" The Clerk, who was present in Court all the time, did not remember of hearing any caustic remarks from Judge B——, and inquired: "Did you come back at him?" "I rather think I did," said the Judge; "you know he called me a pettifogger." "Yes, and Judge, what did you say to that?" "I just emphatically told him I wasn't!" So kind and amiable was the old man that to dispute the assertion of his opponent relative to his own character was, in his view, remarkable severity.

While relating anecdotes, I may as well mention, that at a little later period there came to Nevada the excentric Francis J. Dunn, and run out his shingle as Attorney and Counselor at Law. "Frank" was good in his profession, practicing at two kinds of bars with equal distinction. He is dead now, poor fellow, but his monotonous way of speaking still lingers in the memories of many, and is often imitated. Frank was one day addressing a Justice in Court, who has recently figured in San Francisco as a prisoner accused of extortion in office. The rulings of the Justice did not suit Frank, and staring in the face of the Court, he said in his peculiar drawl, "Your Honor's a fool," but suddenly he apologized with, "your Honor, I take that back, for in the language of a celebrated poet, the truth shouldn't be spoken at all times!" "In the language of a celebrated poet" was a favorite phrase with Frank. On another occasion, Frank was earnestly endeavoring to make the same Court comprehend some proposition of law, and warming up he worked himself to the Justice's desk, and picking up a law book he emphasized his sentences by pounding said book furiously upon the desk. The Court, with great seriousness and an air of injured dignity, interrupted: "Mr. Dunn, you musn't pound my desk

so!" "I will pound your desk," drawled Frank; "you're an old man, but you can send around some of your big boys for satisfaction!" and Frank went on making a tilt-hammer of the law volume. We have had some extraordinary Justices in Nevada, but not more remarkable, perhaps, than the town adjoining the one of my boyhood, one of whose 'Squires decided that oats were not grain, and brought up his wife on a charge of contempt for calling him "an old leather-head."

I must not stop relating anecdotes till I have paid my respects to a certain Constable, of ten or more years ago. Fred. Burmeister was not the most brilliant genius that ever filled a Constable's office even. His Dutch modes of expression rendered him interesting. One day he returned an execution with "satisfied" written on the back. The Justice called his attention to the fact and demanded the money. "De man didn't bay me no money," said Fred. "But, you have written on the back of this paper 'satisfied,' and I want the money that satisfied it," said the Justice. "Vell, now Chudge, dat ish all wrong; it should have been *dissatisfied*!"

Blue Tent was of more importance at this early period than since, as a point for supplies. The firm of Lindsey & Dick was established there, and by the use of a pack train distributed an immense amount of goods all over the remoter mining districts of the county.

Twelve buildings were consumed by fire in Nevada on the 7th of September, 1852. The fire originated in the kitchen of the National Hotel, which was located on the site of Dingley's marble shop, at the foot of Main and Broad streets. Luckily, the fire did not communicate with the buildings across Deer Creek, or the whole town might have been consumed. The storms in December of that year rendered the roads so impassable that goods rose to about the highest rates known before. Freight was worth from Marysville ten cents a pound. The year closed one of the remarkable ones in the history of Nevada, for mining had been brought to something of a science, nearly all the improvements known in placer mining having been introduced.

The year 1853 is noted for the building of the first brick structure in Nevada. This was a store, erected by Hamlet Davis on part of the site now occupied by the large building of Captain Kidd, on Broad street. The next year, the brick building known as Mulford's old banking house, and several others, were built. On the 5th of October, 1853, the first telegraphic message flashed along the wires to Nevada.

The town was again incorporated, under a general incorporation law. Concert Hall was erected by L. P. Frisbie, on the site of the present gas works, and in that building, and its successor after the fire of 1856, appeared nearly all the celebrated actors who visited the coast.

The history of those days would not be complete without mentioning "Bourbon Lodge" and its inhabitants. James Fitz-James built the "Lodge" and surrounded himself with a few congenial spirits, some of whom are around to tell their own tales in far more complete style than I am able to do. Fitz-James's library was a remarkable one, every volume having a cork in it. We can never forget the nights made melodious by the inmates of the "Lodge" singing "John I. Sherwood," and that melancholy ditty about "an old woman and her three sons, Jeffrey, Jeemes and John. "Good things" happened in those days. We cannot refrain from mentioning one of the many. Ned B—— was a candidate. One Colonel R——, during the canvass, was quite thick with Ned's opponent. Being an old-line Whig, he apologized to Ned, and intimated that on the score of old acquaintance alone he was running with the Democratic candidate. But, when the time for action came, he said with a wink, they would find he couldn't forget his old principles. The Colonel professed to be very adroit and successful in managing the Irish. Ned made a "rap" with the Colonel to go up to Dooling's Point, where were congregated about a hundred Irishmen, and furnished a horse and spending money—so the story goes. Accordingly, Colonel R—— was seen on election day astride of one of the best nags in town, setting out early for Dooling's Point, twenty miles distant, to control the Irish vote in that precinct for a Whig candidate. It was a exciting day, and a long one to those interested. Ned stationed himself in the outskirts of the town to watch for the return of the Colonel in the evening. The tired steed was seen to approach. B—— shouted in the dark: "Colonel, is that you?" The horse stopped, and the Colonel recounted the events of the day. It was an up-hill job, he said, at Dooling's. The thing had been fixed up mighty strong there. However, he made a pretty good day's work of it considering. He stayed there till all was "to rights," he said, and then rode over to Orleans Flat to set the boys right there. "At which place did you vote?" inquired Ned, "Well, to set the boys a pattern, I voted at Dooling's," replied the Colonel. The returns came in the next day—ninety-eight straight votes for D——, Ned's competitor, and "nary one" for Ned, whereupon the joke was on him for understanding human nature so poorly in election times as to employ a man to make Whig votes among the Irish, who hadn't influence enough to control his own.

During the years from 1853 to 1856, better roads were constructed, better buildings erected, and mining was generally prosperous. A great deal of capital left Nevada for the Atlantic States and to develop new mines in other localities. In 1855 the telegraph was extended to Downieville. A fire broke out on the south side of Broad street, on the 20th of February,

and destroyed the row of buildings from the Methodist Church down. Loss, \$40,000. The town government was destroyed by a decision of the Supreme Court. The city was soon organized by an act of the Legislature, and still maintains its organization under the same act. The Court House and jail were built in the summer of 1855.

While in the height of her prosperity, when new buildings were going up on every hand, when merchants had large stocks of goods, when daily the streets were crowded with a busy throng, on the 19th of July, 1856, a day memorable in the annals of Nevada, a conflagration swept the city and laid the whole business portion in ruins. The fire originated in a blacksmith shop, in the rear of where Goldsmith's store now is, on Pine street, and so rapid were the flames that in a few minutes the whole town was in a blaze. Nothing could be saved. Perhaps no swifter destruction of a town was ever witnessed. It was as much as the women and children could do to escape without saving an article of furniture or clothing. More than four hundred buildings, twenty-two of which were supposed to be fire proof, were destroyed. The loss in buildings and personal property exceeded a million dollars. The district laid in ashes extended up Broad street as far as the residence of Dr. Bates on one side, and the Womack residence on the other. Its limits on upper Main street were Caswell's lot. Its southern boundary was Spring street, except that the Baptist Church, on the other side, was consumed, and the flames destroyed a few buildings across Deer Creek, and a few in the rear of the present National Hotel. All the churches, and the Court House were consumed.

But the loss of property was trifling compared with the loss of life. Ten persons perished in the flames, and nearly all acting upon the belief that the brick buildings would withstand the fire. Peter Hendrickson perished in his store, that now occupied by Fininger, on Broad street. Jay Johnson, a surveyor, A. J. Hagan, a banker, S. W. Fletcher, who had been District Attorney, and W. B. Pearson, of the Democrat office, lost their lives in the brick building that stood on the site of Crawford, Leavitt & Co's grocery establishment, and John Yates, of the firm of Tallman & Yates, hardware merchants, was lost in one of the buildings on the north side of lower Commercial street. A man named Thomas, who kept a saloon on Broad street, and William Wilson, a plasterer, were so badly burned that they died the next day. In addition to these, the remains of two unknown persons were found, one in Kelsey's brick building, on Commercial street, and the other among the ruins of a wooden building on Broad street.

The fire of 1856 was a heavy blow to Nevada, wrecking, irretrievably, many of her most energetic and prosperous business men. Yet, never was

more energy displayed than in rebuilding the city. But four brick buildings were left standing after the conflagration. By the commencement of the rainy season a stranger could scarcely discover a vestige of the disaster left. The ruins of the brick buildings were repaired, more were erected, and better wooden buildings than ever before took the places of those destroyed.

The disastrous year of 1856 had scarcely closed, when on February 15, 1857, Laird's dam, on Deer Creek, six miles above the city, when nearly full and flooding two hundred acres, gave way early in the morning and a deluge was precipitated upon Nevada. The torrent of water came down Deer Creek with resistless force, bearing everything before it. The two bridges at the foot of Broad and Main streets, Boswell & Hanson's store, a part of the Monumental Hotel, and several other buildings on both sides of the creek, were swept away. The loss was probably about \$50,000.

In July of the same year, the first steam engine entire was constructed at the Nevada Foundry. It was for E. F. Burton & Co., and was used at the celebrated Live Oak diggings.

The next event of importance was an earthquake, which occurred on the evening of September 2d, the day of the general election. Dishes were shaken, the walls of the Court House cracked from top to bottom, and quite a little scare produced. It was no great shake, and remarkable only from the fact that earthquakes are of rare occurrence in this region.

In December, 1857, a meeting was called to assemble at the Court House, for the purpose of taking some steps for the formation of a City Library. But few were in attendance, yet the Nevada Library Association was formed, and a hundred volumes contributed, of which number Rev. J. H. Warren, the pastor of the Congregational Church, gave sixty. This library has now more than two thousand volumes of excellent works, and is a credit to the city.

On Sunday, May 2d, 1858, the stage for Sacramento, having on board the treasure box of Wells, Fargo & Co., was stopped about a mile out of town, and \$21,000 taken by five robbers in disguise. I. N. Dawley had \$20,000 with him belonging to Birdseye & Co., which by adroit management the robbers did not get. There were two stages and twenty-six passengers. A reward was offered by Wells, Fargo & Co., promptly, but the robbers escaped with their booty.

The summer of 1858 was enlivened by the Fraser River excitement, which took off, to a cold distant land, a number of our citizens, depressed property in value, and deadened trade. To add to the depression, on the 23d of May, another of those sweeping conflagrations for which Nevada is remarkable, visited the city, and laid the whole business portion in ruins.

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The fire originated in a Chinese house near where the Pennsylvania Hose House now stands. It was a very slow fire, and might have been subdued by efficient organized action. The slowness of the flames allowed time for the saving of goods, and thus, although the district burned over was almost as large as in the great fire of 1856, the loss was small in comparison. More than two hundred tenements were destroyed, but the loss did not foot up more than \$230,000. The brick buildings, of which there were thirty, withstood the flames in this fire, and all the Churches and the Court House were saved. Friebie's Theater was the only really fine wooden building destroyed. The loss was principally in wooden buildings which were easily supplied. Little suffering resulted from the fire, and in a few months Nevada was in as good condition as ever.

About this time, the great capacity of the soil for fruit raising about Nevada began to be appreciated. Previously, but few had attempted the cultivation of fruit trees, and these few had the satisfaction of seeing their trees in bearing. The Nevada Journal, of September 24th, mentions the presentation of a peach by John Dunn to the editor, measuring thirteen inches around it and weighing eighteen ounces. Six peaches, in the same basket, weighed six pounds and two ounces. The spring of 1859 was marked by the large number of fruit trees of all kinds planted about Nevada, yet for two years previous to that time there was considerable activity witnessed in horticultural pursuits. Horace Greeley visited our town in August, 1859. About the same time, in the absence of the editor, the "boys" in charge of the Journal imitated the trick of Squibob, and hoisted the Democratic ticket, Buchanan and all, issuing a couple of capital burlesque papers that furnished a great deal of merriment to all parties.

Perhaps, up to this time, no event ever filled Nevada with such gloom as the reported death of Broderick, Senator of the United States, who died on the 16th of September, from wounds received in a duel with David S. Terry, on the 13th. Broderick had many friends among nearly all professions of political faith in Nevada, and large numbers of houses were draped in mourning and closed.

The efforts of the press and of a few individuals proving unavailing, the ladies undertook to raise money to protect the town somewhat against fires. By their exertions, a ball was gotten up, near the close of the year, which yielded about one thousand dollars. In April, 1860, the Nevada Water Company, so-called, laid a large pipe to the corner of Broad and Pine streets. It was furnished with two or three small hydrants, and for a small fire was rendered serviceable. The reservoir of the company was a small one, on the southeastern slope of Lost Hill. Water for house use had been previously supplied from the same point by small lead pipes, to most of the

inhabitants in town, the lower part of the town being supplied from a spring on Gold Flat, by the same means. A fire broke out in Sullivan's Ball Court, May 24th, 1860, which destroyed four buildings, with a loss of \$12,000. The fire occurred near the junction of Broad and Commercial streets. The Keystone Hotel, the Ball Court, and residences of Thomas Buckner and J. A. Cross, were consumed. The water in the new water pipes was of essential service in checking the further progress of the flames. But, it was made evident that the works of the Nevada Water Company were not sufficient to give security against fires, and soon after, Charles Marsh, Esq., made a proposition to supply the city with an abundance of water in heavy cast iron pipes, from a large reservoir four hundred feet above the lowest part of the town, in accordance with a law passed in 1857 for the purpose. The proposition came up for acceptance or rejection, and a vote was had on the 7th of July, which resulted in the acceptance of the proposition. The pipes of the works, nearly two miles in length, were immediately ordered, and in June, 1861, the town was as well supplied with water for fire and other purposes as, perhaps, any town of its size in the world. The main pipe is ten inches in diameter, and the branches four and six inches. Twenty-eight hydrants were purchased with the pipes in Philadelphia. The whole cost of the works, when completed, was about \$30,000. The franchise extends to twenty years. It is proper to add that a proposition from the Nevada Water Company to supply the town with water from their reservoir on Lost Hill was previously rejected, the proposition coming in a very indefinite shape, and the works contemplated being of too temporary a character. Two hose carts were purchased in August, 1860, by Companies No. 1 and No. 2, the companies having been organized on June 2d, previously. A hook and ladder company was also organized twenty days after. Both the hose companies are in service still, but the hook and ladder company recently sold their house, declared a dividend, and disbanded. The foundations of the house of Pennsylvania Hose Company, No. 2, were laid in October, 1860. Nevada No. 1 built theirs a year after.

The citizens of Nevada raised money during the summer of 1860 for the purpose of procuring a survey of a railroad route from Auburn to Nevada. S. G. Elliot was employed and the survey completed. It amounted to nothing further than to demonstrate the practicability of a railroad between the two places.

In September of the same year, appeared the first daily paper in Nevada, the Transcript, under the auspices of N. P. Brown, John P. Skelton, Andrew Cassamayou, and General James Allen, the latter gentleman being the editor.

Soon after the completion of the water works, in August, 1861, the town

was permanently lighted with gas, by the present gas works. An attempt was made to supply the town with gas three years earlier. A company was formed, works erected, and a small quantity of poor gas was introduced into a few buildings, when the fire of 1858 destroyed the gas works and the company dissolved and the project was abandoned.

The Legislature of 1861 passed an act levying five-eighths of one per cent. tax on the property of the city for the purpose of constructing a bridge on Pine street across Deer Creek. The tax was levied and collected, some persons paying it under protest. A suit ensued; the case was carried through the home and Supreme Courts, and it was decided the tax was legal. The Board of City Trustees immediately entered into a contract with A. S. Halladie & Co., of San Francisco, to construct a wire suspension bridge, for \$9,000. The summer had been wasted in waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court, and the contract was not let till October. The contractors went rapidly into action, but before the work was far advanced the extraordinary rains of the season set in and delayed the construction of the bridge till the following May, when it was completed and thrown open to the public. Before the heavy rains came the towers were up and the cables placed, being fastened to logs at each end, the bad roads preventing the permanent cast iron anchors from being brought from San Francisco. In consequence of the unparalleled rains, the ground was softened so that the log fastenings were moved and the cables sagged in the center below their proper position. To remedy the defect, the architect resorted to wrought iron rods, three and a half inches in diameter, with screws at the ends, which passed through cast iron bulkheads. By means of these screws he was enabled to raise or tighten the cables. One of the cast iron bulkheads proved to be defective, for in July, 1862, about six weeks after the bridge had been thrown open to travel, the structure gave way when a heavy ox team with a load of hay was fairly on the bridge and the oxen of another team was entering upon the suspended platform, and the bridge, three men, and ten yoke of cattle with the loads of hay were precipitated into the chasm below, a distance of more than fifty feet. Two men and fifteen oxen were killed. Mr. Halladie came promptly to the scene of the disaster, and proceeded to repair, as far as was in his power, the loss. The bridge was reconstructed, and still stands the most prominent object about Nevada. The cost of the bridge from first to last to the contractors was about \$15,000. It is the largest structure of the kind in the State, having a suspended surface of 4,700 feet. The span is 320 feet, and width of roadway fourteen feet. The towers from roadway to top are thirty-three feet high. Fifty-nine cross timbers hold up the platform, suspended by one and one-eighth inch rods from the cables. One hundred

thousand feet of lumber were employed. The wire cables, made from No. 12 best charcoal bridge-wire, have in each 1,050 wires; the cables are four inches in diameter, and consumed 36,000 pounds. They have a deflection of twenty-five feet, and are each 503 feet long. They are fastened in the banks to immense cast iron girders, twelve feet long with elliptic backs, each weighing 2,500 pounds. Those on the south side lie behind solid cemented masonry, and are thirty-five feet from the spot where the cables enter the ground. The bridge at Folsom is ten feet longer, but is two feet nine inches narrower, consequently the bridge at Nevada has 740 square feet of suspended platform more than the former.

During the war of rebellion no town in the United States was more earnest for the right than Nevada. Her people were bold and staunch adherents of the Government in every emergency, giving nine votes out of ten for the party supporting the integrity of the nation, and contributing to the Sanitary Fund with great liberality. When the clouds of war began to gather, the patriotism of her people became intense. In times of peace little notice was taken of the 4th of July, but, when the nation was threatened Nevada celebrated the day in 1861 with a spirit that showed the depth of her feeling. It was the first time the National Anniversary was observed in becoming style in the place.

Soldiers' Aid Societies were formed in the town, as soon as an appeal was made, and the ladies assembled collecting and making lint and bandages, which were sent to the seat of war. The contributions of the city to the Sanitary Fund are elsewhere noticed. When disaster came upon the Union forces, there was gloom depicted on the faces of almost every citizen, and many a spell of sadness was experienced during all that long and cruel war. How hopes were elated and depressed! Sometimes the heart of the patriot almost gave way to despair; but how wild was the enthusiasm when we could see and feel triumph in the closing hours of the conflict. The capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the opening of the Mississippi, and the result of the battle of Gettysburg, almost drove Nevadans mad with joy, but the delirium of the moment when it was announced that Richmond, the rebel capital, had fallen, was never equaled in the Sierra Nevada. But soon again was the joy of the people changed to the most poignant grief; Abraham Lincoln, the beloved of the nation, fell by the hand of an assassin. The city was draped in mourning and sorrow settled like a pall upon patriotic Nevada.

A fire broke out on the site of Stumpf's Hotel, on Broad street, in November, 1863, which laid the whole heart of the town again in ashes. The fire companies were promptly on the ground before the flames had gained any headway, but, from some unascertained cause, the water did not come

with force enough to throw upon the burning buildings. The fire quickly crossed Broad street, and through negligence of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, no efficient stand was made on the line of Pine street. The fire was thus enabled to cross Pine street, consuming the lower part of the town, which might have been saved by efficient management. A few men took their stand by the hydrant at the corner of Commercial and Pine streets, and with a piece of hose succeeded in preventing the flames from crossing Pine street all the way from Broad street to the street in front of the Court House. That part of Pine street between Broad and Spring, was much easier defended, but the fire was allowed to cross and to consume the best part of the town. Let it pass into history that the Chief Engineer at that time, when his services were needed, was engaged in saving the duds of his strumpet. The Court House again fell a prey to the devouring element, and every hotel in the place. Perhaps the fire was a good agent in the end, for to it we owe in great measure the splendid hotels and theater, and the magnificent new Court House, which is perhaps the finest structure of its kind in the State. It is built, the lower story of granite and upper of brick, with a granite jail contiguous, in a raised yard set with trees, and cost more than fifty thousand dollars. It is a highly ornamental object, besides being well adapted to the purposes for which it was built. It was finished in the autumn of 1864, from architectural designs furnished by Butler of San Francisco. The fire passed over nearly the same grounds as in 1856 and 1858, destroying the Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal and Catholic Churches, the gas works and theater, and ruining many brick buildings as well as all the wooden ones but two in the whole territory traversed by the flames. The entire loss was estimated at \$600,000. The Baptist Church was the only edifice of its kind left, and this was used as a Court House until a new one was built and ready for occupation.

In the way of hotels, Nevada and the public were great gainers by the fire. The Union Hotel is one of the best constructed buildings for hotel purposes in the State, has large and handsome rooms and plenty of them, and the National Exchange was improved by the remodeling of the interior.

In the spring of 1864, another daily paper made its appearance, the Gazette; O. P. Stidger and I. J. Rolfe were the paternal ancestors of the concern, the former doing the writing.

The arrival of Schuyler Colfax, Governor Bross and Samuel Bowles, on a visit to Nevada, in the summer of 1865, was one of the events of the season. The party was given a public dinner at the National Exchange, which was largely attended.

The latter years of our town are almost barren of historical interest, or

perhaps, time has not given the incidents importance. The developments in quartz mining about the town have largely increased the population and business of the place, but nothing has been done under the influence of excitement. But few buildings have been erected, and no advancement been made except so far as necessity required. The growth of Nevada has been healthy, moderate, and promises to be of a permanent character.

I must not close this sketch of Nevada without alluding to what is known as the "Big Scare," which occurred on the night of January 17, 1865.

"Ah! night of all nights in the year!"

Sheriff K. had received information during the day, from one of his attaches, who had visited the famous locality of Allison Ranch, that the secessionists of that place and Grass Valley contemplated a raid on Nevada. The direful news was whispered about among the brave and faithful, and the stifled cry of "to arms" passed from mouth to mouth. The Sheriff was sure his information was correct. The city was to be sacked, the banks were to be robbed, the arms of the Nevada Light Guard were a prize for lawless men intent on raising the standard of insurrection on the Pacific Coast.

"Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro,
And gathering tears, and tremblings of distress,
And cheeks all pale, that but an hour ago
Blushed at the praise of their own loveliness;
And there were sudden partings, such as press
The life from out of young hearts, and choking sighs,
Which ne'er might be repeated; who could guess
If ever more should meet those mutual eyes."

Some families were removed to other quarters. It is said a few women and children were urged to flee to the fastnesses of the Sugar Loaf, and complied in the greatest consternation. The Sheriff was indefatigable in mustering forces to defend the city to the last extremity. He proceeded without hesitation to fortify—himself with old Democratic whisky. The Nevada Light Guard assembled at their armory, and the Sheriff attempted to take supreme command, by not allowing a soldier the privilege of going out to bid his wife the last adieu. He informed the warriors assembled that, like Jackson at New Orleans, he was going to make the property of the city defend it. Captain Kidd, a banker, was forthwith, for one, pressed into the service, and harnessed with the military accoutrements of Mark Rhineberger. Now, Rhineberger was slightly less than twice the height of Kidd, and consequently as the gallant Captain marched to the field of Mars the cartridge box pendant on one side, at every one of his martial steps struck the ground. It was probably such an apparition as is rarely to be met with in the light of day. Yet, as the opportunity had come of dying for one's country and fireside, and glory is supposed to be won by expiring with the harness on, and as war harness was scarce, the thought could not

be entertained a moment, of taking it off, and time would not allow of taking it up. For it was expected the bugle blast for a charge would be heard at any moment. Guards were set, and the measured tread of sentinels was heard during the suspense of that awful night. The stars shone out as beautifully and bright as if they were not soon to have their light reflected from a mirror of blood. Silent, unconscious witnesses of many a midnight tragedy! The Court House was surrounded by a cordon of braves, some prepared for the most desperate encounters with sixteen shooters, revolvers, hatchets and knives. The night slowly wore away. No enemy appeared. Judge B——, a distinguished lawyer, took the attaché of the Sheriff, who had been in the camp of the enemy, and gave him a searching cross examination in private. He returned, shook his head ominously, and looked unhappy. Scouts, armed to the teeth, were sent out by authority, to examine every foot of ground on the way to Grass Valley, to reconnoiter the enemy and return, if possible, to give warning to the beleaguered city. The weary guards, chilly with night watching, paced to and fro, the points of their bayonets gleaming in the starlight over their heads, while occasional dialogues were spoken, one of which is remembered. A new hand at the trade of death approached an old soldier, both on duty, "I suppose," said he, "Uncle Billy, that you have done your share in this bloody business in your time." "Yes," said the veteran, "I have seen some service." "You must have killed some men in your long military career." "I don't know; I have fired in the direction of the enemy several times," said Uncle Billy. "Well, this will be the first time I ever pointed a gun at my fellow man, and I would give a great deal that I could wipe this night out of my memory!"

"Blaze" was kind hearted and considerate, as he always is when his race is in distress. He sent up to the Court House a bottle of cock-tails. "Who comes there," said Joe K——, the Senator, on guard. "Friend, with a bottle of cocktails," was the answer. "Advance, friend, with the cocktails," said Joe, promptly, "d—n the countersign!"

The "wee sma hours ayont the twal" came and went, but no enemy. Suspicion crept in that the town was to be spared a day or two longer. As Captain Lancaster of the invincible Guard would not surrender entire command to the Sheriff, the latter announced in stentorian voice, that the county was to be deprived of his valuable services as an officer, and retired to a game of "seven up," in superlative disgust, resigning the city of Nevada to a fate deserved by the insubordination of its inhabitants. In the midst of the game, the gas light was suddenly extinguished, and the Sheriff retired in not very good order to other quarters. And thus ended the "Big Scare," that will live in the memory of men of Nevada many generations to come. It passed, leaving an opportunity for some of our people to die quietly in their beds, an opportunity but few have so far availed themselves of, and at this writing, (February 10, 1867,) while crazed by the clamor for copy, I finish up these concluding lines to the sketch of Nevada, leaving her people undisturbed by war's alarms, prosperous and happy.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

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TABLE OF DISTANCES

FROM NEVADA CITY TO ALL TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN NEVADA COUNTY.

Allison Ranch.....	6 miles,	Lytton's Station.....	46 miles.
Alpha	18 "	Meadow Lake.....	40 "
Anthony House.....	11 "	Moore's Flat.....	19 "
Bannerville.....	3 "	Mooney Flat.....	17 "
Bear Valley.....	24 "	Montezuma Hill.....	8 "
Birchville, (by North San Juan) 16 "		Newtown.....	5 "
Blue Tent.....	4 "	North San Juan.....	12 "
Bowman's Ranch.....	30 "	North Bloomfield.....	14 "
Boston Ravine.....	4 1/2 "	Omega.....	20 "
Brandy Flat.....	19 "	Orleans Flat.....	20 "
Bridgeport, (by way Newtown,) 13 "		Proser Creek, (via Bear Valley) 58 "	
Cardwell's Station.....	42 "	Pierce's Station.....	28 "
Carlisle.....	37 "	Patterson.....	12 "
Coburn's Station.....	52 "	Quaker Hill.....	6 "
Columbia Hill.....	11 "	Rough and Ready.....	8 "
Crystal Lake.....	28 "	Red Dog.....	9 "
Donner Lake, (Pollard's,).....	48 "	Sebastopol, (by way of San Juan) 13 "	
Donner Lake House.....	51 "	Sweetland, " " " " " 15 "	
Eureka.....	26 "	Soda Springs.....	43 "
Forest Springs.....	7 1/2 "	Spenceville.....	20 "
French Corral.....	20 "	Scotch Flat.....	6 "
Gold Flat.....	1 "	Selby Flat.....	2 "
Gold Hill.....	14 "	Soggsville.....	1 "
Grass Valley.....	4 "	Tinker's Station.....	38 "
Henerfauth's.....	10 "	Tecumseh.....	24 "
Holt's Station.....	36 "	Washington.....	20 "
Hunt's Hill.....	7 "	Woolsey's Flat.....	17 "
Indian Springs.....	15 "	Willow Valley.....	3 "
Lake City.....	11 "	Webster's Station.....	37 "
Liberty Hill.....	20 "	Woodworth's Station.....	24 "
Little York.....	13 "	You Bet.....	10 "

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NEVADA CITY GOVERNMENT.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

L. W. WILLIAMS,	}	 Trustees.
J. A. MARTIN,		
G. K. FARQUHAR,		
RICHARD KELSEY,		
JAMES J. OTT.		
L. W. WILLIAMS.....		President of the Board of Trustees.
G. K. FARQUHAR.....		Clerk " " " " "
CHARLES W. CORNELL.....		Marshal.
W. G. JENKINS.....		Assessor.
WILLIAM F. EVENS.....		Treasurer.
WILLIAM SCOTT.....		Special Policeman

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

NEVADA FIRE DEPARTMENT—Organized June 2d, 1860, and is now composed of Nevada Hose Company No. 1, and Pennsylvania Fire Company No. 2.

BOARD OF DELEGATES:

A. D. TOWER.....	President.	
D. S. BAKER.....	Secretary.	
A. D. TOWER,	}	From Hose Company No. 1.
H. H. HASKINS,		
A. B. GREGORY,		
WILLIAM HEUGH,	}	From Fire Company No. 2.
W. F. BACIGALUPI,		
D. S. BAKER,		

NEVADA HOSE COMPANY NO. 1.

E. F. SPENCE.....	President.
WM. B. COE.....	Foreman.
W. H. KENT.....	Ass't Foreman.
J. R. ENGLISH.....	Secretary.
W. H. CRAWFORD.....	Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA FIRE COMPANY NO. 2.

C. W. CORNELL.....	President.
T. C. CANFIELD.....	Foreman.
CHARLES MILLER.....	Ass't Foreman.
WILLIAM SCOTT.....	Secretary.
JAMES MONRO.....	Treasurer.

CIVIC AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

The first Masonic Lodge in Nevada county was instituted in November, 1850, by a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Jeffrey F. Halsey, Master. This Lodge continued in existence until its records and Lodge room were destroyed by the fire of March, 1851. A new place of meeting was provided, and a Grand Lodge having then been instituted in California, a charter was procured from that body in May, 1851, for Nevada Lodge No. 13. On two subsequent occasions, in July, 1856, and November, 1863, the records and other property of the Lodge were destroyed by fire. After the last disaster, a joint stock company was organized under the auspices of the Lodge for the erection of a Masonic Hall. The building was completed in 1864, at a cost of about \$10,000, the majority of the stock being owned by the Lodge and other Masonic bodies of Nevada. As showing the great changes in our population, it may be remarked, that of seventy-six members whose names appear on the roll in 1858, only five are on the roll of 1867. The following gentlemen have served as Masters of the Lodge, in the order named: J. B. Crandall, John R. McConnell, James Fitz James, Isaac Williamson, William G. Alban, Thomas P. Hawley, Addison C. Niles, and William C. Randolph. The last named is now serving his sixth term. The stated meetings are held at Masonic Hall corner of Pine and Commercial streets, on the second Wednesday evening of each month. The officers for 1867 are as follows:

WILLIAM C. RANDOLPH.....	Master.
EDWARD F. SPENCE.....	Senior Warden.
WILLIAM VAN ALSTINE.....	Junior Warden.
ADDISON C. NILES.....	Treasurer.
ALONZO D. TOWER.....	Secretary.
ISAAC WILLIAMSON.....	Marshal.

E. K. KANE LODGE, No. 72, was instituted under a dispensation from the Grand Master, in January, 1855, and a charter procured from the Grand Lodge in the May following. This Lodge continued in existence four years, the Masters being Charles H. Seymour, Charles Marsh, Clement C. Green, and Tallman H. Rolfe. At the close of the latter's term, the Lodge surrendered its charter, turning over its funds and property to the Grand Lodge.

NEVADA CHAPTER No. 6—ROYAL ARCH MASONS—was instituted in

October, 1854. Meetings every Monday evening, at Masonic Hall, corner of Pine and Commercial streets. Officers for 1867 :

THOMAS H. CASWELL.....	High Priest.
ADDISON C. NILES.....	King.
CICERO M. BATES.....	Scribe.
TALLMAN H. ROLFE.....	Captain of the Host.
WILLIAM C. RANDOLPH.....	Principal Sojourner.
ALLEN CHAPMAN.....	Royal Arch Captain.
NATHANIEL H. STOWERS.....	Master of 3d Veil.
EDWARD DUNSCOMBE.....	Master of 2d Veil.
JAMES DAVIS.....	Master of 1st Veil.
ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH.....	Treasurer.
JAMES H. HELM.....	Secretary.
JOSEPH B. GRAY.....	Guard.

NEVADA COMMANDERY No. 6—KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Instituted November, 1858. Meets at Masonic Hall, corner of Pine and Commercial streets, on Friday evenings. The officers for 1867 are

THOMAS H. CASWELL.....	Eminent Commander.
CICERO M. BATES.....	Generalissimo.
JAMES H. HELM.....	Captain General.
THOMAS P. HAWLEY.....	Prelate.
WILLIAM C. RANDOLPH.....	Senior Warden.
ADDISON C. NILES.....	Junior Warden.
ISAAC WILLIAMSON.....	Treasurer.
AARON A. SARGENT.....	Recorder.
WILLIAM McCORMACK.....	Standard Bearer.
ALEXANDER B. BRADY.....	Sword Bearer.
ALLEN CHAPMAN.....	Warden.
NATHANIEL H. STOWERS.....	1st Guard.
MARTIN L. MARSH.....	2d Guard.
JOSEPH B. GRAY.....	Sentinel.

ODD FELLOWS.

QUSTOMAH LODGE, No. 16.—When the tide of population poured from the East into California, in 1849, by steamers and sailing vessels, and over the plains, the adventurous gold-seekers soon found that the spot where Nevada now stands was rich in gold. The famous Coyote lead was discovered, and the hills and ravines around it yielded rich returns for the first crude essays at mining. A population of thousands soon gathered here. In 1851, the first association of Odd Fellows was formed, which met in a log cabin, and organized for mutual relief and social intercourse. Most of the members of the association were ancient Odd Fellows, whose feet could not

pass the portal of any "well regulated Lodge;" but they kept warm in their hearts a love for the Order, and years after, when the great reform worked by the non-affiliated law went into operation, they renewed their regular connection with the Order. This association had many pleasant meetings, and finally led to the organization of a regular Lodge.

In November, 1853, Oustomah Lodge, No. 16, was instituted by that noble apostle of Odd Fellowship, S. H. Parker, with A. A. Sargent, J. B. Van Hagan, H. D. King, L. B. Austin, and B. H. Ferrell, as charter members, and the following as its first officers: A. A. Sargent, N. G.; L. B. Austin, V. G.; H. D. King, Treasurer, and J. B. Van Hagan, Secretary. The increase of membership was very rapid, and the Lodge rapidly grew in strength and wealth.

In 1856 a sweeping fire destroyed the entire city. In that fire, the Lodge lost a handsomely furnished hall, all its regalia, records and furniture; but it soon recovered from the disaster. Another sweeping fire occurred in 1863. In the meantime, the Lodge had completed and occupied a fine hall, costing, with its furniture and regalia, some \$14,000. This was swept away by the fire, and nothing was saved but the charter. The property was insured for \$7,500. This was a severe blow to the financial prosperity of the Lodge, but it did not totally discourage the resolute men who composed it. A temporary hall was immediately furnished, which was occupied until the Masonic fraternity erected a building adapted to the wants of the two Orders, which is now occupied by both, and in which Oustomah Lodge owns stock.

The seal of Oustomah Lodge is a shield, on which is emblazoned the bow and arrows surmounted by the three links; above the shield are crossed keys surmounted by the eye enveloped in rays, while around are circumscribed the words "Oustomah Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F., Nevada. Inst. Nov. 4, 1853."

Oustomah Lodge, in spite of repeated calamities, is one of the most stable and prosperous Lodges in the State. It is situated in the center of a thriving and enterprising mining section, where perseverance is taught by success. In the fourteenth year of its existence, it shows no signs of decay, but, like the town in which it is situated, it has been tried, not destroyed, by fires, and the drain of its numbers by mining excitements in other quarters. Its prosperity has never been greater, its promise for the future never brighter.

While this Lodge has always faithfully discharged its duty to the distressed brother, whether traveling or resident, the call upon its charities has been surprisingly small in proportion to its membership; which is a tribute not only to the salubrious climate in which it is located, but to the

temperance and good conduct of its members. During its whole history, but one expulsion for misconduct has occurred, and no appeal from its decisions has ever been taken to the Grand Lodge. Grand Masters visiting it have repeatedly borne testimony of the excellence of its work, and the intelligence of its officers. It is a good illustration of the vigorous growth and characteristics which have distinguished Odd Fellowship on this coast. Regular meetings on Tuesday evening of each week, at Masonic Hall, corner of Pine and Commercial streets. The following are the list of officers for the first term of 1867:

JOHN F. HOOK.....	Noble Grand.
E. DWIGHT HERRICK.....	Vice Grand,
ANDREW H. PARKER.....	Recording Secretary.
EDWIN W. BIGELOW.....	Treasurer.
OLE C. TORSON.....	Warden.
GEORGE SHAW.....	Conductor.
JONATHAN CLARK.....	R. S. to Noble Grand,
WILLIAM R. COE.....	L. S. to Noble Grand.
JOHN R. STONE.....	R. S. to Vice Grand.
EDWIN F. BEAN.....	L. S. to Vice Grand.
WILLIAM EDDY.....	Inside Guard.
JOSEPH B. GRAY.....	Outside Guard.
AARON A. SARGENT.....	Sitting Past Grand.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

NEVADA LODGE, No. 201, I. O. of G. T.—Organized January 16th, 1866, with thirty-three charter members. Number of members at present writing, March, 1867, about one hundred and twenty. Lodge meets every Friday evening, at Masonic Hall, corner of Pine and Commercial streets. List of officers for the first quarter of the year 1867:

WILLIAM COOMB.....	Worthy Chief Templar,
Miss SARAH PRATT.....	Worthy Right Hand Supporter.
Miss JOSEPHINE GREELEY.....	Worthy Left Hand Supporter.
Mrs. M. A. HILL.....	Worthy Vice Templar.
ALEXANDER I. ZEKIND.....	Worthy Recording Secretary.
Mrs. R. K. PERCE.....	Worthy Assistant Secretary.
FRANK M. CRAWFORD.....	Worthy Financial Secretary.
FRANKLIN BATES.....	Worthy Treasurer.
JAMES P. DAVENPORT.....	Worthy Marshal.
Miss ALICE MURCHIE.....	Worthy Asst Marshal.
Miss HATTIE PEABODY.....	Worthy Inside Guard.
SAMUEL NOVITSKY.....	Worthy Outside Guard.
Rev. D. A. DRYDEN.....	Worthy Chaplain.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

NEVADA HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Organized in November, 1868. Prompted by the feelings of charity and benevolence, the Jewish citizens of Nevada City formed the above named Society, for the purpose of assisting the sick and needy, and the interment of the dead. Its officers are:

A. BARUH.....	President.
S. ROSENTHAL.....	Vice President.
A. BLUMENTHAL.....	Secretary.
L. PHILLIPS.....	Treasurer.
J. JACOBS,	} Directors.
J. ROSENTHAL,	
J. GREENWALD,	

NEVADA BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Organized January 22d, 1867, for the purpose of aiding and relieving the sick and needy, and especially such as do not come within the scope of public charities. Officers:

G. K. FARQUHAR.....	President.
E. F. SPENCE.....	Vice President.
E. F. BEAN.....	Secretary.
E. G. WAITE.....	Treasurer.
G. K. FARQUHAR,	} Directors.
E. F. BEAN,	
G. V. SCHMITTBURG,	
A. GOLDSMITH,	
JONATHAN CLARK,	
JAMES MONRO,	

The following is the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be known as the Nevada Benevolent Society.

ART. 2. The sole object of this Society shall be charitable and beneficial, to relieve the sick and destitute.

ART. 3. It shall consist of not less than twenty nor more than fifty active members, residents of the City of Nevada, and an unlimited number of subscribing members. Each active member shall be elected at a regular meeting of the society, and shall pay an initiation fee of two dollars and fifty cents, and monthly dues to the amount of fifty cents per month.

ART. 4. The officers of this society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and four Directors, who shall be active members, and shall be elected annually at a meeting held for that purpose on the third Monday of January of each year, and continue in office until their successors are elected. All vacancies shall be filled by a majority of the Directors.

ART. 5. The President, Directors and Secretary shall constitute a Board of Directors, who shall have charge, management and control of all the affairs and property of this Society, and shall be empowered to appropriate its funds to the charitable purposes thereof.

ART. 6. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President and Secretary, or any five members. At the annual meeting it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to make a full report of all the transactions of the Society during the preceding year.

ART. 7. This Constitution shall not be altered or amended, except by a two-thirds vote of all the active members at a meeting called for the purpose, after one written notice.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Directors to supervise all the affairs of the Association, audit all accounts, and publish

monthly a statement of the receipts, disbursements, and balance in the treasury; also of the dispensations and number of persons relieved. They may appoint soliciting and disbursing committees to dispense the charity and examine into the necessities of applicants.

Sac. 2. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association and of the Directors and see that all officers and members perform their duties promptly. He shall indorse all orders upon the Treasurer, or in the event of the absence of the President, or his inability to act, his duties shall be performed by the Vice President.

Sac. 3. The Secretary shall keep a record of the meetings of the Association and of the Directors, and prepare a monthly statement as required by Section 1st. He shall draw all orders upon the Treasurer and perform such other duties as may be required.

Sac. 4. The Treasurer shall receive and keep the funds of the Association, and pay out the same upon the order of the Secretary, indorsed by the President or Vice President. He shall submit a report in writing to the Directors of the moneys received and disbursed, and perform such other duties as may be required.

Sac. 5. Applicants for aid must state their necessities and the cause of their distress, which, if not vouched for by responsible parties, shall be investigated by the Directors

or some one appointed by them, and such relief afforded as their wants require and the stores of the Association will permit. All cases of imposture shall be published. The Directors shall not delay investigation of any case brought to their notice more than half an hour.

Sac. 6. The Board of Directors shall appoint a collector whose duty it shall be to collect all the dues and pay the same to the Treasurer within one week thereafter, taking his receipt therefor. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the Board may direct, and shall be at any time subject to removal by the Board of Directors.

Sac. 7. No religious or political subject shall be introduced or discussed at any of the meetings of the Association or Directors, and nothing shall debar the sick and destitute from the charitable aid of the Society.

Sac. 8. Any member, guilty of conduct unfitting him for membership, may be expelled by a majority of all the members.

Sac. 9. At all meetings of the Association one-third of the members shall constitute a quorum, and at all meetings of the Directors three members shall constitute a quorum.

Sac. 10. A vacancy in the office of President shall be filled by election, at a special meeting called for that purpose.

These by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Association by a majority of the members.

NEVADA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—Organized January 1st, 1858. Now contains about two thousand volumes. The officers are: Charles Marsh, President; I. J. Rolfe, M. L. Marsh, R. H. Farquhar, Trustees; Geo. R. Crawford, Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian. Rooms at Geo. R. Crawford's Book Store, corner of Broad and Pine streets.

NEVADA THEATER COMPANY.—Incorporated in 1864; building on Broad Street. Its officers are, John Cashin, President; James Monroe, Secretary and Treasurer; John Cashin, James Monroe, W. C. Stiles and John Blasauf, Trustees.

NEVADA GERMAN GLEE CLUB.—Organized in May, 1866. G. V. Schmittburg, President; A. Goldsmith, Vice President; John H. Godje, Secretary; John F. Bussenius, Director and Treasurer. Meets every Thursday evening, at Blasauf's brewery, on Spring street.

NEVADA BRASS BAND, (colored,) Dennis Carter, Leader.

RELIGIOUS.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—This Church was organized September 28th, 1851, with twenty-one members, all of whom were males, excepting Mrs. Emily A. Warren. Rev. James H. Warren, as missionary under the American Home Missionary Society, had labored in the field since the previous April. A small house, built of shakes, on the lot where the present church stands, sufficed for the purpose of worship through the summer and fall, and was replaced soon after the organization of the Church and Society, with a plain frame structure. This building was thoroughly renewed in the autumn of 1855, and quite neatly fitted up, but was burned down in the general fire of July 19, 1856. At the same time, a sweet-toned bell was destroyed, the only one the Church has ever possessed, and its loss is seriously felt on every Sabbath.

The Church being deprived of its Christian home by this calamity, services were held in Temperance Hall until a brick house of worship was erected, the corner-stone of which was laid July 4, 1857. It was opened for use the following January. This substantial building escaped the fire of 1858, but fell a prey to the flames in the conflagration of November, 1863. The alarm of fire in the city was given just as the morning service was closing, and the minister called after the hastily retreating congregation with the announcement that worship would be held in the evening as usual, but in one hour from the time he spoke the church was little more than a mass of rubbish. The walls, however, remained standing and have place in the present edifice. The ravages of the fire were repaired by the summer of 1864, at a cost of \$5,000, which amount was raised by the energy of Rev. H. Cummings, mostly in Sacramento and San Francisco.

From the earliest days, a Sunday School gave scope for a prominent and interesting part of the Christian effort of this Church. In the fire of 1863 the school suffered the loss of a valuable library of one thousand volumes. The school at the present time numbers one hundred and seventy-five scholars, sixteen teachers, six officers, and has connected with it a missionary and temperance organization. The library numbers four hundred volumes, most of them recently purchased. J. B. McChesney is the Superintendent.

Since the organization of the Church there have been connected with it one hundred and eighteen persons, some of whom have died, and some removed to other places of residence. The present membership, February, 1867, is sixty-one. In the sixteen years which have passed since the foundation of the Church, its spiritual interests have been cared for by two Pastors and two Supplies: James H. Warren, Pastor, April, 1851, to July, 1858; W. C. Bartlett, Supply, 1860, four months; H. Cummings,

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Supply, March, 1862, to April, 1865; R. Bayard Snowden, present Pastor, began June 17, 1865. The Church has three Deacons, E. W. Barnum, Robert Stuart, A. Downie. The officers of the Society, constituting a Board of Trustees, are James Monro, P. Sutton, George H. Farquhar, John H. Chesnut and D. B. Frink.

The service of song in Sabbath worship is aided by a very good cabinet organ, E. D. Herrick, organist. In June, 1865, the Church and Society first became independent of the Home Missionary Society, and as a self-supporting Church in the mining region of California enjoys a fair degree of prosperity.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Broad and Mill streets. This Church has been twice destroyed by fire, first in July, 1856, and again in November, 1863, and was re-built in 1864. Rev. D. A. Dryden, present Pastor. A. A. Sargent, E. F. Spence, W. C. Stiles, John Bluett, John Pascoe, Trustees.

The Sabbath School connected with this Church has twenty teachers, one hundred and fifty scholars, 507 volumes in the library, and 117 copies of the Sunday School Advocate taken. Rev. D. A. Dryden, Superintendent.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Pine and Spring streets. Organized in September, 1854, by Rev. O. B. Stone. The first church built by this society was destroyed by the fire of 1856, and was rebuilt, but not completed until 1861, when, through the exertions of Rev. Benjamin Brierly, a neat edifice was finished and dedicated on the 13th of January of that year. Rev. J. A. Wirth, present Pastor. Joseph Richardson, Deacon; I. R. Rumery, Clerk; Joseph Richardson, I. R. Rumery, Thomas Shurtliff, Frederick Dean, D. F. Hartman, Trustees.

Baptist Sunday School, Thomas Shurtliff, Superintendent; nine teachers, seventy-five scholars, and 325 volumes in the library. Fifty Young Reapers taken.

ST. CANICE CHURCH, (Catholic,) Corner of Coyote and Washington streets. First dedicated in the summer of 1857; destroyed by fire November 8th, 1863; rebuilt in 1864. Present Pastors, Rev. Fathers Dalton and Griffin.

The Sabbath School has thirteen teachers, ninety scholars and a library of 220 volumes. J. C. Robinson, Superintendent.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—On Pine street. Dedicated in 1864. Present Pastor, Rev. Mr. Green.

Sabbath School, Oscar D. Montelle, Superintendent; two teachers, twenty-five scholars, and 180 volumes in the library.

SCHOOLS.

E. F. SPENCE, }
A. B. GREGORY, } SCHOOL TRUSTEES.
E. G. WAITE, }

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL.—The schoolhouse is pleasantly located on the corner of Nevada and Water streets, and is shaded by fine locust trees. The building is partly of brick and partly of wood, and the rooms are furnished with modern school furniture, a geological cabinet and other improvements. This school was instituted in 1862, and has been successfully conducted by J. B. McChesney. Miss Sarah Pratt is assistant, appointed in 1866. The average attendance seventy.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.—Located on the north side of Pine street. Schoolroom furnished with modern improvements and apparatus. Number of scholars sixty; average attendance fifty-five. Frank Power, teacher.

PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 1.—Organized in 1864. Located on south side of Pine street. Miss S. N. Jewett, teacher. Number of scholars, eighty-three; average attendance, sixty-eight. A model school under its present teacher.

PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 2.—In basement of the High School building, corner of Nevada and Water streets. Miss McCormack, teacher. Whole number of scholars, sixty; average attendance, fifty-four.

PIETY HILL DISTRICT.—Located on Piety Hill. Miss Annie S. Irwin, teacher. Whole number of scholars, 40; average attendance, 30.

OAKLAND DISTRICT.—This is a new district, organized in 1866, and located at Gold Flat. W. S. Frink, Daniel Holmes and John B. Byrne, trustees. Mr. McCauslin, teacher. Whole number of scholars, thirty-five; average attendance, thirty.

MRS. C. HIBBARD'S SCHOOL, (Private,) Located on the south side of Boulder street, and is successfully conducted by Mrs. Hibbard. In this school the English branches, modern languages, and vocal and instrumental music are taught. Number of names on roll, forty; average attendance, thirty-five.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL.—Attached to St. Canice Church—J. C. Robinson, Principal; Miss Flora A. Cornell, Assistant. Number of scholars, sixty-five.

MISS OLIVE LITCHFIELD'S SCHOOL, (Private,) Located at junction of East and West Broad streets. Number of scholars, twenty-four.

COLORED SCHOOL.—A building was purchased last fall, on Pine street, for a colored school, and has been neatly fitted up for that purpose. The school was commenced on the first of January, G. A. Cantine, teacher. Number of pupils, 18; average attendance, 14.

THE MINES OF NEVADA TOWNSHIP.

BANNER MINE.

This mine, doubtless one of the best in the State, is situated about three miles southeast of Nevada, in the slate formation. It was first located in March, 1860, by Jeffery, Rolfe, Withington, and others, under the name of the Douglas Company, and a shaft sunk to the depth of seventy feet, at a point six hundred feet north of the present works of the Banner Company. The Douglas Company suspended operations in May or June, 1860, and some of the members leaving for Washoe soon after, the work was never resumed by that company. The mine was subsequently located by Robert and J. Q. A. Bowley, and a tunnel commenced; but the work was again suspended, and the ledge again re-located by Preasey and others, under the name of the Liberty Company. The first crushing taken out by the latter company yielded only four or five dollars a ton, but the owners persevered and took out another lot of rock which paid about twenty dollars a ton. This established the reputation of the ledge, and early in 1865 it was purchased by Messrs. Tisdale, Kidd, Tilton and Stiles, for \$15,000. About the time of the purchase the Bowleys commenced a suit for the ledge, and obtaining an injunction from the Court, the work on the mine was suspended for some months. The case was compromised in November, 1865, by Kidd and the other owners purchasing the Bowley claim. Since that time, the mine has been worked with little interruption, yielding, up to February 1867, 5,000 tons of ore, which has averaged over twenty dollars a ton. Steam hoisting works were erected in the winter of 1865-66, and a mill the following summer—the former costing \$9,000 and the latter \$18,000. The mill has ten stamps, of 650 pounds each, eleven Knox pans, and works about fifteen tons of ore every twenty-four hours. The ore being composed almost entirely of sulphurets, is difficult to reduce, and the amalgamating machinery in the mill has been remodelled several times, in order to adapt it to the working of the ore. The mine is opened by an incline shaft, twelve feet in width and six in height, having three compartments, in the middle of which is the pump and stairway, with a car track on each side. The incline has been sunk to the depth of 240 feet, and the work of sinking is kept up without interruption. Three levels have been run at different depths, in both directions from the shaft. The upper north level has been run 210 feet, and the south level sixty feet; the middle north level is 190 feet, and the south 200 feet; while the lower level is now

about 100 feet each way from the shaft, and is still being run. The width of the ledge will average about four feet, its course is nearly north and south, and it has an easterly dip of about forty-five degrees. While the average yield of all the rock taken from the mine has been twenty dollars a ton, that from the incline in the last sixty feet run has paid thirty dollars, showing an improvement in the quality of the ore with the depth. In the fall of 1866 Captain Kidd sold his interest in the mine, amounting to five-twelfths, for \$62,500, which is at the rate of \$150,000 for the whole. The mine is now worked under the superintendence of William L. Tisdale, who owns five-twelfths of the property, the other owners being Charles Marsh, who has two-twelfths, and W. C. Stiles, D. A. Rich, A. E. Head, C. A. Land and D. Crittenden, who have a twelfth each. When the mine was purchased from Pressey, it was christened the "Star Spangled Banner," but is popularly known as the "Banner." Of the ore afforded by this mine, some 3,000 tons have been reduced at Stiles's mill, in Nevada, which has yielded better returns than the company's own mill, until quite recently. The Banner has not been worked as long nor explored to the depth and extent of some others, but taking into account the size of the vein, and the improvement in quality of ore with the depth, we know of no mine in the State that has a greater prospective value.

CALIFORNIA MINE.

The mine is situated on the south side of Deer creek, below Nevada, and is on the same ledge as the Gold Tunnel—the first quartz vein discovered and opened at Nevada. The Illinois claim, also on the same ledge, lies between the Gold Tunnel and California. The latter location was made by Graham, Stone and others, early in 1851, and comprises 1,500 feet, commencing 600 or 800 feet from Deer creek, and running south. In the summer of that year the owners made a contract with Frothingham and Hull of San Francisco, for the erection of a mill to crush the rock. By the terms of the contract, the owners of the mine were to furnish the rock at the mill, and to pay sixteen dollars a ton for crushing. The mill was commenced about September, 1851, under the superintendence of Warren B. Ewer, now editor of the San Francisco Mining Press, and was completed and started up some time during the following winter. The rock yielded very large returns, though it by no means came up to the extravagant expectations of the owners of the mine. The writer of this remembers hearing one of them complaining that a lot of rock, which had just been crushed, only paid thirty dollars a ton. Half that yield would now be considered excellent rock. The fault of what was considered a small yield was attributed to the mill; and with the little that was then known of amalgamating, it would have been strange, indeed, if half the gold had

been saved. During the spring and summer of 1852 a considerable amount of rock was crushed at the mill, from the California, Illinois and other claims in the neighborhood, but the stamps were idle the most of the time, and the next season the engine of the mill was taken off and used for a saw mill. A year or two later, the site of the mill was sluiced off by miners, who are said to have made a snug sum from the gold lost by the process the quartz was then worked. After this the ledge was considered of little value, the original owners disposed of their interests, which were subsequently bought up by Horace Ferre, who was satisfied that the mine would eventually become valuable. It was worked for some months by David Hunt, in 1857, and by other parties in 1863, the yield of the rock varying from \$10 to \$60 a ton. About the beginning of 1866, Ferre made an arrangement with J. M. Pattee, the agent of the Eagle Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, for the erection of hoisting works and the opening of the mine in a systematic manner. The hoisting works were completed and the work of sinking an incline shaft commenced in the summer following, and a fine mill has since been added, the whole costing about \$35,000. The mill has ten stamps, of 750 pounds each, and is capable of reducing about twenty tons of rock in twenty-four hours. The pulp, after leaving the batteries, runs over copper plates, after which the sulphurets are concentrated by means of Bradford's ore separators. The free gold being saved in the batteries and on the plates, the sulphurets will be worked by the chlorinizing process. The mill, together with the hoisting and pumping machinery, is driven by an eighty-horse power engine, and the rock as it comes from the mine in the cars is dumped in front of the stamps. Every thing connected with the works has been constructed with the view of convenience and economy. The incline is fourteen feet in width, has three compartments, with tracks for the cars on each side and the pump and a stairway in the middle, and has been sunk to the depth of 248 feet, being about 170 perpendicular, and seventy-five feet below the old works in the mine. From the bottom of the incline a level has been run south a distance of 230 feet, and ninety feet north. Some two hundred tons of ore has been taken from the mine in sinking the incline and running drifts, and the vein will soon be opened so as to keep the mill constantly supplied. The ledge is in the granite formation, its course is a little east of south and north of west, and dips to the east at an angle of about forty degrees. It varies in width from one or two inches to four feet, but will probably average two feet. The mine is worked under the superintendence of Horace Ferre, who also retains an interest in the property. The hoisting works are situated a little over half a mile from the center of town, and just outside the corporation limits.

MINES OF NEVADA TOWNSHIP.

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CORNISH, OR URAL MINE.

The Cornish, or Ural mine, is situated a mile and a half below Nevada, on the north side of Deer creek, at the junction of the granite and slate formations. It was located in 1851, as the Ural ledge, and a mill commenced the following winter and completed in the spring of 1852. Some rock had been found in the ledge showing free gold, and assays of choice specimens yielded an enormous rate per ton, inducing the owners to believe that they had a mine of fabulous wealth. The rock, however, failed to pay in the mill, and the owners becoming discouraged the work was suspended. The mill and mine was subsequently leased by a scientific gentleman, but his science proved of no avail in extracting the gold from barren rock, for his first and only crushing failed to show the "color." The mine was then abandoned, and the mill and machinery taken away and used for other purposes. The ledge was subsequently relocated by Muller, Buckner and others, who opened it in a new place, where they found a body of remarkably rich ore, which they worked out to the water level. The rock was crushed at the Soggs mill, and yielded large profits; but the owners, not being disposed to risk the expense of a long drain-tunnel or pumping machinery, sold the mine to Soggs and his partners. The vein, however, was worked but little by the latter company, and in 1859 it was sold to Philip and John Richards and Samuel Adams, and has since been known as the Cornish mine. Richards & Co. had previously erected a six-stamp mill in the Lecompton district, three miles above Nevada, which they removed and rebuilt near the site of the old Ural. They commenced a tunnel on the ledge, at a point near the mill, and have been working with the most untiring perseverance for seven years. Last fall they struck the rich chute which had been worked at the surface by Muller and Buckner, having driven the tunnel a distance of between twelve and thirteen hundred feet. They expected to find chutes of pay rock before reaching the point where they are now working, but they got only a small amount which was considered worth running through the mill. But doing the labor themselves, and occasionally crushing a few tons of custom rock, they have succeeded in opening the mine, which ordinarily would have involved an outlay of \$15,000 or \$20,000. The chimney worked by Muller and Buckner extended some sixty feet along the ledge, at the surface, and had increased to a hundred feet at the depth of a hundred and twenty feet, the vein being from two to five feet in width. The tunnel strikes the chimney about two hundred feet below the old works, and in all probability will furnish ore above the present level to keep the mill supplied for several years. The gold is mostly contained in the sulphurets, the richest of which the owners are saving with the intention of shipping them to England for

reduction. A considerable quantity of second-class ore was run through the mill last winter, which yielded good returns. The course of the vein, like the other main lodes in the Nevada basin, is nearly north and south, with an easterly dip, and cuts through from the slate into the granite formation. The owners, by their energy and perseverance under the most discouraging circumstances, are deserving a rich reward, and have the prospect of achieving it.

CUNNINGHAM MINE.

This mine is situated about a mile and a half southeast of Nevada, on the slope of the hill above Gold Flat, and in the slate formation. It was located by Wigham, Cunningham, Byrnes, and others, about 1852 or '53, though but little work was done on it, and having changed hands several times, was purchased by Horace Ferre in 1858. Ferre employed a man named George W. Baldwin to work on the mine, and the latter set up a claim to the ownership of the ledge. A lawsuit ensued, which was decided in favor of Ferre in 1861. He afterward erected a small engine, and sunk a vertical shaft to the depth of seventy feet, being about a hundred feet on the incline of the ledge. About five hundred tons of rock was taken out by Ferre, which yielded all the way from nine to thirty-five dollars a ton. But the vein having run down to a mere seam in both drifts, and the engine being insufficient to pump and hoist at a greater depth, the work was stopped, and the mine fell into the hands of H. Mackie & Co., who had advanced money to open it, and held a mortgage on the property. In 1866 Mackie and Philip made an arrangement with San Francisco men for the erection of hoisting works and opening the mine. The machinery was erected and work commenced in October of that year, and has since been prosecuted without interruption. The engine is rated at twenty-two horse power, and the cost of the works was about \$8,000. The mine is being opened by an incline, which, at the time of writing this, is down 160 feet, being sixty feet below the old workings in the mine. Work is also being prosecuted in the levels worked by Ferre, and a ledge of good size, and yielding rich ore, has been found in the south drift. When the incline reaches a depth of 100 feet below the old works, drifts will be started in both directions on the ledge. The incline is eight feet in width, six in height, having two compartments, in one of which is the track for the cars and in the other the pump and a stairway. The ledge is about two feet in width, and increasing in size with the depth. It dips east at an angle of about thirty-five degrees, and its course is nearly north and south, being parallel with the Wigham and other veins in the vicinity. The present owners are H. Hackie, H. Philip, L. L. Robinson, F. L. A. Pioche, S. F. Butterworth, and Charles Bever. John Pattison is the superintendent.

DEADWOOD LEDGE.

This ledge is situated near the Oriental mill, two and a half miles from Nevada, and was located in 1856 by C. C. Green, Allen and Chandler. The mine was worked for a year or more by the original locators, yielding a large profit, when they sold out for a handsome sum. The purchasers, however, left for Washoe, and abandoned the mine, and about 1861 it was relocated and has since been worked with success. The vein is about a foot in width, and is so situated that a large amount of rock could be mined without going below the water level. The mine has afforded, since it was first opened, about 1,000 tons of rock, the average yield of which amounted to about \$20 a ton. In 1866, the owners erected a small water wheel, for pumping and hoisting, and commenced an incline. The ledge is now owned by Parker, Lucy and Curtis.

FEDERAL LOAN LEDGE.

This ledge is situated three miles above Nevada, on the south side of Deer creek, and is owned by Bachtel, Hecker and others. It is a large ledge, in the slate formation, and the rock has been worked in a small, two-stamp mill erected by the owners in the vicinity of the mine. The mine affords some very rich ore, but the most of it, where the vein is opened, is of a low grade, but would probably pay well if the mine was thoroughly opened, and the rock worked on a large scale.

FOREST MILL.

The Forest mill is situated on Little Deer creek, three miles above Nevada, and was erected by William Butterfield, in 1860 or '61. It was built for the purpose of working a ledge in the vicinity, but the enterprise proved a failure, and the mill was idle for some years. In 1865 it was purchased by the New York and Grass Valley Company, and has been used for working the rock from the Union mine. The mill has five stamps, and is run by steam power. It was originally a poor concern, but has been greatly improved and mostly rebuilt by the New York Company.

FRENCH MILL.

This mill is situated at Canada Hill, about a mile and a half southeast of Nevada, and was built in 1861, by Charonnat, Michel and others. It has a single battery of six stamps, is furnished with shaking tables to concentrate the sulphurets, pans, etc., and is one of the best mills in the county for saving gold. The owners of the mill have expended considerable sums in endeavoring to open a ledge in the vicinity, but did not succeed, on account of the softness of the granite, and the large quantity of water in the ground. After several unsuccessful attempts to drive a tunnel on the

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ledge, the work was abandoned, and the mill has since been mostly engaged in custom work. In reducing the refractory ores of Meadow Lake township, it has been uniformly successful. F. L. A. Pioche, of San Francisco, is the principal owner, L. Charonnat, the resident partner, being the superintendent.

GOLD TUNNEL MINE.

The Gold Tunnel quartz mine was the first one discovered in Nevada township, has been the longest worked, and yielded the most gold. It is situated on the west side of town, the location being mostly in the corporation limits, commencing at Deer creek and running north. It was discovered in October, 1850, by Joseph Wiggins, Horace Holt, and two brothers named Barker, while engaged in their first day's work at mining. At that time nothing was known by the California miners of the position of mineral veins, and the location was made in claims of thirty feet square, in accordance with the regulations of the placer miners. Subsequently, the owners purchased the adjoining claims, to enable them to follow the dip of the vein. At first, the decomposed rock was taken out and washed in a rocker, yielding large profits, notwithstanding the crude and expensive system adopted in working it. Captain O'Connor afterward purchased an interest in the mine, and commenced a tunnel on the ledge in the spring of 1851, whence it took the name of "Gold Tunnel," which it has ever since retained. A mill was erected the following summer near the mouth of the tunnel, and although it saved nothing but specimen gold, it yielded large returns. In 1852 the mine was owned and worked by Kidd, Van Doren and others, Captain Kidd afterward obtaining a controlling interest, and working it steadily until 1855, when he sold out to a company of Cornish miners. Up to this time the mine had yielded over \$300,000 in gold. The Cornishmen worked it with little interruption for eight years, but we have no knowledge as to the amount realized by the company. A tunnel, commencing at high water mark on the bank of Deer creek, has been run a distance of fourteen hundred feet north, and the rock paid very largely for a distance of six hundred feet—probably averaging fifty dollars a ton. Beyond this, the rock paid only eight or ten dollars a ton, and the rich chimney having been worked out above the tunnel in 1863, the work was suspended. The mine was repurchased in 1864 by Captain Kidd, who now owns it in partnership with W. C. Ralston and Lloyd Tevis, of San Francisco. Tevis was an owner in the mine at an early day—in 1853 we believe. The mill attached to the mine was carried off in February, 1857, by the flood in Deer creek, caused by the breaking of Laird's dam at Scotch Flat; but another six-stamp water mill was erected in its place the following spring, which is still standing, though it has been used but little.

for some years. In 1865, steam hoisting and pumping works were erected on the hill north of the creek, and an incline sunk to a depth of fifty feet below the old level, but from some cause the work was stopped. We believe it is the intention of the owners to resume operations this summer. The Gold Tunnel was not only the first mine opened in Nevada township, but is the only one among those worked at an early day that did not prove a disastrous failure. There is no doubt that it will again be worked with profit.

ITALIAN MINE.

This ledge is in the heart of the city of Nevada, and was discovered by accident, in the summer of 1866, by Debonardi, while digging a cellar for his house. The discovery was kept secret until the ledge was staked off and leases taken from the owners of the town lots through which it run. Two crushings of some fifty tons each were taken out, paying about fifty dollars a ton, and upon learning the value of the mine, a claimant forthwith appeared, and pending the determination of the case in the District Court, very novel but effectual injunctions were enforced by the respective parties against each other. The Italians, in the upper works, dumping out and running water upon their opponents in the tunnel below, and they returning the compliment by burning gum boots, flannel shirts, old horns, brimstone, and whatever else would make a stifling stench, for the benefit of their neighbors above. These little courtesies effectually stopped the working of the claim until the decision, which was in favor of the Italians, and since then they have taken out rock to the water level, the ledge increasing in size and the rock improving in character as they descend. The ledge is now about three feet wide, and, when the necessary hoisting and pumping works are erected, promises to become a valuable and permanent mine. It is owned by J. J. Ott, Debonardi, Sanguinetti and Judge Belden.

LECOMPTON MINE.

The Lecompton ledge was located in the spring of 1857, by George Hearst, Joseph and Jacob Clark, and George D. Roberts, and is situated three miles above Nevada, in what is now known as the Lecompton district. A half interest was soon after sold to McLane and Givens, and in the course of two years the mine yielded a profit of over \$60,000 to the owners, the rock being worked at the Oriental mill. The various interests in the mine were afterward bought up by the owners of the mill, and the whole property was purchased by J. J. Ott, in 1863. Up to this time the gross yield of the mine was over \$220,000, the rock paying on the average about \$40 a ton, and the mine having been worked out to near the water level. Ott erected pumping machinery and sunk an incline to the depth of 175

feet below the bed of Deer creek, taking out a hundred tons of rock which yielded about the same as that in the upper levels. A tunnel has also been run through solid granite, a distance of 350 feet, striking another very rich chute in the ledge. A crushing made about the first of February last, yielded \$125 a ton in free gold, without counting the sulphurets, which are very rich. The ledge varies in width from three and four inches to two and a half feet, averaging a little over a foot. It lies near the junction of the granite and slate, cutting through from one formation into the other, without changing its course or dip.

MOHAWK MINE.

This mine is situated on Gold Flat, a mile south of Nevada, and was located by Henry Stede and others in 1857. Stede and his partners worked the mine for some years, hoisting the rock by means of a one-horse whim, and with as favorable results as could have been anticipated with limited means. In 1863, Captain Kidd purchased the mine, erected steam hoisting and pumping works, and commenced an incline; but the work was several times interrupted by reason of the large quantity of water with which the miners had to contend. William L. Tisdale subsequently purchased half the mine, and a perpendicular shaft was sunk to the depth of a hundred and eighteen feet, and drifts run each way on the ledge. About five hundred tons of rock was taken out and crushed by Kidd & Tisdale, which averaged thirty-four dollars a ton; but the work was suspended last year, on account of the machinery not being of sufficient capacity to work the mine. It is the intention to put on heavier machinery this summer, and resume operations. The ledge appears to be full of rich pockets of free gold, in which many fine specimens have been found. The Mohawk is in the granite, its course is nearly north and south, and, like the Sneath and Clay, which is a parallel vein, dips to the west.

MURCHIE MILL AND MINE.

The mill of the Murchie Brothers is situated two and a half miles above Nevada, on Deer creek, was built in 1861, has eight stamps, and is run by water power. The Murchie mine, which is near the mill, is quite a large vein, and the rock has yielded, in the different crushings, from five to seventeen dollars a ton—oftener the smaller than the larger sum. This would not pay expenses, in the manner in which the mine was worked, and the mill has been employed a portion of the time on custom work, and much of the time has been idle. In 1866, the Murchies made an arrangement with Charles Bever and others to sink a shaft on the mine, in expectation that the ore would improve at a greater depth. A small engine was erected, a shaft sunk to the depth of about a hundred feet, and considerable

rock was taken out and crushed, which yielded about the same as that nearer the surface. This was not considered sufficient to justify a continuance of operations, and the mine is not worked at present.

NEVADA MINE AND MILL.

The mine of the Nevada Quartz Mining Company is situated about a mile below Nevada, on the north side of Deer creek, and was located early in 1851, by Charles Marsh, E. E. Mattison, Dr. McIntyre, and others. It was known then as the Bunker Hill ledge, and it was here that the grand and disastrous experiment of Dr. Rogers was made, the particulars of which are detailed in the historical sketch of the township. The experiment cost the stockholders over \$80,000, and beyond question it was the wildest experiment ever made in quartz. After the failure of the Bunker Hill Company, the mine was considered of no value, and few persons would have accepted it as a gift. Some years later, the ledge was located at a point further north, by R. R. Craig, P. N. Edwards and J. A. Mattingly, where some rich rock was found, but at the time they were not aware that it was the same as the Bunker Hill ledge. In 1857, Craig and his partners made an arrangement with Captain D. VanPelt, Nelson Soggs, S. W. Green and others, who erected an eight-stamp steam mill for a half interest in the ledge. The mill was situated on the west side of American Hill, and was run successfully for two or three years, the parties who built the mill, in the mean time, having bought out the interests of the locators of the ledge, and paying for the same from the profits of the mine. The fact having been ascertained that the ledge was the same as that of the old Bunker Hill, the mill site, water wheel and flume of that company were purchased, and a new mill was erected in 1860, near the site of the Bunker Hill furnace. About this time the company was incorporated under the name of "Nevada Quartz Mining Company." Nelson Soggs was the superintendent from the time the first mill was erected up to 1864, when he resigned on account of ill health; but the mine is still known as the Soggs mine. At times, very large profits have been realized from the working of the mine—about 5,000 tons of rock being crushed yearly since the present mill was erected, and the gross yield ranging from \$40,000 to \$70,000 a year. About 1861, six of Bradford's ore separators were attached to the mill, for the purpose of concentrating the sulphurets, and by means of which from three to five tons have been saved weekly. These have mostly been reduced by the chlorinizing process, at Maltman's sulphuret works, and have largely contributed to the success of the enterprise. William M. Ratcliff has been the superintendent for the past two or three years. From him, we learn that from January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1867, about 5,000 tons of rock was crushed, which yielded in the mill \$42,000; while the

returns from ore shipped to Swansen, and of concentrated sulphurets, netted \$8,000. The concentrated sulphurets average \$100 a ton, and the sulphuret ore sells at the mill for \$87 a ton. The mill has twelve stamps, eight of them weighing 750 pounds each, and four of 1,000 pounds each. The amalgamating machinery consists of four Chile mills, two Bannan arastras, and two of Crall's waltzing pans. The machinery is driven by an over-shot wheel of thirty-five feet in diameter, the water being taken from Deer creek. The ledge has been opened and worked by three tunnels, commencing above the mill and running north. The upper tunnel has been run a distance of 2,900 feet, being over half a mile in length. The middle tunnel has been run 1,900 feet, and the lower 1,800. The lower tunnel starts in just above the mill, being fifteen or twenty feet above high water mark, and 133 feet below the middle tunnel. The ledge is one of the largest in the township; varying from three to sixteen feet in width, and averaging about five feet. It has yielded not less than 40,000 tons of ore, and has never been worked below the level of the creek. Since the company was incorporated but one assessment has been levied, and that amounted to only one-half of one per cent. on the capital stock.

ORIENTAL MILL.

The Oriental mill was erected by Howland, Gray and others, of San Francisco, in 1857. It was built for a custom mill, and A. B. Paul was the superintendent until 1860. In 1863, it was purchased, together with the Lecompton and other mines, by J. J. Ott, who entirely remodeled it, and added pans and ore separators. Ott sold the mill, together with a number of undeveloped ledges, to a New York company, and latterly it has been mostly used for custom work. It is run by steam power, has eight stamps, four pans, three Bradford ore separators, and a Crosby desulphurizer and amalgamator.

ORO FINO MILL AND MINES.

The Oro Fino mill is situated on Rush creek, about four miles west of Nevada, and was built in 1862 by Robert Hanly and others. Work was commenced and rock crushed from several ledges in the vicinity, but the enterprise was not successful, and operations were suspended. In the spring of 1866, the property was purchased by parties from Virginia City, and considerable work has been done in the past year by way of opening the ledges belonging to the company. These are the Oro Fino, the Middle and the John Bull; in addition to which the company has leased the Yellow Diamond ledge, in the vicinity. A tunnel of over four hundred feet in length has been run on the John Bull, the ledge being about two feet in width, and furnishing considerable good ore. The mill has six stamps, is

run by water power, and has been almost entirely rebuilt since the present company commenced operations. A considerable quantity of rock has been crushed from the different ledges in the past year, generally yielding good returns. The owners, are Messrs. Morris, Hale, Hinds, Collins and Brown—William R. Morris being the superintendent.

PALMER'S MILL.

This mill is situated on Sacramento street, in the town of Nevada, and was built by Oscar Palmer in 1862. It has four stamps, a Williams pan, and is run by steam power. It has been mostly employed in custom work, being erected for that purpose, and has generally yielded good returns from the rock worked. The Williams pan was first introduced in this mill, and is one of the best pans for grinding now in use.

PENNSYLVANIA MINE.

This mine is situated northwest of Nevada, and but a short distance outside the corporation limits. It was located in 1863, and a mill built the next year by Simpons, Oates and others. The mine was opened by a perpendicular shaft, to a depth of about a hundred feet, and yielded excellent returns. The operations were suddenly suspended in November, 1865, by a deplorable accident. Through the carelessness of the person who was acting as engineer, a flue collapsed, throwing the boiler a distance of over three hundred feet, demolishing a house standing near the mill, and killing a Mrs. Hutchinson, who was the only person that happened to be in the house at the time. During the preceding spring and summer the profits of the mine had amounted to some \$5,000 or \$6,000. The company, however, being still somewhat involved, and there being also a lack of harmony among the owners, they sold out the property soon after the accident to Messrs. J. H. Helm, T. P. Hawley, T. T. Davenport, A. C. Niles and G. Morgan—the latter subsequently selling his interest to S. B. Davenport. A new boiler was put in the mill, the necessary repairs made, and operations commenced again in the spring of 1866. Finding, however, that the mine had been mostly worked out to the depth of the old shaft, the company erected new hoisting works, and opened the ledge in a systematic manner by means of an incline. This has been sunk to a depth of about eighty feet below the old works, and levels run in each direction, from which a considerable quantity of good ore has been mined. The mill, which had been idle the most of the summer and fall, was started up again about the middle of December, and is understood to have been yielding good returns. The hoisting works cost about \$7,000, are of sufficient capacity to work the mine to a great depth, and are well and conveniently arranged. The mill has only four stamps, but is arranged so that another

battery of four stamps can be added, which will probably be done when the mine is further developed. The ledge will average about a foot in width, its course is nearly north and south, has an easterly dip, and lies between the Soggs and Gold Tunnel. J. H. Helm is the superintendent.

PROVIDENCE MINE.

The Providence mine is an extension of the Soggs, or Nevada Company's ledge, being situated on the south side of Deer creek. It was located by T. F. Dingley, and the next year a six-stamp mill was erected and the ledge opened under his superintendence, having associated with some parties in San Francisco, when the company was incorporated. In 1861, the capacity of the mill was increased by the addition of six stamps, and it now has three Williams and five Knox pans. The ledge is opened by means of tunnels, starting in above the mill, and running south. The pay rock is taken from large chimneys, situated at unequal distances, while the ledge between the chimneys is quite small, in places running down to a mere seam. Some remarkably rich sulphuret ore has been taken from the mine, but the average will probably not exceed ten or twelve dollars a ton. We have no statistics as to the amount of rock that has been taken out and reduced, but the mill has been kept in operation the most of the time. Attached to the mill are four of Bradford's ore separators; but these were allowed to get out of order, and have not been used for some years. The mill is run by a steam engine, and is situated on the opposite side of the creek, and a little below, the mill of the Nevada Company. The principal office of the Providence Company is in San Francisco—J. M. Buffington, secretary, and T. F. Dingley—who is a large stockholder—has been superintendent from the beginning.

SNEATH AND CLAY MINE.

This mine is situated on Gold Flat, a mile from Nevada, and was discovered by the Sneath Brothers and G. W. Clay, in the winter of 1861-62. They had placer diggings in the ravine and were induced to look for the ledge by finding rich quartz specimens in their sluice. The quartz near the surface, where the ledge was first struck, was very much decomposed, showing free gold in abundance, and the owners were considerably elated with their prospects. The first crushing, which was made at the Soggs mill, in the spring of 1862, yielded thirty-two dollars a ton. This was far less than the owners anticipated, still it was good pay, and they persevered with the work, commencing an incline on the ledge, and pumping by means of a small water wheel. The second crushing, made in the summer following, yielded some eighty dollars a ton. The owners then made arrangements for the erection of a mill, continuing operations at the same time in

the mine. In the course of the summer, several other crushings were made from the ledge, one of which paid as high as \$180 a ton. An engine replaced the water wheel for pumping and hoisting, the incline was sunk to the depth of 150 feet, drifts run, and by the time the mill was completed, in the spring of 1863, they had out some eight hundred or a thousand tons of rock ready to be crushed—the owners, up to this time, doing a good share of the labor in the mine themselves. For several months after the mill started, the rock paid on the average \$70 a ton, yielding better, probably, than any mine in the county at that time, and the mine was considered the most valuable. Clay, who owned one-third, sold half of his interest to J. C. Birdseye, who paid \$15,000 down, in coin, and was to pay \$45,000 more from the first profits accruing to the interest. Birdseye subsequently transferred the interest back to Clay for the balance due, losing the amount paid. In running the drifts along the ledge, it was found that the rich chimney extended only about 150 feet, and in the northerly drift the rock run down to five or six dollars a ton. The work, however, was continued, and the mill kept running the most of the time; but the owners were not able to agree, the Sneaths managed to spend more money than they made, and we believe mortgaged their interests, and finally, in May, 1865, the mine and other property was purchased by the New York and Grass Valley Company, for \$27,000. The mill and hoisting works had cost \$45,000. Of the original owners, Clay was the only one who had any money when they disposed of the property, though the yield up to that time had been nearly \$200,000, of which over half had been profits. The mine has been worked steadily and systematically by the New York Company, the past two years, S P. Leeds being the superintendent until May, 1866, and since then under the superintence of Edward Dunscomb. It has never paid as well as during the first few months after the mill was started, but has always returned a fair profit, the rock at times yielding between \$40 and \$50 a ton. The ledge has a westerly dip, its general course being nearly north and south, and lies very flat, the angle of inclination being only twenty-three degrees. The incline has been run 400 feet down the slope of the ledge, being a vertical depth of 150 feet. We have no knowledge as to the extent of the levels and drifts underground; but if the ledge retains its present angle of inclination it can be worked 4,000 feet and the perpendicular depth would only be 1,500 feet. It is thought by many, however, that the westerly dip of the ledges on Gold Flat has been caused by a convulsion and displacement of the surface, and that when the workings extend to a certain depth the dip will change to the east, conforming to that of the other mineral veins in the Nevada basin. The mine is irregular in size, but will probably average something over a foot in width. It has yielded, during

the past year, about 400 tons of ore per month, and the average number of men employed in the mine and mill is forty-eight. The mill has three batteries of four stamps each, and is supplied with ore separators for concentrating sulphurets, with pans, Chile mills, and the most approved appliances for amalgamating. The engine and machinery were manufactured in a foundry at Grass Valley.

THE STILES MILL AND MINE.

The mill of W. C. Stiles is situated on Deer creek, at the south end of the suspension bridge, and was built by Stiles and D. A. Rich, in 1862. The mill was built for the purpose of working a ledge lying east of and parallel with the Gold Tunnel, and which had been located by Stiles in 1858, and at times has afforded good ore. The vein has been opened by a tunnel commencing near the mouth of Roger Williams ravine, and extending north toward the junction of East and West Broad street. The rise of the ground, however, is not sufficient to enable the ledge to be profitably worked by means of a tunnel, though it has yielded in all about 1,000 tons. The mill has been mostly employed on custom work, and has been very successful in reducing refractory ores. It is run by water power, has eight stamps, and five waltzing and four Knox pans. The pulp is run from the battery into tanks, whence it is shoveled out and worked in the pans—the process being similar to that used in the reduction of the second-class silver ores in Washoe. Chemicals are used while working the pulp in the pans, the treatment varying to suit the different character of ores. Some 3,000 tons of ore from the Banner mine has been worked at this mill in the last two years, and uniformly with good results. The mill is now owned by W. C. Stiles.

UNION MINE.

This mine is situated three miles above Nevada, on Little Deer creek, and was located in 1863 by N. M. and R. P. Barnett, J. H. Sharp, and others. It was opened by means of a tunnel, starting in at the creek, and was worked for a year or two, the rock being reputed to have yielded largely. In the spring of 1865, the mine was sold to the New York and Grass Valley Company for \$25,000—probably the largest price ever paid for a mine in this county so little developed. The New York Company erected expensive and very complete hoisting works, and have opened the mine by means of an incline shaft to the depth of 325 feet—the angle of inclination being thirty-four degrees. Some 3,000 tons of rock was taken from the ledge and worked during the year 1866, but the yield was not sufficient to cover the expenses. During the heavy rains in January last, the lower drifts in the mine were flooded, and the work was suspended. The ledge is of large

size, ranging from one to four feet in width, and gives the most unmistakable evidence of being a true fissure vein. At the surface, the ledge is in the granite formation, but at the depth of 200 feet on the incline, it cuts into the slate, without a break or fault, and retaining its regular dip. We presume operations will be resumed in the mine this spring. The hoisting works and preliminary cost of opening the mine, amounted to about \$30,000. Edward Dunscomb is the superintendent, who is also superintendent of the Sueath and Clay, belonging to the same company.

WIGHAM MINE.

The Wigham mine is situated a mile and a-half southeast of Nevada, on the slope of the hill beyond Gold Flat. It was located in 1851 by R. S. Wigham, the agent of a company organized in Pittsburg, who erected a mill the same year. It was called the Pittsburg mine, a name ever since retained by the owners; but it is popularly known as the Wigham, taking the name of the first owner. The location is 2,000 feet. The mine was worked for a year or two, the rock at times yielding largely, but on the whole not paying. The company finally became involved and disorganized, when Wigham took the mine and mill and assumed the outstanding debts. It was worked in 1855 by J. A. Mattingly and others on a lease, and again in 1857 by David Hunt, but with indifferent success. In 1858 the property fell into the hands of some San Francisco capitalists, who had advanced money on the mine. In 1862 it was leased to Weeks and Thomas, who worked it fifteen months successfully. They took from the mine 3,700 tons of ore, which yielded an average of \$23 a ton, and the profits to the lessees amounted to not far from \$40,000. At the expiration of the lease the work was suspended, and no effort was made to develop the mine in a systematic manner until January, 1866. The owners then made arrangements for further explorations, with the view of ascertaining the extent of the pay ore, and, if the developments continued favorable, to erect more substantial and permanent hoisting and reduction works. S. D. Merchant took charge of the work, and in the course of the year 1,700 tons of ore was taken from the mine, which yielded in the aggregate \$102,000—being an average of \$60 a ton. In that time the mine was opened for a distance of 800 feet along the vein, and to a depth on the incline of 380 feet, showing an average width of vein of two feet. In that part of the vein opened it is estimated that the ore for a distance of 400 feet is worth \$8 a ton, and the remaining 400 feet is estimated at \$50 a ton. Without taking into account the 1,200 feet of unprospected ground in the location, the value of the ore in the present open levels is put at \$300,000. The pay chimney is of no great extent near the surface, but increases rapidly with the depth, being what is termed an "A chute," as distinguished from a "V chute." The

mine already ranks as one of the best in the State, and there is every indication that it will continue to improve as the explorations are extended. The erection of new hoisting works and mill was commenced last fall, the former being completed and started in operation about the first of February, and the mill will probably be running some time in May. The hoisting works are of the most improved character, and of sufficient capacity to work the ledge to a great depth. The mill, which adjoins the hoisting works, has ten stamps, of 700 pounds each, and the works are so arranged that the rock as it comes from the mine will be dumped in front of the battery. Two powerful engines are placed in the same room, one being used for hoisting and pumping, and the other to run the mill. The new incline is five and a half feet high, fourteen feet wide at the bottom and thirteen at the top, is secured by heavy timbers, and has three compartments, the outer compartments being used for car tracks, with the pump and stairway in the middle. The estimated cost of the hoisting works and mill, with other improvements, is \$60,000. Several hundred tons of first-class ore that has been taken from the tunnels and drifts is now lying at the dump of the old works, and by the time the mill is ready to start it is calculated that the mine will be opened so as to keep it running without interruption. A few years ago the Wigham mine was not considered of much value; and the late developments afford a striking illustration of what capital, under competent management, can accomplish for the benefit of the capitalist and the community.

WILLOW VALLEY MINE.

This ledge was discovered by A. Burrington, in May, 1865, and located by A. and D. Burrington, McCowen, Barton, Pierce and Mohler. It is situated near Willow Valley, in the immediate vicinity of where mining operations had been carried on for years, the rock cropping out boldly and showing free gold. Prospectors had walked over it time and again, supposing it to be a ledge of granite bowlders, and never taking the trouble to knock off a piece of the rock, which would at once have shown it to be quartz. The first crushing yielded large returns, but the water being troublesome, a tunnel was projected and run at great expense, which, however, tapped the ledge at a depth of only fifty or sixty feet. Hoisting works were erected in 1866, at a cost of some \$8,000, the engine and machinery, with the exception of the boiler, being manufactured at the Nevada Foundry. An incline has been sunk to the depth of 180 feet, and rock to the amount of 800 tons was taken out and worked last year, which yielded an average of \$22 a ton. The mine, however, has never paid expenses, and operations were suspended last fall in consequence of the failure of some of the owners to pay assessments. The ledge dips at an angle of

forty-five degrees, and its average size is from twelve to fourteen inches. The present owners are Messrs. Tallman, Welch, Marsellus, Cronise, Eddy and Barton. It is probable that operations will be resumed on the mine this summer.

OTHER LEDGES.

We have gone through the list of the more prominent quartz mines now being worked in Nevada township, including three or four in which operations are temporarily suspended. But there are numerous other ledges in the township, which are considered valuable, and some of which have yielded large amounts of gold, and been extensively worked.

The Mattingly ledge is situated on the ridge a mile and a half southeast of Nevada. It was first located in 1852, considerable rock crushed, some of which paid \$18 a ton. It was finally abandoned, but re-located in 1861, and several crushings taken out, the yield ranging from four to ten dollars. In 1866, steam hoisting works were erected under the supervision of Major Murdock, and an incline shaft is now being sunk on the ledge.

The Grant mine is situated on the ridge, between the Mattingly and Canada Hill. Steam hoisting works were erected in 1865, and an incline sunk to the depth of eighty feet. But the owners became involved, the property was attached and sold by the Sheriff in 1866, Crawford & Co. being the purchasers.

The Best Chance ledge is situated on the ridge near Canada Hill, and the location includes 1,600 feet. Steam hoisting works have been erected at the ledge, and an incline sunk to the depth of eighty feet—the vein being three feet in width. It is owned by Barnett, Thompson, Taft, and others.

The North Star ledge adjoins the Best Chance, and is also a large vein. It is owned by Gentry, Allison, Power, and others.

The ledge of Robinson and McCutchan lies west of Canada Hill. An engine for hoisting and pumping was put up in 1865, and an incline started on the vein, but the work was suspended for want of means.

The Potosi mine is near the Wigham, and has yielded considerable rich ore. It is owned by Thomas, Byrnes and others, who erected steam hoisting works in 1865. Work will probably be resumed this season.

The Union No. 2 is on the ridge a mile east of Nevada, and is an old location. Steam hoisting works were put up last year and an incline commenced; but the work was suspended on account of the owners lacking the means to carry it on successfully. It is owned by Ferre and Phillips.

The Eagle ledge is half a mile east of town, and was worked in different places, at an early day, and by two or three different companies. In that part of the ledge running through Gallows Flat rock was taken that yielded

over a hundred dollars a ton. The owners failed from bad management. A tunnel, commencing at Deer creek, has since been run a distance of 500 or 600 feet, but it cuts the vein only a few feet below the old works. The ledge is now owned by S. B. Davenport.

The first north extension of the Banner is a location of 300 feet, owned by Tisdale and Stiles. It has been opened by a shaft to the depth of seventy or eighty feet, and the rock yielded some \$18 and \$20 a ton. The owners intend to put up first-class hoisting works this season.

The second extension north of the Banner is owned by Niles, Halladie, Tilton, Bean, Graves, Sherman and Gilleland. The company ran a tunnel last fall and struck the vein at a depth of eighty feet, but took out no rock. They will resume operations this season.

The extension of the Banner south has never been traced, unless it may be the Belle Oro, a promising claim, situated 2,000 feet south of the Banner works, and owned by Mattingly and others.

The Railroad ledge, on Gold Flat, has furnished considerable very rich ore, but has never been worked systematically, and the owners are unable to put on pumping and hoisting machinery, the only way by which it can be worked.

The Mammoth is a large ledge, owned by Hirschman, Nicholson and others, situated on Deer creek, about a mile above the Oriental mill. The ore is of the sulphuret character, and if the vein was opened and worked on a large scale would probably yield good profits.

The Magnolia, owned by Carr and Doud, near Willow Valley, has furnished considerable good ore but has never been worked below the water level.

The Slate Creek ledge, above Willow Valley, has also turned out very rich ore, though not a very large amount. The vein can not be opened except by expensive machinery.

The Harvey ledge, near Wood's ravine, has been worked at different times, and generally with good results. The ledge is of good size, and the different lots of rock crushed have yielded from twelve to twenty-five dollars a ton.

The Home mine, at the mouth of Wood's Ravine, has furnished many fine specimens, and one or two crushings made at the Cornish mill have yielded excellent returns. It is owned by Thomas Findley and others, who intend to erect steam hoisting works this summer.

In the foregoing hastily written and imperfect sketches of the quartz mines of Nevada township, the writer has endeavored to give the leading incidents connected with the location and first attempts to develop the principal mines. Being compelled to rely mostly upon memory, it is very

likely that some of the statements are inaccurate, and that many facts of interest have been left unnoticed. Every mine has its history, and traditions which become more interesting with the lapse of time. It is quite probable that some of our quartz veins will be yielding their treasures centuries hence, and no greater boon can be conferred on those who succeed us than the preservation of authentic records of the early workings of the several mines. The most the writer can hope is, that the meager details related above may induce mine owners and superintendents to gather up and preserve such records.

SULPHURET REDUCTION WORKS.

The sulphuret reduction works of Oscar Maltman are situated a mile from Nevada, on the Grass Valley road, and were erected in the latter part of 1858. It was the first practical attempt on the coast to reduce auriferous sulphurets by the chlorinizing process, and to Maltman and G. F. Deetken is due the credit of its success. It was known that the sulphurets concentrated from the quartz pulp, as crushed in the mills, contained gold in considerable quantities, and Maltman and Deetken had been experimenting with the view of extracting the metal by a process cheaper than smelting. Their first experiments were not successful, and after repeated failures they went to Washoe and engaged in silver mining. Here they gained new ideas in relation to the working of metals, and in 1860 they returned to resume their experiments, and the first attempt was a success. From that time all the various kinds of sulphurets from the quartz and cement mines of the county have been reduced at the works, and no serious difficulty has been encountered. In 1862, Deetken sold out his interest in the business and reduction works to Maltman, who has since continued to enlarge the works and improve himself in the art of reducing the refractory ores. Since the business was commenced, 1,400 tons of sulphurets have been reduced at the works, producing an average of \$140 a ton, making an aggregate of near \$200,000. The average working of the sulphurets has come up to ninety-five per cent. of the fire assay. The charges for working sulphurets varies from \$40 to \$50 a ton, some being more difficult to reduce than others. Maltman at present has facilities for working fourteen tons a week, his establishment being the most extensive in the State, and the amount saved by our quartz miners has been steadily increasing for several years. The profits derived from the sulphurets has materially contributed to the success of quartz mining in this county. After Deetken sold out his interest in the Nevada establishment, he erected works on a similar plan in San Francisco, regarding that as the most central point for procuring

sulphurets from different parts of the State. There is no especial secret in the process; but to beneficiate the ores successfully requires practice and skill, the same as in any mechanical occupation or art. In Kustel's work on the processes of gold and silver extraction, he describes the chlorinizing process, as employed by Maltman and Deetken:

The tailings are subjected first to calcination in a roasting furnace, without being sifted. No salt is used, as it sometimes causes a loss of gold. The roasting is performed in the usual way by stirring the mass at a low temperature till all the sulphurets or arsenurets are decomposed. An addition of charcoal powder favors the roasting. After six or eight hours, when no odor of sulphurous acid is observed, the ore is discharged, spread on a proper place and cooled. The tailings or ore is then sprinkled with water and shoveled over several times. A little too dry or too wet has a great influence on the result of chlorination.

When moistened, the stuff is introduced into wooden tubs about seven feet in diameter and twenty-five or thirty inches deep. These tubs have a prepared bottom, which allows the entrance of chlorine gas from beneath into the mass of tailings. Near the bottom are two holes, one for the discharge of the solution, the other communicates by a lead pipe with a leaden gas generator. The generator is filled to a certain height with peroxyd of manganese and salt. Sulphuric acid is introduced by a lead pipe. As soon as the mixture becomes hot, by the fire underneath the generator, the chlorine gas commences to be evolved and enters the tub through the connecting lead pipe.

After some hours the whole mass is strongly penetrated and the greenish gas lies heavy on the tailings. The tub is closed by a wooden cover. In this condition it remains for ten or fifteen hours, when the cover is removed and clean water introduced. As soon as the water reaches the surface of the tailings, the discharge pipe is opened, and the water, containing the dissolved chloride of gold, is led into glass vessels. An addition of sulphuret of iron, precipitates the gold in metallic condition as a black-brown powder. If there are silver sulphurets in the ore, they, by roasting without salt, are converted mostly into sulphates, and in subsequent contact with chlorine, into chlorides which are not soluble in water, and remain in the tailings. The gold is therefore 995 fine.

PLACER MINES.

The placer mines of Nevada township, though not yielding as much gold as in former years, are still worked quite extensively, and are the main reliance of a large proportion of the population. There are a few companies conducting operations on a large scale, and generally with success, besides numerous independent miners working the gulches and ravines in a small way, and with varied success.

The Brush Creek diggings are perhaps the most extensive and productive of any now being worked in the township. The ground in the locality was originally located in claims of sixty feet square, in 1851, each owner working his own claim. Sixty-one of these claims are now consolidated in one

body, and owned by Hall & Peabody; and a gentleman who has long resided in the vicinity, and had the best means of knowing, estimates that the claims have yielded an aggregate of three million dollars. Lones & Co., who owned part of the ground, took out of their claims \$300,000, and in 1863 sold out to Hall & Peabody for \$28,000. The yield of the claims in 1866 was \$32,000, the profits to the owners being \$12,000, and it is expected that the yield will be much larger in 1867. The work is carried on entirely by ground-sluicing, the diggings being shallow, and sixteen men are employed the most of the year.

The Shively diggings extend from Selby Hill to Brush creek, and include about a section of ground. It was taken up in 1851, in claims of sixty feet square, and the yield of the ground is estimated at about a million dollars. The richest of the ground was worked out many years ago, the original locators selling out the portions of their claims that would not pay for working by the methods adopted in early days. But by consolidating the claims, and working by the hydraulic hose, the present owners have been deriving regular incomes from the diggings for some years. The yield of these claims in 1865 was \$30,000. In 1866 the yield was only \$13,000, the decrease being occasioned by a failure to obtain water a portion of the season; but the claims have always yielded a profit. It is calculated that the ground owned by the company will not be worked out under ten years. The claims are owned by Henry Shively, Niles, Dunn, and some others.

The Lost Hill diggings are situated in the corporation limits of Nevada, on the westerly side of the town proper, and were located early in the spring of 1853, by Amos T. Laird, I. Williamson, I. N. Dawley, Ferguson, and others. The gold was found on the surface, among the grass roots, but the ground had not been located on account of the supposed difficulty of getting water on the hill. The locators overcome this difficulty by constructing, at a trifling cost, a small aqueduct to convey the water across a depression in the ground. Some forty or fifty men were employed the first season, and the work was carried on that year by ground-sluicing. The next season, Laird, who was superintendent of the work, attempted to use the hydraulic, but from some defect in the apparatus it was a failure, and he threw it aside, declaring the hydraulic a humbug. A deep cut having been made in the hill, the work was carried on in 1854 by what was known as "bench-ing," and at one time a hundred miners were employed in the claims. The claims paid remarkably well the first two seasons, worked in the primitive style of mining. In 1855, Laird was compelled by his partners to put up a hydraulic apparatus, by which means the claims yielded a much larger profit to the owners. The work was continued that season and until the middle of the summer of 1856, when operations were suspended, and in

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consequence of the claims being in litigation, and the high price of water, the work was not resumed until 1865. In the spring of the latter year, Williamson made arrangements to resume the work, which has been continued ever since when water could be had. The water is now conducted to the diggings through thirteen-inch iron pipes, for a distance of 4,000 feet, and having a fall of 160 feet. Some twenty-five or thirty acres of ground has been sluiced off, the hill in some places being a hundred feet deep. The claims have paid a profit every year, with the exception, perhaps, of 1865, when the outlay for pipes and other preliminary expenses had been unusually heavy. The diggings have yielded about \$150,000 in all. The claims now belong to William B. Ferguson, who was one of the original owners, and is working them successfully this season.

The claims on American and Wet Hills were located at a very early day, and worked by means of shafts sunk to the bed rock. In this manner large amounts were taken out, though the work was difficult and expensive on account of the superabundance of water. Subsequently tunnels were run and outlets made to Deer creek, and the ground was sluiced off from the surface down by the hydraulic. The most of the ground at length fell into the hands of a single company, and finally became the property of Josiah Rogers. He worked the claims some years with varying success; and another company are now running a tunnel from the upper part of the diggings, with the view of striking the channel in Oustomah Hill. We have no reliable information as to the yield of the claims on American and Wet Hills, as the most of the workers and former owners have left, but a gentleman who was interested in some claims on Wet Hill at an early day, says it will count up in the millions.

The claims of R. R. Craig & Co., and of the One-Horse Company, on Oustomah Hill, have recently been opened into the channel. The One-Horse claims were taken up in 1853, John T. Crenshaw and W. B. Ewer being among the locators. The company sunk a shaft to the gravel, by means of a hand windlass, and by hard bailing were able to get out a bucket or two of the gravel, which prospected rich, and encouraged the owners to go to a heavy expense in draining the ground. The company was not able, or at least thought they were not, to put up a steam engine for pumping, and so adopted the far more expensive project of running a tunnel. This was done in partnership with the Craig Company, the tunnel being intended to drain both diggings. It has been run a distance of 700 or 800 feet, mostly through blasting rock, and at an immense cost—the One-Horse claims changing owners over and over again. Last fall the Craig claims were drained, and that company are now reaping the reward of their perseverance. The drain has recently been extended to the One-Horse claims,

and both companies have splendid prospects. It is probable an effort will be made during the present season to trace the channel eastwardly from the ground of the One-Horse Company. Its course is supposed to be not far from the west gap of Sugar Loaf and through Selby Flat.

The ground at present comprised in the Manzanita diggings, and owned by Marsellus & Maltman, was located in 1852 by four different companies—Eversall & Womack, Tuett, Craddock & Co., the Mountain Summit, and the Pacific Company. Shafts were sunk to the bed rock by the different companies, and the gravel drifted out and raised to the surface by hand windlasses and whims. The claims were worked in this manner for some years, and at length were consolidated and known as the Tomlinson diggings, when a bed-rock tunnel was run for draining, and the ground sluiced off by the hydraulic from the surface down. Previous to the consolidation, it is estimated that the four companies had taken out gold to the amount of \$750,000. How much the ground yielded subsequent to the consolidation, we have no knowledge, but it must have been up in the hundred thousands, as the working was expensive and a number of the owners realized snug fortunes. Further up the ridge, and on the same channel, were the celebrated Young America, Live Oak and Nebraska claims. The Young America ground yielded in all \$110,000, and that of the Live Oak Company \$475,000. The gross yield of the Nebraska ground can not now be ascertained with exactness, but from November, 1858, to June, 1860, while the work was conducted under the efficient superintendence of C. H. Seymour, the yield was \$353,000, and \$30,000 was taken out subsequently. It was estimated, at the time the work was suspended, that the diggings had yielded, previous to the time Seymour took charge, not less than \$250,000, making \$633,000 in all, and the total of the three companies \$1,218,000. Add to this the yield of the other four companies, and we have within a fraction of two million dollars, without counting that taken out by the Tomlinson Company, and by the Bourbon, United States, Irish, Nevada, Keystone, and other companies, which were mostly working on the outwashes of the main lead, and which must have amounted to another million. Here we have a yield of three million dollars from one channel, within a distance of but little over 3,000 feet, and some four hundred feet of this ground, between the Pacific and Live Oak diggings, yielded no pay, there being a break in the channel. There is the best reason to believe that the Nebraska channel extends far up the ridge, perhaps ten or fifteen miles. The Harmony Company got into the same channel a mile and a quarter above the upper workings of the Nebraska Company, and took out some \$60,000, but having started in on the wrong side of the ridge they could not work the ground profitably. There are two or three locations

between the Nebraska and Harmony, and the ground of the Cold Spring Company adjoins the Harmony above. It is expected that some of these companies will commence operations, under favorable auspices, this season.

Considerable mining was carried on at Scotch Flat, seven miles above Nevada, at an early day. The work was mostly done by sluicing, and so far as known no very rich strikes were made, though the claims are understood to have yielded fair returns. In the course of the mining operations, it was ascertained that there was a deep channel, having its course under the flat, and repeated efforts were made to reach the bottom, but without success. Several shafts were sunk—one to the depth of 150 feet—but they were unable to go to the bed rock on account of the water, and inadequate pumping machinery. Gravel, containing fair prospects of gold, extended as deep as they went. The owners of the claims, however, had not the means to erect powerful machinery, and the locality was pretty much abandoned by the miners for some years. In 1865, a number of the old claims having been purchased, and additional ground located, arrangements were made by several companies to work into the hills by hydraulic process. The companies had some difficulty last year in procuring water, but this we understand has now been overcome. The principal companies are Baker & Ashmun, Merrow & Cobb., Jacobs & Sargent, and Holmes, Osborn & Co. Merrow & Cobb made considerable money last year, which enabled them to purchase additional ground, and greatly increase their facilities. The prospect is favorable for all the companies this season.

At Sailor Flat, a mile and a half above Scotch Flat, there is also a deep channel, the bottom of which has never been reached, and is believed to be a continuation of that at Scotch Flat. This was undoubtedly the bed of an ancient stream, which had cut a deep gorge in the mountains, and so far as our knowledge extends, is the only ancient channel in the township which is deeper than the channels of the present running streams.

There are numerous other placer mining companies carrying on operations in the township, some of which are yielding largely, and others only moderate returns; but we have not space to enter further into details. Two or three companies are still working on Gold Flat, and the diggings of H. McCormick, on Hitchcock ravine, have been yielding a fair profit for many years. The owners of the flumes in Little Deer creek and Coyote ravine, which conduct the tailings from the diggings above into Deer creek, have derived steady incomes therefrom, the cleaning up of the flumes once or twice a year being the principal labor. The Mammoth Company, further up Deer creek, are working their claims quite extensively this season, and with good prospects. The general supposition that the surface diggings are worked out, though it has had the effect to deter miners from pros-

pecting, is far from being correct. Several gravel claims have been opened in the township this spring, which are paying remarkably well at the present rate of wages. The big strikes, however, are not so common now as in the early days of mining, and generally are only made after a considerable outlay in opening the deep hill diggings, requiring steam engines for pumping, or extensive drain tunnels.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

NEVADA FOUNDRY.

The Nevada Foundry, Heugh & Thom proprietors, is situated on the corner of Spring and Bridge streets, and is the most extensive industrial establishment in the township. The foundry was started on a small scale in 1855, by E. Coker, who rented for the purpose a building on Spring street, in the rear of the present National Exchange. The establishment was destroyed by the fire of 1856, after which the present site was selected. Coker sold out the same year to Thom & Williams, and since 1859 Heugh & Thom have been the proprietors. The business of the foundry consists mostly in the manufacture of steam engines, for hoisting works and mills, castings for quartz mills, pans for amalgamating, and other machinery connected with mining. The largest casting made at this foundry was the mortar of a quartz mill, weighing 5,600 pounds, and is believed to be the heaviest mortar in the State. They have facilities to make castings of 8,000 pounds, or four tons. Twenty-two hands, on the average, were employed at the foundry last year, and the value of the castings and other work turned out yearly is about \$50,000. The business has been gradually increasing since the foundry was started, and parties erecting quartz mills or hoisting works in the vicinity, usually prefer having the castings made here, under their own supervision, and where they can readily obtain duplicates if needed.

NEVADA CITY FLOURING MILLS.

This establishment was erected by Bennett & Tilley, in the spring of 1856, and is situated on the south side of Deer creek, in the corporation limits. It is a large, three-story building, having four run of stones, two engines and boilers, with the capacity of turning out 150 barrels of flour in twenty four-hours. The engines used in the mill were manufactured

by Dickinson & Clark, at Grass Valley, and were probably the first engines made in the mountains. The mill is not worked up to its full capacity, as market for the flour is limited, but for some years past it has turned out 15,000 barrels annually, besides grinding large quantities of corn, barley, etc. The wheat ground at the mill is brought up from Bear river, Coon creek, Feather river, and some from as far as Cache creek, and the flour has the reputation of being the best made in the State, selling at a better price in this county and also in Nevada State. Formerly, a considerable proportion of the flour was sent across the mountains, but the most of it is now consumed in this county. There was formerly a flouring mill at Grass Valley, also owned by Bennett & Tilley, but it was not run regularly, and was destroyed by fire some four years ago. O. C. Torson and Jonathan Clark are the present owners of the Nevada Mills.

STILES'S CABINET FACTORY.

This establishment is situated on the south side of Deer creek, near the suspension bridge, and was erected, in connection with the quartz mill, in 1861. The building is three stories high, the quartz mill being in the basement and the upper stories appropriated to the manufacture of furniture, sash, doors, blinds, planing and dressing lumber, and all kinds of wood work. The factory is supplied with planing machines, circular saws, turning lathes, a variety of molding machines, etc., all of the latest improvements. The machinery is propelled by a large water wheel, and the establishment, we believe, is the largest of the kind in the county. From eight to twelve men are ordinarily employed in the various kinds of work. It is now owned by W. C. Stiles.

HUGHES'S PLANING MILL.

The establishment is situated on Washington street, in the rear of Court House Block. It was started soon after the fire of 1856, and was purchased early in 1857 by Black & Hughes, the latter becoming the sole proprietor in 1863. In the fall of the latter year the building, together with most of the machinery, was destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt, and supplied with new and improved machinery. Since that time there has been annually about 250,000 feet of lumber planed and dressed at the establishment, much of it finding a market east of the mountains. The machinery is driven by steam power, a new and larger engine and planing machine having lately been added.

MACHINE SHOP.

The machine shop of Frank H. Fisher occupies a room in Stiles's cabinet factory, and was started about the beginning of the present year. He has two engine lathes—one a self-feeder and the other a hand-feeder—for

working in iron, brass and other metals. The work mostly consists in cutting and fitting machinery of quartz mills, hoisting works, pans, etc.

NEVADA TANNERY.

In the year 1862 Kelsey & Butler erected an establishment for tanning leather, on the outskirts of the town, near the county hospital. About \$2,000 worth of leather was turned out last year, mostly harness and sole leather, and of a very good quality. They have a steam engine for grinding the bark, thirty-two vats, and the facilities for tanning and working 1,200 hides annually. The bark of the black oak has heretofore been mostly used for tanning; but from some experiments made it is believed that the live oak bark is better for the purpose, and this will probably be substituted in future. As large quantities of hides are sent below from this county, for shipment, and the most of the leather used here is imported, there is a wide field for increasing the tanning business.

PACIFIC SOAP WORKS.

This establishment, for the manufacture of soap for family and other use, was started last winter, under the superintendence of J. B. Henry. A considerable quantity has been manufactured, but the works being started at a time when the merchants had full supplies of goods on hand, the sales thus far have been limited, amounting, up to the 1st of March, to 5,000 pounds. The house and works are situated on Coyote street, above the gas works.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The Nevada County Hospital is situated three-quarters of a mile north-east of the town proper, and was erected in the spring of 1860. Previous to that time, a building had been rented in the town, where the indigent sick of the county were cared for; but being compelled to pay a high rent for an inconvenient and badly-arranged building, and there being much objection to having the hospital in the immediate vicinity of residences, the Supervisors purchased the present hospital lot in the outskirts of town. The cost of the original building, with the kitchen and dining room, was \$2,300, and including the amount paid for the lot, the fencing, digging well, etc., the total cost was \$2,600. It was undoubtedly the cheapest job ever done for the county. Two or three years later a wing, two stories high, was erected at a cost of \$800. The cost of the improvements and repairs has not exceeded \$50 a year. The main building is seventy by thirty feet; the kitchen and dining room forty by thirty feet, and the wing twenty

by thirty feet. The accommodations at the hospital are sufficient for fifty patients. Dr. R. M. Hunt was appointed County Physician in February, 1859, and has held the position ever since. During that time there have been 967 indigent patients treated, and eighty-seven deaths in all—the deaths averaging eleven in a year. Since the present hospital was erected, the number of patients have ranged from fifteen to forty, the average being about twenty-five. Among the patients are a number who have received incurable injuries in the mines, disqualifying them from earning a living, and have become objects of public charity. The hospital is supported by a tax levied on the property of the county, and which is annually collected with the other taxes. The supervisors are authorized to fix the tax as high as thirty cents on the hundred dollars, but the levy for the present year is only eighteen cents. The hospital building is insured against accidents by fire, in the sum of \$3,000.

THE NEVADA TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY,

For the Year commencing January 1st, 1887.

ABBREVIATIONS.

ag't Agent
av. Avenue
bds. Boards
Co. Company
cot. Corner
E. East
mak. Maker
N. North
Nat Ex. National Exchange
prop. Proprietor
r. Road

res. Resides or Residence
S. South
st. Street
sup't. Superintendent
W. West

STREETS.

Com. Commercial
Br'd. Broad
Nov. Nevada
Wash. Washington

Abbott J. C. carpenter, res Lost Hill
Adair Isaac, miner, res Prospect Hill
ADDAMS J. P. New York Hotel, Broad st
Adams John, laborer, Broad street
Adams Samuel, miner, Deer creek
Adsit Hyman, miner, Willow Valley
Abern Michael, miner, Lost Hill
Alexander Preston, laborer, Main street
Alford M. farmer, Rock creek
Allen A. M. gas factor, Gas Works
Allen B. T. carpenter, Gas Works
Allen D. W. miner, bds Nat Ex Hotel
Allen John, miner, Canada Hill
Allen Thomas, miner, Rock creek
Allen William, miner
Allin Richard, miner
Allison Samuel, farmer, Bourbon Hill
Allyn Geo. W. miner,
Alty Mathew, miner, Coyote street
Anderson B. miner, Selby Flat
Anderson Cyrus, miner, at Pennsylvania
mine
Anderson Isaac, miner, Selby Flat
Anderson James, miner, Selby Flat
Anderson John, lawyer, bds Union Hotel
Anderson Jennie, housekeeper, Pine st
Angove William, miner, Gold Flat
ANTELOPE RESTAURANT, A. Gault,
Broad st
Antonio Joseph, miner, Rush creek
Antonio J. miner, Rush creek
Arnstott Michael, gardener, Water street
Arbeggast Joseph, miner, Oregon Hill
Arbeggast Jacob B. miner, Rock creek
Arbeggast Jacob P. miner, Rock creek
Armour F. G. miner, Blue Tent

Arnold Abner, miner,
Asher Wm. C. miner, Black's bridge
Ashburn H. A. miner, Scotch Flat
Ashmun Wells, miner, Providence mill
Atwood B. J. miner, Park avenue
Austin L. B. miner, Selby Flat
Austin Silas, miner, East Broad street

B

Babeock F. A. clerk, Soggsville
BACIGALUPI G. B. grocer, Broad street
BACIGALUPI J. B. grocer, Broad street
BACIGALUPI W. F. grocer, Broad st
Baechtal Jacob, miner, Oriental mill
Baechtal W. S. miner, Oriental mill
Bailey Nathaniel, miner, Broad st
Bailey W. H. laborer, Park avenue
BAKER & MARTIN, grocers, Broad st
BAKER D. S. (of B. & Martin) res Mill st
Baker M. D. miner, Piety Hill
Baker Sherman, miner, Scotch Flat
Baker Otis, miner, Scotch Flat
Baldridge E. C. miner, East Broad street
Baldridge J. H. miner, East Broad street
Baldwin Jack, miner, Gold Flat
Baldwin William,
Ball W. S.
BALTZ & GUNTHER, saloon, Com'l st
BALTZ PHILIP, saloon keep, residence
Boulder street
BANNER BROTHERS, Clothing Mer-
chants, corner Broad and Pine streets
BANNER A. (of Banner Brothers)
BANNER P. (of Banner Brothers)
BANNER S. (of Banner Brothers)

- Banner Extension, W. C. Stiles agent,
 Bannerville
 Banner Extension No. 2, E. F. Bean ag't,
 Bannerville
 Baptist Church, W. J. Wirth, pastor, cor
 Pine and Spring streets
 BARKER CHARLES, County Collector,
 office at Court House
 Barker Julius, carpenter, Nevada street
 Barnett R. P. miner, Canada Hill
 Barnum E. W. farmer, Washington road
 Barr T. M. blacksmith, Gold Flat
 Barrett James, miner, Oriental mill
 Barrett Michael, laborer, Gregory's mill
 Barry Richard, butcher, Sacramento st
 BARTON ARTHUR, horseshoer, Coyote
 street, bds Union Hotel
 Barton F. E. blacksmith, foot Broad st
 Barton William, blacksmith, Coyote st
 Barton W. B. blacksmith, Main st
 Barton M. miner, Soggsville
 BARUH A. saloon keeper, Commercial
 street, residence Main street
 Bessah John, miner, Unionville
 Bastian James, miner, Unionville
 Bates Franklin, miner, Main street
 BATES C. M. physician, office Masonic
 building, res Broad st
 Bates Thomas, miner, Gold Flat
 BAZLEY JOHN, saloon keeper, corner
 Pine and Commercial sts
 Baxter L. miner, Scotch Flat
 BEAN E. F. County Assessor, Publisher
 Daily Gazette, res Bowldor st
 Beatty John, teamster, Unionville
 Beckham Alfred,
 BECKMAN C. saloon keeper, res E Br'd st
 Beffa Fortuna, farmer, Willow Valley
 BELDEN DAVID, lawyer, res Piety Hill
 Belden John, clerk, res Broad street
 Belt Thos. D. farmer, Washington road
 Belle Oro Mining Co., J. A. Mattingly
 agent, Bannerville
 Bemis O. S. butcher,
 Bennett C. miner,
 Bennett J. B. tinsmith, at Geo. Keeney's
 Bennenger Charles, miner, Oriental mill
 Bentley David, cl'k with Gregory & Waite
 Benton R. S. teamster, Gold Flat
 Benard J.
 Beagle Thomas M. miner, Canada Hill
 Berry James,
 Berry E. S. miner,
 Best Chance Mining Co. R. P. Barnett
 agent, Canada Hill
 Bethel J. D. miner, Unionville
 BIGELOW E. W. grain and feed store,
 Main street, residence Piety Hill
 Bigelow L. G. engineer, Bannerville
 Binsley Jas. water ditch, Deer creek
 Binsley John, miner, Deer creek
 Birdsall D. H. miner, Cunningham mine
 BLACK & HURLBUT, bootmakers, shop
 on Broad street
 Black C. E. bootmaker, res Broad street
 Black John, miner, Willow Valley
 Black J. M. bridge, South Yuba river
 Black William, miner, Blue Tent
 Blair William, miner, Blue Tent
 Blake H.
 Blake Jere, miner, Selby Hill
 Blackemore Thos. J. miner, Blue Tent
 BLIVEN & EVERINGHAM, crockery
 merchants, Commercial st
 BLIVEN SAMUEL N. (of B. & Evering-
 ham) res cor Pine and Cottage st
 Blum Mrs. N. Temperance Hall
 Blum Marcus, musician, Temp Hall
 Blue Tent Lumber Company, Cooper agt
 Blue Tent
 Blumenthal A, tailor, Commercial st
 Blumenthal S, peddler, Commercial st
 Bluett John, miner, Washington road
 Boardman J. H. printer, Transcript office,
 res Broad st
 Bond Erastus, miner, Nevada street
 Bolton C. H. ranchman, Blue tent
 Bolton A. J. miner, Blue Tent
 Boomhower Elias, teamster, Ice Co
 Booth Elijah, jobber, East Broad street
 Bost John, gardner, Mud Flat
 Bowker William, hostler, Tel Stage Co
 Bovier Charles, miner, Gold Flat
 Bowen Horace, capitalist, Broad street
 Bowden Richard S. miner, Cornish mill
 Bradford N. B. miner, Palmer's mill
 BRADLEY H. S. County Surveyor, res
 Maiden Lane
 Bradley W. H. miner, bds Dickerman's
 Brainard Chas. H. miner, Gold Flat
 Brannigan John, miner, West Broad st
 Brannigan Thos. miner, West Broad st
 Bremer H. clerk, with J. Neffzgar
 BRIGGS A. K. merchant, Pine street
 Briggs Anson, carpenter, Water street
 Briscoe Louis, gardener, Spring street
 Brock Thomas, miner, Gold Flat
 Brodie John, butcher, at J. Monro's
 BROWN & DEAL, publishers Transcript
 Brown Raymond G. saddler, bds Pine st
 Brown Alba, Theater saloon
 Brown E. W. mason, Piety Hill
 BROWN J. EARL, sup't City Water
 Works, bds Nevada street
 Brown James, clerk, with E. W. Bigelow
 Brown J. W. miner, Oro Fino mill
 Brown Michael, miner, Washington road
 BROWN N. P. (of B. & Deal) res East
 Broad st
 Brown William, teamster, Park avenue
 Bryant J. H. miner, Round Mountain
 Buchanan Joseph, carpenter,
 Buckner Thomas, miner, res cor Broad &
 Commercial sts

NEVADA TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

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Buckley M. miner, Washington road
 Bulacher Fred, butcher, Commercial st,
 res East Broad st
 Bumgardner J. H. miner, Selby Flat
 Bunnely W.
 Burnell E. S. amalgamator, Gold Flat
 Burnes J. miner, Manzanita Hill
 Burnes Tim, miner,
 Burnett C. F. miner,
 Burnett E. miner,
 Burbridge J. L. barber, Commercial st,
 res Washington road
 Burrington A. miner, One-Horse Co
 BUSSENIUS J. F. druggist, cor Pine and
 Commercial st
 Bussenius Robert, miner, res Broad st
 Bush John, miner, Blue Tent
 Butler Samuel A. miner, California mine
 Butler T. J. tanner, bds R. Kelsey's
 Butterfield H. W. miner, Park avenue
 Byrne John,
 Byrne J. B. farmer, Gold Flat

C

Carty Samuel, miner, Penn Mine
 CALDWELL JOHN, District Attorney,
 bds Nat Ex Hotel
 CALDWELL, J. I. lawyer, office Broad st
 Callaway J. F. miner
 Calkins D. L. miner, Piety Hill
 California Mine, J. M. Pattee agt, near
 Half Mile House
 Calvert Jackson, miner, Gold Flat
 Campbell Alex. miner, Wigham Mine
 Camacho Jno. G. Barkeeper, Blaze's
 Canfield C. T. teamster, Broad street
 Cannon Eugene, miner, Foundry street
 Cantine Mary, Cottage street
 CARLEY & BECKMAN, saloon, corner
 Broad and Pine sts
 CARLEY A. B. saloon keeper, res Sacra-
 mento st
 Carey Thomas, miner, bds Nat Ex Hotel
 Carpenter Fred, miner, Gold Flat
 Carpenter Jacob, miner, bds Union Hotel
 Carr J. F. miner, Willow Valley
 Carter D. D. musician, Lost Hill
 Carter T. S. carpenter, Nevada st
 Caruthers E. miner, Gold Flat
 Caruthers Thomas, miner, Gold Flat
 Carver George, miner, Cayoteville
 CASHIN, DAVIS & CO., butchers, Sac. st
 CASHIN JOHN, (of Cashin, Davis & Co.)
 Casper K. clerk, with Hass & Co
 CASWELL THOS. H. lawyer, res Main st
 CENTER MARKET, F. Bulacher, Com-
 mercial st
 Chandler Richard, hostler, with Saxby &
 Lancaster
 CHAPMAN & BRIGGS, fruit and fancy
 goods, Pine st

CHAPMAN A. dentist, Kidd & Knox
 block, res Sacramento st
 Charonnat E. quartz mill, Canada Hill
 Charonnat L. quartz mill, Canada Hill
 CHASE C. H. musician, Niles st
 Chadwick C. A. printer, Gazette Office
 Chalmers John, miner, Canada Hill
 Chesnut J. A. carpenter, res Piety Hill
 Chester Geo. miner, Commercial st
 Chinn George, miner, Gold Flat
 Chloessey Pat, miner, Deer creek
 Church G. A. wagon maker, res Sac. st
 Clark A. C.
 CLARK JONATHAN, flouring mill, Pl-
 ety Hill
 Clark Joseph, miner, res Bridge st
 Clark D. C. miner
 Clark H. W. (of Nevada Ice Company)
 Clark J. W. miner, Eagle ravine
 Clark L. R.
 Clark Sam'l, hide dealer, Half-Mile House
 Clancy Daniel, blacksmith, Broad st, res
 Coyote st
 Clancy Pat, blacksmith, Broad st, bds on
 Coyote st
 Clay G. W. miner, bds on Sacramento st
 Cleveland A. rancher, Stocking Flat
 Cleveland Chas. farmer, Keyes's ranch
 CLINE & NOVITSKY, drygoods dealers,
 Commercial st
 CLINE B. (of C. & Novitsky) Com st
 Cline Michael, laborer, Pine st bridge
 Clooney Pat, miner, Piety Hill
 Clooney Bridget, Piety Hill
 CLUTTER SAM'L, wagon maker, Cayote
 st, bds National Exchange Hotel
 Cobb J. A. miner, Scotch Flat
 Cobb L. D. miner, Scotch Flat
 Coe A. carpenter, res Red Dog road
 Coe Wells L. miner, bds Union Hotel
 COE WM. R. shoe dealer, junc Main and
 Commercial st, res Main street
 COFFMAN W. H. H. Dep Recorder, bds
 National Exchange Hotel
 Coghlan Michael, miner, Nimrod st
 Coleman R. F. miner,
 Coleman Sanford, enginer, Wigham mine
 Coleman J.
 COLLEY JAMES, butcher, Broad st, res
 Nevada st
 Colley W. H. butcher, Broad st, bds Ne-
 vada st, with Jas. Colley
 Collier B. H. millwright, res Babad st
 Collins Isaac, laborer, Mill st
 Collins Richard, miner
 Colter Jno. A. miner, Deer creek
 Conlon Royce, miner, French mill
 Connolly Mike, miner, Broad st
 Cook Jerome H. carpenter, res Water st
 Cook John, miner, Hitchcock ravine
 Coombe William, ditch agent, res Bowl-
 der st

Cooper Geo. A. millman, Blue Tent
 Cooper Geo. F. miner, Brush creek
 Cooper Harvey, miner, Blue Tent
 Cornell Chas. W. City Marshal, Water st
CORNISH MILL, P. Richards agent,
 Deer creek

Contard Mary, Broad st
 Covell A. L. teamster, Coyote st
 Covvey Abraham, shoemaker, Broad st
 Craig R. R. rancher, head of Wood's rav
 Craig L. D. miner, head of Wood's ravine
 Craig John J. miner, Selby Flat
 Craig Walter R. miner, head Wood's rav
 Cranston Thos. J. miner, Willow Valley
 Cranston Wm. miner, Gold Flat
 Craft Mrs. C. Bowlder st

CRAWFORD, LEAVITT & CO., groce-
 ries and hardware, Broad and Pine sts
 Crawford F. R. clerk, res Nevada st

CRAWFORD GEO. R. stationer, Com-
 mercial st, res Piety Hill

Crawford William, miner, Selby Flat

CRAWFORD W. H. merchant, res on
 Bowlder street

Cristhfield D. R. miner

Crittenden D. miner, bds Union Hotel

Crocker Charles, rancher, Camp Springs

Crocker S. S. rancher, Camp Springs

Cronin John, miner, Manzanita Hill

Crocker D. C. miner, res Water st

Cross E. W. miner, Gold Flat

Cross J. A. plasterer, res Bowlder st

CROSS W. W. lawyer, res Bowlder st

Cuddeback L. miner, Blue Tent

Cullen Peter, feeder, Soggsville

Cumming L. S. physician, Main st

CUNNINGHAM MINE, John Pattison
 sup't, Gold Flat

Curliss J. miner, Gold Flat

Curry Pat, miner, Pine st

Curtis Jas. H. engineer, Prospect Hill

Curtis Thales, engineer, Gold Flat

Curtis Thomas, miner, Deadwood

Cusic John, miner, Gold Flat

D

Daly John, miner

Daniel Benjamin,

Daniel John,

Daniel Thomas,

Davenport A. P. miner, res Piety Hill

Davenport I. N. Blue Tent

Davenport J. P. engineer, res Piety Hill

DAVENPORT S. B., United States Rev-
 enue Collector, res Piety Hill

Davenport T. T. forwarding merchant,
 res Nevada street

DAVIDSON W. H. stage agent, res on
 Bowlder st

Davis George, miner, Unionville

Davis John, with W. J. Davis

DAVIS JAS. butcher, Pine st, res Main st

Davis Jerry,

Davis John, farmer

Davis John C. jobber, Coyote st

Davis Josiah,

Davis N.

Davis Sharfer, Spring st

DAVIS W. J. baker, Broad st, res corner
 Pine and Spring sts

DAVIS Z. P. gunsmith, Broad st, res on
 Spring st

Dean Charles,

Dean E. D. miner, Myers ravine

Dean Fred, washman, African Flat

DEADWOOD MINE, Tim Parker ag't,
 Deadwood

DEAL M. S., Editor Transcript, Broad st

Debernardi J. charcoal dealer, Spring st

Delaney Mich. miner

Delevine J. H. moulder, bds at Stumpf's

DeLong T. D. miner

Deman E.

Demaray A. T. farmer, Rock creek

Denler Jacob, miner, Gold Flat

Devolt James, blacksmith, Main st

Dickerman J. C. upholster, Church st

Dickerson S.

Diehl Jacob, wagon maker, foot Broad st

Diehl D.

Dillingbeck J. S. miner, Blue Tent

Dillon Richard, miner, res Spring st

Dingley T. F. quartz miner, Deer creek

DIVER R. A. clerk at Goldsmith's, Brd st

Dole R. K. merchant, Broad st

Dolliver E. miner, Bannerville

Donahue John, laborer, Spring st

Donald James,

Donnelly John,

Donnan Peter, teamster, Pine street

Donnell W. C. school teacher, Scotch Flat

Donnelly John, miner, California mine

Dorr Franklin, miner

Dorsey Henry, jobber, cor Washington
 and Church sts

Doty Manuel, miner, Niles st

Doud E. S. miner, Willow Valley

Doud G. W. miner, Willow Valley

Doughty A. R. harness maker, Broad st

Dougherty John, painter, Broad st

Downie John, miner, Selby Flat

DOWNING J. H. tailor, Pine st, res Sac-
 ramento street

DOWNING J. W. tailor, Commercial st,
 res Bowlder st

DREYFUSS JULIUS, baker, Pine st,
 res Water st

DREYFUSS L. W. brewer, Spring st

Driver John, moulder, Foundry st

Dramm Hugh, farmer, G. V. ridge

Dryden D. A., pastor M. E. Church, res
 Piety Hill

Duca Philip, barber, Broad st. res Spng st

Ducray J. B. miner, Oregon Hill
 Ducray I. C. miner, Oregon Hill
 Duffy H.
 Dundon Hugh, miner, Unionville
 Dunn A. J. miner, Marzanita Hill
 Dunn Hugh, miner, Gold Flat
 Dunn John S. miner, Brush creek
 Dunnevan John,
 Dunnevan Richard,
 Dunscombe E. mining sup't, N. Y. & G.
 V. Co., bds Union Hotel
 DUNZ CHAS. assayer at Ott's, Main st
 Dussan Frank,
 Dyer A. G. teamster, Half-Mile House
 Dyer Charles, miner

E

Eagle Mining Co., S. B. Davenport ag't,
 Gallows Flat
 EAGLE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn.,
 Jas. M. Pattée ag't, H. R. Ferre sup't,
 near Half Mile House
 Eagleson Thos. miner, Broad street
 Eames James,
 Eaton H. F. blacksmith
 EATON & WILLIAMSON, proprietors
 Union Hotel, Main st
 EATON IRA A. (of Eaton & Williamson)
 Ebaugh C. B. miner, Oriental mill
 Ebaugh D. B. miner, Oriental mill
 Ebaugh J. P. miner, Oriental mill
 Eden John, miner, Indian Valley
 Eddy John, miner, Deer creek
 Eddy Matthew, miner, Deer creek
 Eddy S. J. miner, Selby Flat
 Eddy Wm. miner, Lost Hill
 Eddy Mrs (widow) Mill street
 Edmonds John
 Edwards E. W. miner
 Edwards Wm. miner, S Yuba bridge
 Elliot Thos. E. miner
 Ellis J. W. peddler, Commercial st
 Ellison J. W. miner, Canada Hill
 Ellison R. miner, African Flat
 Emery John, miner, Deadwood
 Englebrecht John, miner, Commercial st
 ENGLISH JOS. R. (of Gregory & Eng.)
 Enos Frank.
 Enright M. miner, Canada Hill
 Ernest J. S. miner, bds at Gault's
 ERNST HERMAN, book binder, Main st
 Erskine Jos. miner, Selby Flat
 Erskine Wm. miner, Mazanita Hill
 Erving E. clerk
 Ester Thos.
 Evens Owen, miner, California mine
 EVENS WM. F. City Treasurer, at W.
 F. & Co. Main street
 EVERINGHAM S. M. (of Bliven & E.)
 res Piety Hill
 Ewing J. D. miner, Selby Flat

F

Faber John
 Faircl G.
 Fankin Henry
 Farnham Alfonso G. miner, Little Deer
 creek
 Farnham E. P. metallurgist, res Bowldr st
 Farnham W. K. miner, Lit Deer creek
 Faro Robert, laborer, Commercial st
 FARQUHAR G. K. Dep. County Clerk,
 res Broad st
 FARQUHAR R. H. County Clerk, res
 Piety Hill
 Farrell Owen, miner, Mud Flat
 Federal Loan Mining Company, S. Heck-
 er ag't, Deer creek
 Felt Alney O. laborer, Broad st
 Felton D. miner, Blue Tent
 Ferguson W. R. miner, Lost Hill
 FERRAND CHAS. photographer, Pine st
 Ferre G. H. clerk, bds Union Hotel
 FERRE HORACE R. mining sup't at
 California mine, res Park avenue
 Field James, miner, Gold Flat
 Findley Henry, laborer, Coyote st
 Findley Mrs. J. C. (widow) Main st
 FININGER R. liquor dealer, Broad st,
 res Pine st
 FIREMANS FUND INSURANCE COM-
 PANY, W. F. Evens, Agent
 FISHER F. H. machinist, at Stiles's mill,
 res Sacramento st
 Flaughner C. P. tollkeeper, S Yuba bridge
 Flack Joseph,
 Fleming J. D. miner, Deer creek
 FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE, R.
 A. Diver agent, at Goldsmith's
 Floyd William, miner
 FOGELI C. at U. S. Brewery, Main st
 Fogarty C.
 Folsom F. T. engineer, Providence quartz
 mill, Deer creek
 Folsom J.
 Foot Myron, miner, bds Nat Ex Hotel
 Forbes W. H. manager N. Y. & G. V.
 Mining Company, bds Union Hotel
 Ford Chauncey, mason, Coyote st
 Ford Nat. barber, Union Hotel, res Com-
 mercial st
 Ford William,
 Forest Mill, E. Dunscombe sup't, Uninvil
 Forsyth Thomas, at foundry
 Foster B. F. engineer, Pennsylvania mine
 Foster Charles, miner, Deadwood
 Foster E. miner, Pennsylvania mine
 Foster John,
 Fowler J. L. teamster, Bannerville
 Fox L. tinsmith, with Stoakes, Main st
 Foy J. P.
 Francis Antone, miner, Rush creek
 Francis J. res E Broad st

Frawley Wm. M. carpenter, Broad st
Fraser James, rancher, Rock creek
FRENCH METALLURGICAL WORKS,
Canada Hill
FRENCH QUARTZ MILL, F. L. A. Pl-
oche, Canada Hill
Frick J. B. miner, Deer creek
Frink D. B. printer, at Welch's, Broad st
Frink W. S. farmer, Gold Flat
Fryberger Fred, teamster, Scotch Flat
Fuller A.
Funston James, miner, Prospect Hill

G

Gaghen Edward, miner, bds N. Y. Hotel
Gallagher John, butcher, at Colley's
Gallagher Charles, miner, Wet Hill
Gallagher J. B. miner, Selby Flat
Gallan Henry,
Gamble I. S. miner, Soggsville
GARBER J. C., County Recorder, bds at
Nat Ex Hotel
Gardner Aug. Half Mile House
Garrett Lot, miner, Rock creek
Garver M. engineer, Pennsylvania mine
Gaschlin Frank, miner, Nevada st
Gaughenbaugh Isaac, miner, Bowlder st
GAULT ALEX., Antelope Restaurant,
Broad st, res Maiden Lane
GAZETTE PRINTING OFFICE, E. F.
Bean, proprietor, Main st
Genasael Carlo,
Gentry Albert, miner, Piety Hill
Gentry Martin, feeder at Stiles's mill
GENTRY R. B., Sheriff, res Piety Hill
General Grant Mining Co., Canada Hill
Getchell G. S. S. miner, Gold Run
Getchell D. B. miner, Gold Run
Gibson Miss Mary, dress maker, Spring st
Gifford Charles,
Gilbert Joseph, teamster, Coyote st
Giles Tim. engineer, res Sacramento st
Gillespie A. C. miner, Mud Flat
GILLET FELIX, barber, Pine st
Gilliland W. H. miner, Cunningham mine
Gilloon M. miner, Rush creek
Gilmore James, laborer
Glasson J. miner, Deer creek
Glenn J. F. miner, Gold Flat
Godalr Henry, teamster, Cottage st
Godfrey J. N.
Goetje Henry, carpenter, Spring st
GOLDSMITH ABM. drygoods dealer, cor
Broad and Pine sts, res Main st
Gold Tunnel Company, Geo. W. Kidd
agent, Deer creek
Goodman E. H. miner, Gold Flat
Goodman J. R. miner, Prospect Hill
Gore Peter, miner, Bowlder st
Gorhl John, miner, Bowlder st
Gove A. C. mason, High st

Gove H. L. mason, Park avenue
Graeber A. carpenter, Broad st
Graham James, miner, Selby Hill
Gray Geo. F. miner, Piety Hill
Gray John H. miner, Woodpecker ravine
GRAY JOS. B., Constable, Spring st
Gray W. E. millwright, Nat Ex Hotel
Greeley W. O. carpenter, Wash road
Green M. M. miner, Rush creek
Green P. R.
Green Wm. butcher, Piety Hill
GREENWALD JULIUS, tobacconist,
Broad st
Greenwell John,
GREGORY & WAITE, grocers, Broad st
GREGORY & CO., saw mill, Crystal Sp
GREGORY & ENGLISH, Moore's Flat
Express and Stage Line
GREGORY A. B. (of G. & Waite), res
Prospect Hill
GREGORY J. S. (of G. & English, res
Water st
Griffith John, miner
Griffin James, engineer, Gregory's mill
Groves S. J. miner, Blue Tent
GROVE WM. C. carpenter and underta-
ker, Broad st, res Water st
GUNTHER HENRY, (of Baltz & G.)
Guibhart F. miner, Pennsylvania mine
Guild F. G., Postmaster, res High st
GUISCETTI L. milkman, Fly creek
Gwin A. miner, Gold Flat

H

HAAS ABRAHAM, res West Broad st
HAAS S. & CO. clothing, cor of Com and
Pine st
Hackley James, miner, Selby Hill
Hagadorn A. H. miner, Main street
Hahn John, saloon keeper Pine street
Hahn Jacob, saloon keeper, Main street
Hale Horace, miner, Blue Tent
Hale Theo. A. miner, Oro Fino mill
Hall John A. broker, Commercial st
Hall J. E. C. miner, Brush creek
Hall J. H. miner, Brush creek
Hallowell Frank, miner, Nat Exchange
Halpin P. painter, Pine street
Hamilton John, miner Canada Hill
Hamilton J. H. restaurant, Com street
**HAMILTON M. S. (of Crawford, Leavitt
& Co)**
Hamlin H. H. engineer, Banner mill
Hanly John, printer, Gazette Office
Hanly Michael, miner, Fly creek
Hanmins Mrs. (widow) Piety Hill
HANSON A. H. & CO. grocers, Broad st
HANSON A. H. res Water st
Hanson Frank, bds Water st
Harrison J. H. miner, Selby Hill
HARRISON I. R. physician, Broad st

Harris John

HARRINGTON & SENNER, Bank Ex-
change saloon, Main st

HARRINGTON W. P. res Spring st.

Harrigan B. bootmaker, Main st

Hart Jacob, miner, Gopher Hill

Hart J. W. miner, Manzanita Hill

Hartman D. F. miner, Wash road

Hartman W. W. miner, Union Hotel

Harvey Ed. miner, Wood's ravine

Harvey Mining Company, Ed. Harvey
agent, Wood's ravineHASEY S. L. (of Lancaster & H.) Nat.
Ex. Hotel

Hasey A. G. miner, bds National Ex

Haskins H. H. clerk at G. E. Turner's

HASLETT W. F. miner, Cement Hill

Hassell John barber, Broad st

Hasson John

Haven D. J. wood ranch, Wolf creek

Haven Elisha, wood ranch, Wolf creek

Haven Elija, wood ranch, Wolf creek

Hawke John, miner, Deer creek

Hawkins A.

HAWLEY & WILLIAMS, lawyers, Bd st

HAWLEY THOS. P. (of H. & Williams)

Hayden E. W. printer, Transcript office

Hazel James, miner, Soggsville

Head W. S. miner, bds Nat Ex Hotel

Heald J. L. teamster, Blue Tent

Hebbard J. J. teamster, Bowlder st

Hollwig Chas. vine grower, Lawson rav

HELM J. H. sup't Pennsylvania mine,
res Water st

Heneka J. feeder at Oriental mill

Henry Patrick, laborer, Spring st

Hentze H. miner, Wood's ravine

Hentze G. H. miner, Wood's ravine

HERRICK E. D. ditch agent, Gold Flat

Hersant F. gardner, French garden

HERZINGER JOHN, bootmaker Br'd st

HEUGH & THOM, Foundry, Spring st

Heugh Wm. (of H. & Thom) res Spring st

Hibbard Joseph, miner, Scotch Flat

HILL & CASWELL, lawyers, Broad st

HILL C. WILSON, (of Hill & Caswell)

Hill Mrs. Maria, Bowlder st

Hilderbrand Wm. clerk with H. M. Levy

Hinds H. M. miner Water st

HINDS JAS. M. grocer, bds Nat Ex

HINDS J. W. banker, res High st

Hinds L. B. miner, Oro Fino mine

Hitchcock E. milkman, Bourbon Hill

Hitchcock William, miner

HIXSON J. M. merchant, Com st

Hobart J. P. miner, Gold Flat

Hoffman A. miner, Washington road

Hoffman Tony, butcher, with Cashin, Da-
vis & Co.

Hogue T. G. charcoal burner

Holbrook J. S. ranch, Red Dog road

Holbrook Otis, miner, Cal mine

Holbrook O. S. miner, Cement Hill

Holbrook Wm. miner, Cal mine

Holcomb J. P. clerk, with Wm. Stone

HOLLYWOOD JOSEPH, Confectioner,
Commercial st

Holmes Daniel, gardner, Mud Flat

Holmes E. K. carpenter, bds U'n Hotel

HOLMES T. K. ditch agent, Scotch Flat

Holmes Wm. teamster, Bowlder st

HOME MINING CO. T. Findley agent,

mouth of Wood's ravine, Deer creek

HOOK J. F. bootmaker, Commercial st,
res High st

Hooper William,

Horton William, miner

Hoskins Richard, miner, Deer creek

Houghton James, miner, Gold Flat

Housman Lord, amalgamator at Sneath
and Clay mill

Houston R. F. miner, Selby Hill

Houston W. W. miner, Rush creek

Howe Joel, miner, Selby Flat

Howell T. C. miner,

Huffman W. miner, Broad st

HUGHES GEO. M. builder, Pine st

Hughes T. L. rancher, near Camp Spring

Humes T. miner, Gold Flat

Humes T., Jr., deputy postmaster,

Humphreys C. E. wheelwright, Mill st

Hunnefauth P., Cent'l House, Wash road

Hunter Robert, miner,

Hunter S. A. miner, Brush creek

Hunt Alexander, printer, Broad st

HUNT R. M., County Physician, office at
Spence's drug store, res Nevada st

Hurley John, miner, Washington road

HURLBUT DAVID, (of Black & H.)

HURST JOHN, baker, Broad st, res on
Bowlder st

Huston W. S. wood dealer, Willow Valley

Hutchings V. miner, Canada Hill

Hutchinson D. miner, California mine

Hutchinson John, miner, California mine

Hyde John, miner,

I

Ion Susan, Commercial st

Irwin James, carpenter, city

Irwin Thomas, miner, Gold Flat

ISOARD A. liquor merchant, Broad st

Isward J. miner

ITALIAN QUARTZ MINE, J. Debernardi
ag't, Spring st

J

Jacinto John, miner, Rush creek

Jacks John, miner, Brush creek

Jackson A. hostler, at Saxby & Lancaster's

Jackson J. W. clerk at Lademan's

JACOBS CHAS. cigar dealer, Broad st

Jacobs C. S. engineer, Quaker hill
 Jacobs Geo. F. miner, Quaker hill
 Jacobs Henry, teamster, Park avenue
 JACOBS L. cigar dealer, Broad st
 Jacobs W. N. miner, East Broad st
 James W. H. miner, Pine st
 Jeffery Richard, engineer, Gold Flat
 Jeffery Thomas, miner, Gold Flat
 Jeffery Richard, jr., engineer, Gold Flat
 JENKIN & SLOAN, Gem Saloon, Br'd st
 Jenkin Alfred, saloon keeper, Broad st
 Jenkin Jon. D. miner, Broad st
 Jenkin Joseph, harnessmaker, Broad st
 JENKINS A. R. saloon keeper, Main st
 JENKINS W. G. harnessmaker, Broad
 st res Bowlder st
 Jennings A. E.
 Jennings M. F. tinsmith, Broad st
 Jennings James, miner
 Jennings Walter, miner
 Jewett Ira, miner, Broad st
 Johnson A. J. miner, Gopher Hill
 Johnson C. E. miner, Selby Flat
 Johnson D. S. teamster, Nevada st
 Johnson G. S. miner, Unionville
 Johnson J. L. miner, Gold Flat
 Johnson Samuel, rancher, Scotch Flat
 Johnson Thomas A. teamster, Main st
 Johnson Geo. S. miner,
 Johnston J. E. furniture dealer, Broad st
 res Nevada st
 Jones Benjamin, miner, Gold Flat
 Jones Byron S. miner, Wigham mine
 Jones D. S. miner, Gold Flat
 Jones G. H. ranch, Willow Valley
 Jones John, miner,
 Jones James, miner, Selby Flat
 Jones Nimrod W. cook, Nimrod st
 Jones Seaborn, miner,
 Jones W. H. laborer, Gregory's mill
 Jose Antonio, miner, Illinois ravine
 Jose M. miner, Rush creek
 Joseph Antonio, miner, Kentucky Flat
 Judkins William, carpenter,
 Justice John A. miner, Myers' ravine
 Justice J. C. miner, Myers' ravine

K

Kalahor Patrick, laborer, Cottage st
 Keeler F.
 Keenan John, miner, Soggsaville
 KEENEY GEO. groceries and hardware
 Com st. res Main st
 KELLER L. auctioneer, (at H. M. Levy's)
 res Broad st
 Keller N. baker, (at U. S. Bakery) res
 Pine st
 Kelley John, miner, Wet Hill
 Kelly T. P. ranch, Ridge
 Kellogg A. B. miner, Canada Hill
 Kelsey R. Tanner, Main st

Kelsey S. R. miner, Wigham mine
 KENDALL JOHN, Justice of the Peace,
 office cor Broad and Pine sts
 Kendrick James, miner, Gold Flat
 Kendrick, S. ranch, Deer creek
 KENT CHARLES, butcher, res Nev st
 Kent W. H. miner, Cunningham mine
 Kent William, dentist, Commercial st
 res Washington road
 Kent Edson, miner, Manzanita mill
 Kent Peter, carpenter, Broad st
 Kerr William, miner
 Ketcham J. A.
 Key J. J.
 KIDD GEO. W. & CO. bankers, Broad st
 KIDD G. W. (of Geo. W. Kidd & Co.) res
 Nevada st
 Kieffer Joseph, miner, Selby Flat
 Kieback C.
 Killberry A. M. miner, Deer creek
 King George, laborer, Bowlder st
 KING NAPOLEON, bill poster, Pine st
 Kinsman John, miner, Deer creek
 Kirkham Wm. miner, M't Vernon House
 Kirkham Th's, miner, M't Vernon House
 Kistle & Oates, Miners Arms Saloon,
 Broad st
 Kistle John, saloon keeper, Broad st
 Kistle Wm. Jr. saloon keeper, Main st
 Kistle Wm. miner, Red Dog road
 Kistle R. miner, Red Dog road
 Kistle Charles, rancher, Red Dog road
 Kite Jacob, miner, Cayoteville
 Klibbuck C. shoemaker, Commercial st
 Klienhaupt A. J. tailor
 Klingenspor C. barber, at Lampe's
 Kneettle D. B. miner, Rock creek
 Knickerbocker Company R. R. Craig
 agent, East Wood's ravine
 Knowlton N. W. miner, High st
 Kohler Wm. baker, Broad st
 Kosta Manuel, miner
 Koster Fred, blacksmith, Pennsylvania
 mine, res Selby Flat
 Koster Joseph, miner
 Koster Thomas, miner
 Kreiss Henry, Nev. flour mill, Piety Hill
 KUTZ JOSEPH, Lawyer, Broad st

L

LACHMAN D. & B. clothing, Commer-
 cial st, res Main st
 Lademan A. grocer, Commercial st
 Lake W. H. carpenter, Gold Flat
 Lampe T. C., National Exchange shaving
 saloon, res Broad st
 Lampe W. A. miner, bds Broad st
 LANCASTER & HASEY, Nat Exchange
 Hotel, Broad st
 LANCASTER JOHN A. (of L. & Hasey)
 Last Chance Mining Company, Blue Tent

NEVADA TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

145

Latta R. W. stage proprietor, res Wash st
 Layton Henry, miner, Deer creek
 Lazarich E. barkeeper at Stumpf's Hotel
 Leathe E. A. miner, Deer creek
 LEAVITT C. C. (of Crawford, L. & Co.)
 res Sacramento st
 Leecompton Mining Company, F. Gasch-
 lin agent, Deer creek
 Lee J. H. clerk at Nat Ex Hotel
 Leeme Joseph, gardener, French garden
 Legg Thomas, teamster, Mill st
 Leighlor W. H. miner, Deer creek
 Leonard J. C. teacher of penmanship, bds
 Nat Exchange Hotel
 Lester A. W. clerk, with Crawford, Lea-
 vitt & Co
 LEUTJE F. C. jeweler, Broad st
 Levings J. K. miner, Gold Flat
 Levings O. P. miner, Gold Flat
 Lewis William, cigar dealer, Broad st
 Lewis Joel, miner, Gold Flat
 Lindsey L. W. carpenter, Main st
 Litchfield W. R. carpenter, Broad st
 Lithgow Wm. miner, Bourbon Hill
 Lloyd I. saloon keeper, Main st
 Locklin Benjamin, miner, Court st
 Long J. F. painter, Pine st
 Long W. S. miner, Gold Run
 Lones H. A. miner, W Broad st
 Lones William, miner, W Broad st
 Lord A. R. miner, Wood's ravine
 Lord D. W. miner, Wood's ravine
 LORING GEO. H. jeweler, Broad st, res
 Washington road
 Loughead John, wood dealer, Gold Flat
 Lovie G. W. miner, Piety Hill
 Lovie William, gardener, Piety Hill
 Low Fred, miner, Blue Tent
 Luchsinger Nicolas, farmer, Swiss ranch
 Ludby William, butcher, Sacramento st
 Luey S. S. miner, Deadwood
 Lund John S. miner, Soggsville
 Lutz B. bootmaker, Broad st
 Lynd Robert, miner, Gold Flat

M

MacGoldrick A. J. barkeeper, Union Hotel
 MACKIE H. & Co. bankers, Main st
 MACKIE HENRY, (of M. & Co.) res on
 Nevada st
 Madden Samuel, farmer, Blue Tent
 Madigan John, miner, Washington road
 Magnolia Mining Company, J. F. Carr
 agent, Willow Valley
 Maguire E. miner, Gold Flat
 Maguire G. miner, with Kidd & Co
 MAGUIRE JOHN, saloon keeper, Pine st
 Malcomb William
 Mallory A. P. carpenter
 Maloney James
 Maloy Hugh, miner, Coyote st

MALTMAN OSCAR, sulphuret works,
 Grass Valley road
 Maltman C. S. with O. Maltman
 Maltman William, bds Union Hotel
 Mammoth Mining Company, L. Hirsch-
 man agent, Deer creek
 Mammoth Mining Company, (gravel) at
 Canada Hill
 Manchester T. J. Illinois Bar bridge
 Mannix D. teamster, Prospect Hill
 Manuel Philip L. miner, Gold Flat
 Manzanita Mining Company, W. Malt-
 man agent, Manzanita Hill
 MARSH CHAS. ditch proprietor, res Ne-
 vada st
 Marsh D. sup't Gregory & Co's mill
 Marsh M. L. (of Gregory & Co.) Park av.
 Marshall W. A. miner, Bannerville
 Marselus E. P. miner, Nevada st
 MARTIN J. A. (of Baker & M.) Piety Hill
 Masonic Hall, cor Pine & Commercial sts
 Massie John, miner, Washington road
 Mathey Henry, sup't French mill, Cana-
 da Hill
 Mathews W. H. Willow Valley
 Matthews Frank,
 Matthews J.
 Mattingly Mine, A. H. Murdock sup't,
 Hitchcock ravine
 Mattingly J. A. amalgamator, Penn mill
 Matteson E. E. machinist, Soggsville
 McAra Moses, miner, Musketo creek
 McArthur John, blacksmith, Monro st
 McCabe John, feeder, Soggsville
 McCabe Robert, miner, Soggsville
 McCamish D. miner, Wood's ravine
 McCan John,
 McCauley Dan, amalgamator, Soggsville
 McCauley Hugh, miner, Soggsville
 McCauslin S. rancher, Scotch Flat
 McCauslin P. Gold Flat
 McCaw Alex. miner, Selby Flat
 McCaw John, miner, Brush creek
 McChesney J. B. school teacher, Cottage st
 McClafferty H. gardener, Mud Flat
 McClennahan H. laborer, Washington st
 McCloud W. D. carpenter, Pine st
 McConley James,
 McCONNELL JOHN R. lawyer, Broad
 st, bds Union Hotel
 McCormack D.
 McCormick H. miner, Hitchcock ravine
 McCOWEN I. T. (of Place & McC.) bds
 Union Hotel
 McCurnin James, miner, Oregon Hill
 McCutchan R. G. miner, Canada Hill
 McDERMOTT C. pattern mak, Spring st
 McDonald D. clerk at Nat Ex Hotel
 McDonald E. miner, Sugar Loaf
 McDONALD J. R. wagon maker, Main st
 McElvy Charles, miner, Park avenue
 McEnenny P. with Saxby & Lancaster

McEwen D. miner,
 McFall Arch. feeder, Soggsville
 McFarland J. F. rancher, Rock creek
 McFARLAND T. B. District Judge, res
 Nevada st
 McGibbin John, miner, Deer creek
 McGill H. R. blacksmith, foot Broad st
 McGraw John, miner, Scotch Hill
 McGilland James, miner, Unionville
 McGuire T. druggist, Commercial st
 McHenry Ed. with Place & McCowen
 McHugh Charles, miner, Deer creek
 McHugh William, miner, Deer creek
 McIlvaine A. J. carpenter, Spring st
 McKelvey H. C. carpenter, bds Nat Ex
 Hotel
 McKeon D. ranch, old Grass Valley road
 McLane B. teamster, High st
 McLaughlin A. miner, Deer creek
 McLaughlin Luke, miner, Coyote st
 McLaughlin John, blacksmith, Cuning-
 ham mine
 McLaughlin T. miner, Cunningham min
 McNalley H. miner, Main st
 McNally John, with Saxby & Lancaster
 McNally James, miner, Maiden Lane
 McNeal D. merchant, Broad st
 McNeeley A. carpenter, res Piety Hill
 McROBERTS W. S. clerk, Union Hotel,
 res Broad st
 Meacham J. J. millman, Piety Hill
 MEAD CHAS. H. clerk, res Nevada st
 Meagher Thomas, miner, Soggsville
 Meek George, printer, Gazette Office
 Mein Thomas, foreman Wigham mine
 Mellon C. miner, Unionville
 Mennhannant W. miner, Gold Flat
 MERCHANT S. D. sup't Wigham mine
 Meredith William, miner, Blue Tent
 Mernon M.
 Morrow L. miner, Scotch Flat
 Morrow J. miner, Scotch Flat
 Morrow W. C. blacksmith, Scotch Flat
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
 D. A. Dryden pastor, Broad st
 Milliken M. S. toll house, Wash road
 Miller Charles G. jobber, Pine st
 Miller C. F. cook, Union Hotel, res Pine st
 Miller F. A. miner, Nevada st
 Mills Henry,
 MILLS H. C. livery stable, cor Pine and
 Spring sts, res Sacramento st
 Mills T. E. rancher, Round Mountain
 Mitchell Johnson, pattern maker, res W
 Broad st
 Mitchell William, miner, Unionville
 MOHAWK QUARTZ MINE, W. L. Tis-
 dale sup't, Gold Flat
 Mohler M. miner, Willow Valley
 MONRO JAMES, butcher, Broad st, res
 Scotch Hill
 Monroe W. A. miner, Rock creek

Monroe W. C. miner, Rock creek
 Mooney Thomas, teamster, Selby Flat.
 Moore B. F. teamster, Piety Hill
 Moore C. H. Soggsville
 MOORE ROBERT B. clerk Union Hotel
 Morgan J. M. miner, Cunningham mine
 Morgan William, miner, Gold Flat
 Morhous D. W. wood dealer, Nat Ex Hotel
 Morin Peter, sawyer, Gregory & Co's mill
 Morris James, miner, Cunningham mine
 Morris T.
 Morris William R. sup't Oro Fino mine
 Morris William T. miner,
 Morrish John, miner, Gold Flat
 Morrish Martin, miner, New York mine
 Morrison Robert, carpenter, Piety Hill
 Morrison R. B. teamster, Gregory & Co
 Morse C. E. G. barkcoper, Jenkins's saloon
 Morse Ezra, shoemaker, res Selby Flat r
 Mosler A. miner, Scotch Flat
 Mowbray J. F. miner,
 Moyle William, miner.
 Muller Ed. miner, Commercial st
 Mullin Charles,
 Mullin L. teamster, Coyote st
 MULLOY C. E. Dep'ty County Assessor,
 Gazette Office
 Mulloy James, miner, Coyote st
 Mulloy Joshua, miner, Bowlder st
 Murchie Andrew, miner, Red Dog road
 Murchie John, miner, Red Dog road
 Murchie J. C. miner, Red Dog road
 Murchie S. T. miner, Red Dog road
 Murchie W. H. miner, Red Dog road
 Murchie Mill, (quartz) Deer creek
 Murdock A. H. sup't Mattingly mine
 Murphy Daniel, miner, Soggsville
 Murphy John, miner, Cement Hill
 Murphy J. M. miner, Willow Valley
 Murray John, carpenter, bds Union Hotel
 Murry Wm. with Cashin, Davis & Co
 Mushaway P. L. laborer, Broad st
 Myers W. A. miner, Oriental mill

N

NATIONAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, on
 Broad st, Lancaster & Hasey, props
 Nay Jacob, engineer, Palmer's mill
 Naylor William, miner, Selby Flat
 NEFFZIGAR JACOB, Empire Market,
 Commercial st, res Bowlder st
 Nelson F. laborer, Bowlder st
 Nelson John, miner, Bannerville
 NEVADA FOUNDRY, Heugh & Thom,
 proprietors, Spring st
 Nevada Flouring Mill, Sacramento st
 Nevada Gas Works, Coyote st
 Nevada Gold Quartz Mining Company,
 W. M. Batcliff sup't, Deer creek
 Nevada Ice Company, depot at Empire
 Market, Commercial st

Nevada Theater, Broad st
 Nevlin Archy, at Nevada Foundry
 Nevlin Pat, miner,
 Newberry Henry, barber, Broad st
 Newton W. millinery, Commercial st
 New York and Grass Valley Mining Com-
 pany, E. Dunscombe sup't, Gold Flat
 and Unionville

Nichols R.
 Nichols Samuel, carpenter, Cement Hill
 Nicholson T. L. miner, Deer creek
 Nickel Benj. cabinet maker, Piety Hill
 Nibel L. carpenter, Nevada st
 Niland Thos. miner, Washington road
NILES A. C. County Judge, office corner
 Broad and Pine st, res Niles st

Niles H. miner, Rock creek
 Nilon Thomas, miner, Pine st
 Niman A. P. blacksmith, Prospect Hill
 Nivens Archibald, miner, African Flat
 Nolan James, hatter, Pine st
 Noonan G. W.

North Star Mining Company, J. W. Elli-
 son agent, Canada Hill

Northy Samuel, miner, Gold Flat
 Novitsky Samuel, (of Cline & N.)
 Nunes Joseph, miner, Rush creek
 Nunes Thomas, miner, Rush creek
 Nye G. A. teamster, Gold Flat

O

Oates Sam. T. saloon keeper, res Nev. st
 Oats Richard, miner, Gold Flat
 Oats James, miner, Gold Flat
 Olitt John,

One Horse Co. A. Barrington sup't Ous-
 tomah Hill

Ordway J. S. miner, Scotch Flat
 Ordway L. J. miner, Scotch Flat
ORGAN W. J. Deputy County Collector,
 res Piety Hill

Oriental Mill, (quartz), Deer creek

Oro Fino Mill, (quartz), Rush creek

Osborn Wm. N. miner, Scotch Flat

Oskison John, miner, Gold Flat

OTHEMAN A. H. mining sec'y & ins
 ag't, Main st, bds Union Hotel

Ott Charles, engineer, Oriental Mill

OTT J. J. assayer, Main st, res Nev. st

Owens Frank J. miner, Unionville

O'Conner P. miner,

O'Neal D. teamster, Cashin, Davis & Co.

P

PALMER J. C. lawyer and Justice of the

Peace, Commercial st, res Bowlder st

Palmer J. A. C. student with J. C. Palmer

Palmer's Mill, (quartz) Sacramento st

Palmer L. O. builder, Nevada st

Palmer Oscar, quartz mill, Sacramento st

Pardeo R. G. miner, One-Horse Company

Pare C. A. engineer, Willow Valley,

Parent George, miner,

Park John, miner, Bannerville

Parks A. S. Hunt's Hill

Parker A. D. miner,

PARKER A. H. clerk, (with Crawford,

Leavitt & Co.) res Park avenue

Parker T. M. miner, Deadwood

Parker T. A. miner, Blue Tent

Parker William, miner, Park avenue

Parry William,

Parsons Chas. L. painter, Commercial st

Pascoe John, miner, California mine

PATTEE JAMES M., manager Eagle

Company, of Hartford, Connecticut

PATTEN R. B. Under-Sheriff, bds Nat

Exchange Hotel

PATTISON J. sup't Cunningham mine

Patton S. H. teamster,

Peabody Geo. H. blacksmith, at Barton's

Peabody Geo. F. miner, Rock creek

Peard John, miner, Soggsville

Pensley J. G. millman, Blue Tent

Peeters Geo. L. miner, Willow Valley

Peeters J. miner, Gold Flat

Peirce Geo. S. carpenter, Main st

PEIRCE Mrs. R. K. dressmaker, Main st

Penberthy J.

Pengally M.

PENNSYLVANIA MINING COMPY,

(quartz) African Flat

Penrose David,

Perkey D. J. carpenter, Broad st

Perron John,

Perry Commodore, jobber, Spring st

PERRY S. R. (of Gregory & Co.) res

Coyote st

Perry Thomas, miner, Manzanita Hill

Pettit Thomas, miner, Prospect Hill

Peyran Phillip, trader, res Foundry st

PHILIP HENRY, (of H. Mackie & Co) bds

Union Hotel

PHILLIPS G. K. grocer, at Keeney's, res

Water st.

PHILLIPS L. cigar dealer, Broad st

Phillips Mrs. M. A. (widow) Water st

Phillips William L. engineer, Piety Hill

Pidge Winthrop A. miner, Selby Flat

Pier A. G. miner, E Broad st

Pier T. J. tailor, Commercial st

Pierce A. proprietor Nevada Gas Works

PIERCE J. A. grocer, Main st, bds Union

Hotel

Pierce H.

Pierce J. R.

Pingree I. O. miner, Canada Hill

PIONEER SAW MILL, Niles st

PITTSBURG MINING CO. (quartz), S.

D. Merchant sup't, Gold Flat

PLACE & McCOWEN, Union Livery

Stable, Main st

PLACE H. (of P. & McCowen) res Sac st
Polkinghorn J. miner, Gold Flat
Pollard C. J. miner, Manzanita Hill
Pooler J. R. miner, head Wood's ravine
Porter F. C. miner, Rock creek
Porter O. miner, Rock creek
Poston G. N. rancher, Oustomah Hill
POTTER A. W. Deputy Sheriff, bds Nat
Exchange Hotel
Potter F. A. paper hangings, Pine st
Potosi Mining Company W. Thomas
ag't, Gold Flat
Powell John, miner, Rock creek
Power Frank, school teacher, Water st
Powers Seavy, miner, Gold Flat
Prescott Warren, miner, Rock creek
Price Samuel, clerk, with Goldsmith
Prosper A. gardener, Blue Tent
Prouse F. A. miner, Rock creek
Providence G. and S. Mining Co. T. F.
Dingley sup't, Deer creek
Pryor F. miner, Willow Valley
Putney Mrs. McIntire (widow) Coyote st
Pymont H. restaurant, Commercial st

Q

Quick Stephen, miner, California mine
Quigley John, miner, Coyote st
Quill Patrick, miner,
Quintana John P. miner, Central house

R

Rabb William, miner, Selby Flat
Rafael S.
Rail Road Mining Co. J. Thompson ag't
Gold run
Ramsey E. T. miner,
Randall T. C. miner, Blue Tent
RANDOLPH Wm. C. jeweler, Masonic
building
RATCLIFF W. M. miningsup't Soggs'v'l
Raymond J. S. carpenter, Piety Hill
Reagon A. J. miner, Mount Oro
Reagon G. W. miner, Main st
REARDON T. B. lawyer, (of Sargent & R.)
bds Union Hotel
Reed Ben
Reed J. P.
Reed P. Gold Flat
Reed William,
Reese Charles,
Reese George, saloon keeper, Broad st
Reidy M. miner, old Grass Valley road
Reuter Peter, rancher, Rock creek
Reynolds James
Rhineberger J. M. carpenter, Half Mile
House
Ribault R. F.
Rice Quartus, millwright, Stiles's mill
RICH D. A. foreman, S. S. Banner mine

RICH J. C. hotel keeper, Half-Mile House
Richards Charles, miner, Deer creek
Richards Harry, miner, Deer creek
Richards Henry, miner, Soggsville
Richards John, miner, Cornish mill
Richards Josiah,
Richards L. bds Stumpf's
Richards Phillip, miner, Cornish mill
Richardson Joseph, farmer, Selby Flat
Richardson Jos. jr. teamster, Selby Flat
Richaud Eugene, miner, Peck's Flat
RICHMOND J. B. Deputy U. S. Assessor,
office Masonic building, bds Bowlder st
Ridley D. W. engineer, Willow Valley
Rigondet Charles, miner, Mill st
Robinson John, Miner
Robinson Chas. F. clerk with J. Johnston
Robinson Mining Co. (quartz) Canada Hill
Rodda Samuel, miner
Roderick John,
Rodgers Henry,
Rogers Josiah, rancher, American Hill
ROLFE I. J. printer, Gazette office, res
W Broad st
ROLFE T. H. printer, Gazette office, bds
Union Hotel
Root W. H. miner, Soggsville
Rose B. F. miner, Deer creek
Rose George, miner, California mine
Rose Manuel, miner, Merrimack mine
Rose Peter, miner, Gold Flat
ROSENBURG M. & BRO. drygoods deal-
ers, Commercial st
Rosenberg Marcus, of Rosenberg & Bro.
Rosenberg Morris, of Rosenberg & Bro.
ROSENTHAL A. tailor, Commercial st,
res Washington road
ROSENTHAL & BRO. drygoods dealers,
Kidd's building, Broad st
ROSENTHAL JACOB, (of R. & Bro.) res
E Broad st
ROSENTHAL SIMON, (of R. & Bro.) res
E Broad st
ROTHSCHILD S. tobacconist, Masonic
building, Pine st
Rowe David, miner, American Hill
Rowe Richard, painter, Broad st
Rowe John A. miner, American Hill
Rumery I. R. miner
Russ J. A.
Ryan James, miner
RYAN P. L. carriage painter, E Broad st

S

Sailor Flat Mining Company, (gravel)
Blue Tent
Sairs & Bridgeman, carpenters, Broad st
Sanford Abraham, feed store, Broad st
Sanguinetti B. grocer, cor Spring & Pine st
SARGENT & REARDON, lawyers, office
Kidd's building

- SARGENT A. A. (of S. & Reardon,) res Broad st
 Saulsbury G. W. miner, Willow Valley
 Savage Alexander, restaurant, Coyote st
 Sawyer W. F. farmer, Rock creek
 SAXBY & LANCASTER, livery stable, Broad st
 SAXBY I. T. (of S. & Lancaster) res Sacramento st
 Schelmer B. miner, res Spring st
 Schmidt John, gardener, Broad st
 Schmits Peter,
 Schoff Joseph, miner, Deer creek
 Schofield A
 Scott L. N. miner
 Scott Wm. City Policeman, Pine st
 SCHMITTBURG G. von, Chief Engineer Fire Department, Broad st
 Scriver C. D. at Hitchcock's ranch
 Scroyer J. W. C. miner, Gold Flat
 Scuittl Peter, grocer, cor Pine and Commercial st, res E Broad st
 Scullen Patrick, miner
 Sears H. W. miner, Gold Flat
 Sears Joseph,
 Sears Mrs. Susan, boarding house, Cunningham mine
 Seibert Frank, wine maker, Woodpecker ravine (Deer creek)
 Seligman Moses, clerk with Wm. Lewis
 Senner Fredk. barkeeper, Nat Ex Hotel
 Senner John, miner, Mud Flat
 SENNER JOHN jr. of Harrington & S.
 Settle Ed. laborer, Main st
 Settle T. B. foreman at Saxby & Lancaster's
 Shafer Mark, teamster, Gold Flat
 Shaeffer G. butcher, Sacramento st
 Shallenberger A. miner, Blue Tent
 Sharkey John, miner,
 Sharp J. H. miner, Unionville
 Shaw Geo. rope maker, Half-Mile House
 Shay Michael,
 Sheff Samuel, miner, Nevada
 Shepp Samuel, miner, Bald mountain
 Sherman Elias,
 Sherman T.
 Sheridan Frank, teamster, Park avenue
 Sherwood W. F. bar keeper, res High st
 Shively Henry, miner, Selby Flat
 Shurtliff Thos. clerk at Gregory & Walte's, res Piety Hill
 Siebert L. miner, Deer creek
 Sigler W. L. miner, French mill
 Sigler William, miner, Selby Flat
 Sigourney T. W. miner, res Nevada st
 Sigourney W. A. miner, Selby Flat
 Silva Antone, miner, Deer creek
 Silva Manuel, miner, Nimrod st
 Simmons Robert, miner, Lost Hill
 Simons J.
 Simons R.
 Simons Scott H. miner, Blue Tent
 Skaggs S. D. miner, Scotch Flat
 Skehan Pat, miner, Niles st
 Skinner Asa, miner
 Slayer D. miner, old Gass Valley road
 SLOAN ALEX. of Jenkin & S.
 SLOCOVICH N. fruit and fancy goods, Pine st
 Slover James, miner, Park avenue
 Small John, miner, Coyoteville
 Smith A.
 Smith A. D.
 Smith A. H.
 Smith Ernest, miner, Hitchcock ravine
 Smith Mrs. E. W. (widow) Park avenue
 Smith Fred.
 Smith Henry, miner, Willow Valley
 Smith John, miner, Park avenue
 Smith John, miner, Mt Vernon House
 Smith John M.
 Smith Nathan, bootmaker at W. R. Coe's
 Smith Otis, miner, Red Dog road
 Smith V. miner, Kentucky Flat
 Smith V. L. miner, Gold Flat
 Smith W. H. miner, Hunt's Hill
 Sneath and Clay mill, (quartz) Gold Flat
 Sneath Edlin, miner, Nevada City
 Sneath John, miner, Foundry st
 Snider W. R. engineer, Unionville
 SNOWDEN R. BAYARD, pastor Congregational Church, res Nevada st
 Southard E. G. miner, Scotch Flat
 Southard H. lumberman, Scotch Flat
 Southard M. teamster, Scotch Flat
 Southworth L. S. miner, Rock creek
 SOUTH YUBA CANAL COMPANY, office Main st
 Spayth A. M. with Nevada Ice Co.
 Spayth John, miner, Cascades, Deer creek
 SPENCE E. F. druggist, Broad st, res Main st
 Spensley James, sawyer, Gregory & Co.
 Stanley Ira, Deputy Co. Recorder, bds at Gault's restaurant
 Stansfield H. carpenter, Wet Hill
 Stanger D. W. miner,
 Stapp Howard, miner,
 STAR SPANGLED BANNER COMPANY, (quartz) Bannerville
 Steele Robert, farmer, Rock creek
 Stenger A. engineer, Gold Flat
 Stephens George, miner, Green Mountain
 Stephens Nathan,
 Stephens Thomas, Gold Flat
 Stevens Charlotte, housekeeper, Com st
 Stevens R.
 Stewart G. W. clerk, with Levy, bds at Union Hotel
 Stewart John,
 STEWART ROBERT, upholsterer, Main st bds Union Hotel
 Stewartson —, miner, Coyote st
 Stewig J. C. steward, Union Hotel

STILES W. C. Co. Coroner, Stiles st
 STILES MILL, (quartz and planing)
 Suspension Bridge
 STILES A. J. amalgamator, Banner mine
 Stiles W. G. amalgamator, Stiles mill
 Stilwell Josiah, miner, Cunningham mine
 res Gold Flat
 Stoakes B. F. tinsmith, Main st, res W
 Broad st
 Stockdale Moses, miner, Newtown
 Stoddard S. W. shoemaker, Broad st
 Stokes George, miner, Blue Tent
 STONE J. R. butcher, with J. Neffigier
 STONE Wm. grocer, Com st, res Broad st
 Stout Solon L. painter, Piety Hill
 Stuart Thomas,
 Stubbs E. R. miner, Washington road
 STUMPF F. Miner's Hotel, Broad st
 Sullivan J.
 Sulphuret Works, O. Maltman, Mud Flat
 Summers Hans, teamster, Park avenue
 Summers Henry, Hotel keeper, Willow
 Valley
 Swain William
 Sweet L. Willow Valley
 Sweet H. H. engineer, Gold Flat
 Swift Miss. Jane, B. Lachman
 Swift Wm. hostler, Union livery stable
 Swiss Ranch, Willow Valley

T

Tabb John,
 Taft C. C. carpenter, Canada Hill
 Taggart J. T. chairmaker, Coyote st
 Talbert Alvah, Nevada City
 Talbott A. carpenter, Nevada City
 Talbott J. W. physician, office Com st,
 bds Union Hotel
 Tallman Thomas Y. clerk, with Spence
 Tallman G. W. miner, bds Union Hotel
 TALMAGE I. N. Dep Sheriff, Piety Hill
 Taylor A. miner, Canada Hill
 Taylor R. M. milkman, with Sutton
 Taylor W. M. miner, Bridge st
 Teple Francois, miner, Peck's Flat
 Terhune G. W. miner, Blue Tent
 Terry W. D. hosemaker, Broad st
 Terry D. B. miner, Selby Flat
 Thirwell John, miner, Bourbon Hill
 THOM DAVID, (of Heugh & T.) bds at
 Stumpf's
 Thomas B. Gold Flat
 Thomas C. miner, Nevada City
 Thomas John, Gold Flat
 Thomas Joseph, miner, Bannerville
 Thomas T. Gold Flat
 Thomas Thomas,
 Thomas Wm. miner, Potosi mine
 Thomas W. M. miner, Potosi mine
 Thompson A. stonecutter, Broad st
 Thompson Clara, housekeeper, Broad st

Thompson Isaac, miner, Blue Tent
 Thompson John, miner, Scotch Flat
 Thompson Joseph, printer, Prospect Hill
 THOMPSON J. S. (of Nevada Ice Co.)
 Bowlder st
 Thompson Lewis,
 Thompson R. E. miner, Canada Hill
 Thompson Thos.
 Thompson Wm.
 Thorn Nathaniel, miner, Selby Flat
 Tibbetts John,
 Tickle John, Willow Valley
 Tickle William, Willow Valley
 Tischer P. Bannerville
 Tisdale W. D. miner, Broad st
 Tisdale W. L. manager S S Banner mine,
 res Broad st
 Todd Joseph, carpenter, res Nevada st
 Tompkins John,
 Tompkins Solomon, city crier, Com st
 Tonkovich Henry, saloon, Broad st
 TORSON O. C. (of Nevada Flouring Mills)
 res Piety Hill
 TOWER A. D. ag't W.F. & Co. res Main st
 Towle E. W. miner, bds Union Hotel
 Towle H. D. ditch ag't, Sugar Loaf
 Towle W. W. ditch agent, Bear Valley
 Townend G. A. miner, Selby Flat
 Townsend W. A. miner, Selby Flat
 Trainor William, carpenter
 Trask J. W. miner, Rock creek
 Trask Lewis, miner, Rock creek
 Treleven Charles, miner, Gold Flat
 Tregless E. miner,
 Tredway Mrs. Bannerville
 Trezise Henry, miner, Lost Hill
 Triglone Joseph, miner, Gold Flat
 Trudan James, miner
 Tucker John, miner
 Tully Miss C. Nevada City
 Tully N. C. miner, Piety Hill
 TULLY R. W. (Kidd & Co) Prospect Hill
 Turner E. N.
 TURNER GEO. E. hardware, Pine st,
 res Nevada st
 Turner G. W.
 Turner I. N. farmer, Piety Hill
 Turner John, miner, Gold Flat
 Turnham William, miner, Deer creek

U

UNION HOTEL, Eaton & Williamson
 proprietors, Main st
 Union Gravel Mining Company, Deer
 creek and Wood's ravine
 Union Quartz Mine, (N. Y. & G. V. M. Co)
 E. Duncombe sup't, Unionville
 Union Quartz Mining Company No. 1,
 Coe's ranch, Red Dog road
 Ural Quartz Mine, P. Richards ag't, Deer
 creek and Wood's ravine

V

VanAlstine Wm. miner, bds Union Hotel
 VanEmon J. H. blacksmith, Cal mine
 VanHook James, miner, Gold Flat
 VanTilburg Ira, miner, Wood's ravine
 Vance O. bootmaker, Broad st
 Vanderhoef E. B. printer, Gazette office,
 res Coyote st
 Vaughn J. U.
 Vickery G.S. engineer, Canningham mine
 Victor George, miner, Peck's Flat
 Vivian J. Deer creek

W

Wadsworth A. R. farmer, at Chapman's
 ranch
 Wagner Charles, Deer creek
 Wagner J. N. brewer with Dreyfuss
 Wagner Thomas, miner, Gold Flat
 Waite B. C. miner, Stocking Flat
 WAITE E. G. (of Gregory & W.) res
 Piety Hill
 Walker O. blacksmith, Gold run
 Wallace William, miner, Soggsville
 Walters Henry, miner, Mill st
 Walters Thomas,
 Walton J. N. miner, Nevada City
 Wanamake Earl, at Southard's sawmill
 Wanamake Geo. at Southard's sawmill
 Ward Dennis, miner,
 Wardner J. S. bookkeeper with Cashin,
 Davis & Co
 Waring John L. miner, Coyote st
 Warren James,
 Warren R. G. miner, Chapman's ranch
 Wash Henry,
 Watson Thomas, machinist, Spring st
 Webber Nic, miner, Indian Flat
 Weiss E. brewer, Sacramento st
 WELCH GEO. W. stationer, Broad st,
 res Nevada st
 Welch Isaac,
 Welsh James, laborer, Coyote st
 Wentworth J. H. farmer, Gold Flat
 Wentworth J. P. teamster, Gold Flat
 Wetmore E.A. carpenter, bds Nat Ex Hotel
 Whaley J. A. at Gregory & Co's mill
 Wheeler & Dole, fancy goods, Broad st
 Wheeler D. E. of W. & Dole
 Whalan M. Bannerville
 Whilden Edward, miner, Gold Flat
 Whilden John, miner, Gold Flat
 Whilden Teddy, miner, Gold Flat

White E. A. carpenter, Nevada st
 White John, miner, Bannerville
 White Lewis,
 White William, miner, Bannerville
 Whiting S. O. teamster, Gold Flat
 Whitcomb Samuel, miner
 Whittus George, miner, Gold Flat
 Wickser M. farmer, Swiss ranch, Willow
 Valley
 WIGHAM MINE, (quartz) S. D. Mer-
 chant ag't, Gold Flat
 Wilkinson W. Willow Valley
 Williams Ben. teamster, Gold Flat
 Williams George, teamster, Bannerville
 Williams John, miner, Prospect Hill
 Williams John L. farmer, Wilcox ravine
 Williams J. B.
 Williams John W. miner, Sacramento st
 WILLIAMS L. W. (of Hawley & W.) res
 Prospect Hill
 WILLIAMSON ISAAC, (of Eaton & W.)
 Union Hotel
 Williamson Joseph carpenter, bds Union
 Williamson Levi, miner, Blue Tent
 Willoby W. teamster,
 Willow Valley Mining Co. G. W. Welch
 ag't, Willow Valley
 Wilsey M. R. miner, Rock creek
 Wilson James,
 Wilson L. M. miner, Deer creek
 Wing Rodney, miner, Wood's ravine
 WIRTH W. J. pastor Baptist Church
 res Piety Hill
 Wolcott O. J. miner, Rock creek
 WOLF WILLIAM, grocer, Main st
 Wood Asa, miner, Soggsville
 Wood William, carpenter,
 Wood William, miner, Scotch Flat
 Wormington H.
 Wormwood H. C. barkeeper, Nat Ex
 saloon
 Worrell Joseph, forwarding merchant
 res Eagle ravine
 Wright B.

Y

Young Benjamin laborer, Spring st
 Young James, miner, Coyote st
 Young William, carpenter,

Z

Zedow Louis, butcher, Commercial st
 ZEKIND A. I. clerk, with Greenwald

DAILY
“TRANSCRIPT”

Newspaper and Job

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CORNER OF BROAD AND PINE STREETS,

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The Daily Gazette,

NEWSPAPER, BOOK

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JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

No. 27,

Main Street, Nevada City, California.

EDWIN F. BEAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.



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and every description of JOB WORK neatly and promptly done.

BILLS OF FARE,

CIRCULARS,

CARDS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

For further Particulars, subscribe for the GAZETTE.

PEOPLE ASK, "WHERE SHALL WE BUY CLOTHING?" AT BANNER BROTHERS, OF COURSE.

TELEGRAPH STAGE LINE,

Carrying the United States Mails

Via. Colfax, Grass Valley, Nevada City, through to North San Juan. Connecting at North San Juan with PALMER, GREEN & CO'S Line of Daily Stages to Camptonville and Downieville.



Also, with KIBBEES LINE to Forest City and Alleghany Town. Passengers Traveling by this Line will find it Comfortable, and will be taken through without delay.

From Downieville to San Francisco in 24 hours.

AGENTS:

W. H. DAVIDSON.....	Agent at Nevada.
J. H. H. MATHENY.....	Agent at Grass Valley.
C. J. SHAW.....	Agent at Colfax and Sacramento.
A. J. PUTNUM.....	Agent at North San Juan.

GO TO
BLAZE'S,

Corner of Pine and Commercial Streets,
NEVADA CITY.

ANTELOPE RESTAURANT, ALEXANDER GAULT,

PROPRIETOR.

No. 64 BROAD STREET,.....NEVADA CITY.

The reputation enjoyed by this establishment is second to none in the City, and shall be fully sustained.

Every LUXURY the market affords will be found on its tables. Game of all kinds in season.

Board by the Week, Day or Single meal.

 Suppers provided for Balls and Parties. 

SCHMITTBURG & HEINNEMAN,

[Next door to Levy's Auction Room.]

Broad Street,.....Nevada City.

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

Lager Beer of Superior Quality,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Everything about the SALOON is of the best, and designed for the Comfort of those visiting it.

G. VON SCHMITTBURG,
A. HEINNEMAN.

GEO. E. TURNER,

DEALER IN



HARDWARE

CROCKERY,

Stoves, Iron, Steel, Nails, Blacksmith's Tools, Lead Pipe, Hydraulic Pipes, Lamps, Lanterns, Pumps, Tin and Copper Ware, and House Furnishing Articles.

TIN ROOFING, JOBBING AND REPAIRING.

Pine Street, Nevada City.

WHY DO BANNER BROTHERS SELL GOODS CHEAP? BECAUSE THEY CAN AFFORD TO.

WILLIAM STONE,

No. 33 Commercial Street,.....Nevada City.

— DEALER IN —

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Wines, Liquors, Miners' Supplies, Etc., Etc.

A First-Class MEAT MARKET connected with the Establishment.

☞ Goods Delivered within a Reasonable distance Free of Charge. ☞

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THE OLD CORNER

BROAD AND PINE STREETS, NEVADA CITY.

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THE FINEST

**Wines, Liquors, Ales and Cigars.**

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BILLIARDS.

TWO OF THE FINEST, NEW-STYLE TABLES, IN THE MOUNTAINS

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No better Managed. Provided and Attended BAR can be found than  
CARLEY & BECKMAN'S.

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**UNITED STATES BAKERY.**

No. 48 Pine Street,.....Nevada City,

**JULIUS DREYFUSS,**

PROPRIETOR.

—0—  
Bread, Cakes and Confectionary of Every Variety,

**FAMILIES AND PARTIES SUPPLIED.**

**WEDDING CAKE MADE TO ORDER.**

☞ Bread, etc., delivered daily in all parts of the City. ☞

**A. ISOARD,**

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— DEALER IN —

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

 **BRANDIES,** 

Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Syrups, Bitters, Etc.

**CALIFORNIA WINES**

Of Every Variety, and of the Best Quality.

**F. A. POTTER,**  
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Dealer in Every Variety and Quality of



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WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES,  
FRAMES, CORDS, TASSELS, MOULDINGS, ETC.  
FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

Painting and Paper Hanging done in a Workman-like Manner.

**INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY. CAPITAL STOCK \$300,000.**

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**S. ROTHSCHILD,**.....**RESIDENT AGENT,**

— DEALER IN —

**CIGARS, PIPES & TOBACCO.**

Masonic Building.....Pine Street.....Nevada City.

 All Losses Promptly Paid in Gold Coin. 

# MINERS' HOTEL — AND — RESTAURANT,

BROAD STREET, [above Pine,] NEVADA CITY.

**F. STUMPF,** ..... **Proprietor.**

GOOD ROOMS,      GOOD MEALS,      GOOD COOKS,      GOOD LIQUORS,

**LOW PRICES.**

**FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN SPOKEN IN THE HOUSE.**

**APARTMENTS FOR LADIES** neatly furnished, and the best of accommodations provided.

The Proprietor invites a visit from all Travelers; and his best endeavors will be given to insure satisfaction to his patrons.

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**RUDOLPH FININGER & CO.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

## FINE BRANDIES,

W I N E S ,

## SYRUPS, CORDIALS,

**And Liquors Generally.**

BRICK STORE, ..... No. 76 BROAD STREET,  
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WHY DO PEOPLE PATRONIZE DANNER BROTHERS? BECAUSE THEY SELL CHEAP.

HENRY PHILIP.

HENRY MACKIE.

H. MACKIE & CO.,  
**BANKERS,**

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**PURCHASE GOLD DUST.**

Make Advances on Gold Dust for Coinage or Assay at the U. S. Mint.

**DRAW CHECKS**

— ON —

San Francisco, Sacramento and Virginia City.

**ALSO,**

***Sight and Time Drafts***

— ON —

**THE BANK OF DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., STATE OF NEW YORK.**

Exchange on London and other European Cities,

**RESIDENT AGENTS**

— OF THE —

**Phenix Fire Insurance Company,**

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

**COLLECTIONS MADE ON REASONABLE TERMS.**

**DEPOSITS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL, RECEIVED**

**INSURANCE EFFECTED, AND LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED BY E. F. SPENCE.**

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**WILLIAM WOLF,**  
— DEALER IN —  
**GROCERIES <sup>N</sup><sub>A</sub> PROVISIONS,**  
MAIN STREET,.....NEVADA CITY.

[Opposite the Union Hotel.]

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A LARGE SUPPLY OF  
**Fruit and Confectionery.**  
Also,—DEALER IN SHAKES AND SHINGLES.

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**W. G. JENKINS,**  
BROAD STREET, [opposite National Exchange Hotel,] NEVADA CITY,  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN  
 **California Saddles and Harness.** 

MAKES TO ORDER

**HARNESS AND COLLARS, OF ALL PATTERNS AND STYLES REQUIRED.**  
Constantly on Hand, a Large assortment of Custom-made Work, including  
BRIDLES, HALTERS AND BLANKETS.

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**CLINE & NOVITZSKY'S**  
**DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,**  
Commercial Street, Nevada City.

Always on hand, a Full Assortment of

**FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.**

The Attention of the Ladies is Particularly called to our well filled Store.  
B. CLINE. H. NOVITZSKY.

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**M. ROSENBERG & BROTHER,**  
— DEALERS IN —  
**DRY AND FANCY GOODS,**  
Commercial Street, Nevada City.

Have always on hand a well selected Stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, and will

**SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.**

 Give us a call and examine our Stock. 

FULL SUITS OF CLOTHING, FROM FIFTEEN TO FIFTY DOLLARS, AT BANNER BROTHERS.



# NEW YORK HOTEL,

**J. P. ADDAMS,.....PROPRIETOR,**

**BROAD STREET,...[Opposite the Theater,...NEVADA CITY.**

The Proprietor takes pleasure in informing the Public that he is prepared to accommodate his patrons in as good a style as any House in the Mountains.

The **BEDS** and **FURNITURE** are all New, and the **TABLE** spread with the Best the market affords.

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## NICHOLAS SLOCOVICH,

— DEALER IN —

# FRUIT, NUTS, TOYS, AND CONFECTIONERY,

**PINE STREET,.....NEVADA CITY.**

Nick always has the **LARGEST SUPPLY** of every thing in his line.

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## NATIONAL EXCHANGE SHAVING SALOON,

**BROAD STREET,.....NEVADA CITY.**

## HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING AND SHAMPOOING,

IN THE BEST STYLE.

**HOT AND COLD BATHS AT ALL HOURS.**

Any one requiring any service in the above line can be as well attended as at any similar establishment in the State.

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## E. W. BIGELOW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

# FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY & FEED,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

A large supply of all kinds of Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Barley and Mixed Feed, on hand and for sale.

**Main Street, Nevada City.**

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**A. ROSENTHAL,**  
 **MERCHANT TAILOR**   
**No. 29 COMMERCIAL STREET, NEVADA.**

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**DRESS OR BUSINESS SUITS, OF THE MOST PERFECT FIT,**

Made to Order in the Most Substantial manner and in the Latest Style.

**A fine stock of French Cloths, Doeskin, Beaver, Pilot Cloths, Velvets, etc.**  
Which I will Manufacture to Order at Low Prices.

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**PETER KENT,**  
**CARPENTER <sup>A</sup> <sup>N</sup> <sup>D</sup> BUILDER,**

Broad Street. [Opposite Pennsylvania Engine House]. Nevada City.

**W**ILL ATTEND STRICTLY TO BUILDING OR REPAIRING HOUSES, JOB  
Work, Etc., by the Day or Contract.

**Picture Frames Made to Order,** of the latest style of Moldings,  
either Gilt, Walnut or Rosewood.

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**BROAD STREET BAKERY,**  
**WILLIAM J. DAVIS**

No. 78 Broad Street, Nevada City.

**BREAD, PIES, CAKES, CRACKERS AND CONFECTIONERY,**  
of every description.

Families and Parties Supplied at the Shortest Notice.

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**JOHN KENDALL,**  
**Justice of the Peace, Nevada Township,**

**OFFICE—Beckman's Corner, Broad Street, Nevada.**

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Collections Promptly attended to.

Conveyancing in all its branches.

## EMPIRE MARKET,

Commercial Street, Nevada City,

**JACOB NAFFZIGER,.....Proprietor.**

**A**T THIS OLD AND POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT MAY ALWAYS BE found the very best qualities of Beef and Pork, fresh and corned, Mutton and Sausage. Smoked Meats of our own curing. Head Cheese and Lard.

## Pine Street Market, **JAMES DAVIS,.....PROPRIETOR,**

Pine Street,...[between Broad and Commercial,]...Nevada City.



KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, BEEF, PORK and MUTTON,

Fresh and Corned, which he is determined to dispose of

AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

## **JAMES MONRO,** **CITY MARKET,**

Broad Street, [opposite the Theater,] Nevada City.

**C**ONTINUES TO OFFER, AS HE HAS FOR YEARS PAST,



The Best qualities of MEATS of All Kinds,

At Prices as Low as Any.

## Centre Market,

Commercial Street, [opposite Masonic Building,] Nevada City.

**FRED BULACHER,.....Proprietor,**

— DEALER IN —

**BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, VEAL, SAUSAGE, CORNED BEEF, ETC.**

Every thing in the line sold at the Lowest Cash prices.

**Dr. R. M. HUNT,**  
**Physician and Surgeon,**

OFFICE,

At Spence's Drug Store, Broad Street.

Residence—Nevada Street, Aristocracy Hill,

NEVADA.

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**Dr. J. W. TALBOTT,**  
**Physician and Surgeon,**

Office at Kent's Drug Store,

Corner Main and Commercial Streets, Nevada.

Residence—Union Hotel.

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**Dr. C. M. BATES,**  
**Physician and Surgeon,**

Office—Masonic Building, Pine Street,

NEVADA.

Residence, on Upper Broad Street.

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**J. C. PALMER,**  
**Attorney and Counselor at Law,**  
**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.**

Will Practice in all the Courts in the County and the 14th Judicial District.

**OFFICE—**Brick building on Commercial Street, next door to the corner  
of Pine, up stairs.

**T. P. HAWLEY.**

**L. W. WILLIAMS.**

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**HAWLEY & WILLIAMS,**  
**ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,**  
**AND NOTARIES PUBLIC,**  
NEVADA CITY.

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L. W. WILLIAMS, Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Nevada.

OFFICE—Beckman's Corner, Broad Street, up stairs.

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**A. C. NILES,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,**  
NEVADA CITY.

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OFFICE—Beckman's Corner, up stairs.

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**J. I. & JOHN CALDWELL,**  
**ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,**  
**OFFICE—No. 42 BROAD STREET,**  
NEVADA CITY.

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J. I. CALDWELL, { Notary Public and Deputy District Attorney for Nevada Co.  
                          { Commissioner for the State of Nevada.

JOHN CALDWELL, District Attorney and Notary Public for Nevada County.

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**W. W. CROSS,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,**  
Nevada City.

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OFFICE—In Kidd & Knox Block, corner of Broad and Pine Streets.

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**DAVID BELDEN,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,**  
Nevada City.

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**OFFICE—Kidd & Knox Block, corner Broad and Pine Streets.**

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**A. A. SARGENT.**

**T. B. REARDON.**

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**SARGENT & REARDON,**  
**ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,**  
Nevada City.

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**OFFICE—In Kidd's Block, corner of Broad and Pine Streets**

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**JOHN R. McCONNELL,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
NEVADA CITY.

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Having returned to Nevada City, I will practice in the several Courts of the 14th Judicial District, the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts. Business in the State of Nevada will also be properly attended to.

**OFFICE—In Kidd's Block, with W. W. Cross.**

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**PICTURE GALLERY,**  
No. 48 Pine Street,....[over the United States Bakery,]....Nevada City.  
**CHARLES FERRAND,**  
PHOTOGRAPHER.

Is prepared to execute, in the highest style of the Art,  
**PHOTOGRAPHS, CARTES DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES, ETC.**  
Of all Styles and Sizes.

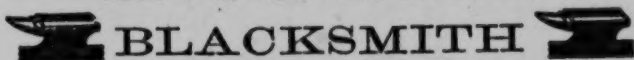
**Pictures taken in Clear or Cloudy weather.....Call and see Specimens.**

 Assignee for the Bromide Patent, for Nevada County. 

**BANNER BROTHERS BUY AND SELL CLOTHING FOR CASH.**



## ARTHUR BARTON.



— AND —

## HORSE SHOER.

COYOTE STREET,.....[above Gas Works,].....NEVADA CITY.

Is prepared for any description of work in his line.

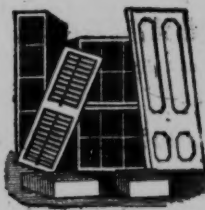
Particular attention paid to 'interfering' Horses

### WAGONS IRONED AND REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER.

If there is any thing that A. B. prides himself on, it is knowing just how to Shoe a Horse, and there are just two ways to do it, a right and a wrong way, and any one trying him once will be convinced that he knows the one from the other.

## NEVADA STEAM PLANING MILL,

### SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.



GEORGE M. HUGHES,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Pine Street, (In rear of Court House,) Nevada City,

Keeps constantly on hand and manufactures to order Doors, Windows, Blinds and Moldings, of every variety,

Dressed Flooring and Siding, and Finishing Material of every description, for Building purposes.

## JAMES COLLEY, BROAD STREET MARKET,

Adjoining Crawford, Leavitt & Co's Grocery,



Broad Street,.....Nevada City.



On hand, and for sale at the lowest living rates, the best of

**FRESH BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, VEAL, CORNED BEEF, SAUSAGE,**

**Fresh-Smoked Hams and Bacon,  
LEAF LARD, ETC.**

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FLORIDA AND MAGNOLIA WATER FOR SALE BY E. F. SPENCE.

**I. T. SAXBY.**

**J. A. LANCASTER.**

**EMPIRE  
LIVERY STABLE,**

**Broad Street, ..... Nevada City,**

[Opposite the National Exchange.]



**SAXBY & LANCASTER**

Having purchased the Livery-Stock and Business of J. H. HELM, in the **EMPIRE STABLE**, and united the same with the stock of the old **Union Livery Stable**, now have the largest lot of

**HORSES, BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES**

to be found in any Livery Stable in this part of California.

**TEAMS, WITH ELEGANT BUGGIES, WAGONS & HACKS,**

to let at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

**OUR HORSES** are free from Vicious Habits, of fine style, and capable of going as fast as any gentleman cares to drive.

**Carriages for Funerals,**

With Careful Drivers, will be furnished on short notice.

**Good Saddle-Horses**, for either Ladies or Gentlemen, always on hand.

**HORSES BOARDED BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH,**

[F] And the best of Care Guaranteed. [E]

## MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, ..... **\$1,800,000.**

Home Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,  
San Francisco.

Capital..... **\$350,000.**

**S. B. DAVENPORT**, Agent for Nevada County.

Office—In Masonic Building, Commercial street, Nevada City.

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## WILLIAM C. GROVE, UNDERTAKER,

BROAD STREET,  NEVADA CITY,

**A SUPPLY OF PLAIN, WALNUT, MAHOGANY AND ROSEWOOD COFFINS**

always on hand, and furnished at short notice

Interments in all parts of the County promptly attended to.

TERMS REASONABLE.

ALSO—PROPRIETOR OF THE

## PIKE GROVE CEMETERY,

Where LOTS of any size desired may be obtained at a moderate price.

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## PEOPLE'S MARKET.

BROAD STREET, [next door to Baker & Martin.] NEVADA CITY.

**NO MONOPOLY.**

This Market will keep the very best MEATS, of all kinds, to be had in the country, and the prices are such as to entitle it to the decided preference of those who have an eye to luxury and economy.

Meats of all Kinds by the Side or Carcass, sold at Slaughter-house Prices.  
**J. W. JOHNSTON**, Proprietor.

D. S. BAKER.

J. A. MARTIN.

## **BAKER & MARTIN,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,**  
**Can Fruits and Shelf Goods,**

of all kinds. Also,

**WHEAT, CORN, BARLEY AND GROUND FEED.**

**WOOD, WOOD, WOOD,**  
**Shakes, Shingles, Etc., Etc.**

No. 73 Broad Street. Nevada City.

## **CITY BREWERY,**

Spring Street, Nevada City,

**JOHN BLASAUF,**

PROPRIETOR.

An inexhaustible supply of

**THE VERY BEST LAGER BEER**

constantly on hand, and for sale

**BY THE BARREL, KEG OR BOTTLE.**

**FAMILIES AND SALOONS** supplied with fresh Beer every day, if desired, at  
their Residences or Place of Business.

**SALOONS AND HOTELS**, in any part of the County, supplied regularly  
with draught or bottle beer, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders left at the Brewery will be promptly attended to.

READ BANNER'S ADVERTISEMENT AT THE BOTTOM OF EACH PAGE.

# UNION LIVERY STABLE, PLACE & McCOWEN,

PROPRIETORS,

MAIN STREET,...[opposite Union Hotel,...]NEVADA CITY.

**GOOD BUGGY HORSES.**

The best in the Mountains.



**FINE SADDLE HORSES**

For Ladies or Gentlemen.

**HORSES, CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES**

to let on the most REASONABLE TERMS.

Carriages for Funerals will be furnished on short notice.

HORSES BOARDED BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

**WILLIAM R. COE,**

Corner of Main and Commercial Streets,.....Nevada City

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

## BOOTS and SHOES.

Has on hand, at all times, a large stock of

**GENTS' BOOTS,**

**SHOES**

and

**GAITERS;**

**LADIES'**

**MISSSES'**

and

**CHILDREN'S**

**Balmorals, Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, Etc.,**

From the best manufacturers of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. I also have

**A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHOE FINDINGS:**

French Calf, Kip, Lining Skins, Sole Leather, Pegs, Nails, Awls, Thread, Lasts, and in fact everything to be found in a first-class SHOE and FINDING store.

**Boots and Shoes Made to Order,** and a good fit warranted in every case. I keep Boots of my own manufacture always on hand.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF COMBS AND BRUSHES AT SPENCE'S.

## GEORGE KEENEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

# HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, STOVES, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, POWDER AND FUSE.

SHEET-IRON AND DUCK HOSE,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF MINING TOOLS.

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## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Of every description, and of the very best quality for family use.

Nos. 7 and 9 Commercial Street, Nevada City.

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# NEVADA FOUNDRY

— AND —



## MACHINE SHOP,



Spring Street, Nevada City.

### HEUGH & THOM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,

### QUARTZ MILLS OF ALL KINDS AND STYLES OF MACHINERY.

Having enlarged our establishment, we are now prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates, every kind and description of Castings, INCLUDING

STEAM ENGINES,

MINING PUMPS,

HOISTING GEAR,

SAW, GRIST, QUARTZ, AND CEMENT MILLS.

Architectural and Ornamental Castings.

**Steam Boilers,**—Locomotive, Flue, Tubular and Cylinder.

AMALGAMATING MACHINERY,

Of all Required Kinds, with all the Latest Improvements.

**PATTERN MAKING**

Done in its various forms, and satisfaction given. Every kind of Brass and Iron Castings furnished. Our Stock of Patterns is very large.

**REPAIRING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.**

## BLACKSMITHING,

In all its Different Branches, from the Lightest to the Heaviest kind of work, done in a Neat and Substantial manner.

**WILLIAM HEUGH**

**DAVID THOM**

## **JULIUS GREENWALD,**

Successor to  
**Samuel Lewis,**

Adjoining  
**Beckman & Carley,**

**BROAD STREET**

**NEVADA CITY.**

WHOLESALE AND

RETAIL DEALER



— IN —

## **CIGARS AND TOBACCO.**

The choicest brands of Cigars and Tobacco, Meerschaum Pipes, Etc.,  
for Sale at San Francisco Prices.

Orders from the Country solicited and promptly attended to.

## **NEW YORK BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT, COMMERCIAL STREET,.....NEVADA CITY.**

### **JOSEPH HOLLYWOOD,**

MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**Confectionery, Bread, Pies, Cakes and Crackers.**

**AGENT FOR PRESTON'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.**

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT IS A

**FIRST-CLASS ICE CREAM SALOON,**

Expressly fitted up for Ladies.

**SUPPERS FOR PARTIES AND BALLS FURNISHED: ON SHORT NOTICE**

Orders left at the Bakery will be promptly attended to.

BOYS' SUITS, AND UNDERCLOTHING OF ALL SIZES, AT BANNER BROTHERS.

**C. WILSON HILL,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,**  
**NEVADA CITY.**

OFFICE—Over Beckman's, corner Broad and Pine Streets.

**Dr. S. KISFY,**  
**Physician, Accoucheur and Oculist.**

LATE SURGEON OF THE UNITED STATES REGULAR ARMY, GRADUATE of the Universities of Hungary and of New Orleans. Also, member of different Medical Societies, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Nevada and vicinity. The Doctor can be Consulted in Ten Different Languages.

OFFICE—In Mackie & Tower's building, junction of Main and Commercial streets.

**Dr. WILLIAM KENT,**  
**SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST**



No. 1 Commercial Street,.....Nevada City.

OVER KENT'S DRUG STORE,

Operates in every department of DENTISTRY. Work done in the best possible manner, and all Operations guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Will pay his whole attention to the practice of the profession.

**AL JENKIN.**

**ALEX. SLOAN.**

**GEM SALOON.**

**BROAD STREET,**



**NEVADA CITY.**

Having Purchased this Old, Wellknown and Popular Saloon, we are now ready to deal out the best Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Wine and Lager Beer to be found in the City. Open day and night.

**JENKIN & SLOAN.**

HDD'S BANK IS NEXT DOOR TO SPENCE'S DRUG STORE.

A. B. GREGORY.

E. G. WAITE.

**GREGORY & WAITE,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**GROCERIES,**

**PROVISIONS,**

**HARDWARE,**

AND ALL KINDS OF

**MINING TOOLS.**

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**CROCKERY.**

**WINES, LIQUORS, SYRUPS, ALES, PORTERS,**

**Kerosene,**

**Lard,**

**Lubricating,**

**AND OTHER OILS.**

**ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, AT THEIR OLD STAND,**

**No. 59**

**BROAD STREET, NEVADA CITY.**

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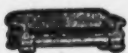
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Done at the shortest notice.

 Call and Examine the Stock. 

EVERY BODY WONDERS HOW CLOTHING CAN BE AFFORDED SO CHEAP AT BANNER BROS.

# HISTORICAL SKETCH OF GRASS VALLEY.

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BY WILLIAM S. BYRNE.

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The history of Grass Valley is not unlike that of the very few prosperous mining towns of our Golden State. Early in the days of California's American history, when the gilded story of Marshall's discovery of gold at Coloma startled the New as well as the Old World, a portion of the tide of immigration from the East, which had set in toward these shores, carried to this picturesque portion of the Sierra Nevada, a liberal share of adventurous gold-seekers. A verdant valley, coursed by a beautiful stream then unruffled by the labor of the prospector, presented a truly inviting resting place to the spirit-weary traveler over the plains. Here the stock of the immigrant, wearied from a dull trip of nearly two thousand miles, rested as it had not rested since the passage of the Missouri river; and man, ever keen to observe Nature's advantages, saw here, with prescient eye, a local habitation worthy of him and his.

Shortly after the discovery of gold in El Dorado county, in 1848—as soon thereafter as American enterprise could reach this part of the world—the search for gold in California became general. The only capital required in placer mining in those days, which, by the way, was the only gold mining then known, was a pair of willing hands. Gulches, canons, creeks and rivers, and hillsides were prospected by the American pioneer; and it is not at all strange that this auriferous region should have been among the first to substantially reward the brave gold hunter. Many there are ready to declare that Grass Valley was settled early in 1849, but none can definitely give the name of, or any particulars concerning, the early "Forty-niner." We have it on undisputed authority that some immigrants who crossed the plains in 1849 located, in the fall of that year, on Badger Hill, about one-half mile east of our present town site. The company consisted of a Dr. Saunders, a Captain Brandon and his two sons, Alexander and Greenbury. The parties erected a cabin on the hill, in which they remained for some time. During the winter, one of the Brandons died of scurvy, and was buried on the hill where now stands the Grass Valley cemetery. John Little, (still a resident of Grass Valley,) John Barry and the Fowler brothers, also lived in the fall of 1849 on Badger Hill, near the Brandon cabin. Dr. Saunders left Grass Valley, for Missouri, early in 1850; the elder Brandon left this place in the winter of the same year, and his other son subsequently died in the upper portion of this county, on Poorman's creek.

In the fall of 1849, as well as in the spring of 1850, placer mining was carried on with good results at Ohio Flat, Rhode Island, Boston and Woodpecker Ravines, and at other points in this neighborhood.

Boston Ravine was named by a Boston company, who mined very successfully in this portion of town in 1849, leaving in December, 1850.

Jules Rosiere opened a sort of trading post in Boston Ravine in December, 1849, selling to B. L. Lamarque in May, 1850; this really being the first store opened in this place. The second store was established by the Fowler Brothers in June, 1850, and was purchased by Thomas Fielding and William Patinggall in the fall of the same year.

Quartz, which has made Grass Valley world-renowned, was not discovered until June, 1850, seven or eight months after the opening of placer mines here. The earliest discovery of quartz bearing gold was made, as we have already stated, in June, 1850, on Gold Hill, but, owing to a general ignorance of quartz veins, the discovery created little or no excitement among the miners, who were satisfied with their yields from the placer mines. In October, 1850, a man named McKnight, who had come from Newtown to Boston Ravine, camped on the summit of Gold Hill, overlooking Boston Ravine, and there discovered the Gold Hill ledge, which has proved one of the richest mineral veins ever opened. He made the discovery at a point known as the "Elbow," where the lode cropped out quite prominently, showing an average width on the surface of two feet. This discovery set the camp in the wildest excitement, and soon hundreds flocked to Gold Hill. Claims, originally thirty by forty feet, were staked off immediately, and prospecting at once commenced. Among those who successfully worked Gold Hill in its incipient days were Thomas Cracklin, William Hugunin, and others, who are still residents of Grass Valley. The first Gold Hill mill was erected in 1851. In 1852, the majority of the Gold Hill Company's stock was purchased by the Agua Frio Company, (an English Company,) for \$50,000.

Following the Gold Hill quartz excitement came the discovery of quartz on Massachusetts Hill, in the same neighborhood, the vein being quite rich but not so wide on the croppings as the Gold Hill ledge.

The first family located in Grass Valley was a Mr. Scott and wife, who came here in the spring of 1850. The first families in Boston Ravine were John R. Rush and Peter Mason.

As forming a thrilling feature in the early days of this section's history, we give the following account of an adventure with Indians, written by Mr. Sargent:

Early in November, 1849, Samuel and George Holt, and James Walsh, came with wagons, tools, machinery, etc., to a place about four miles below Grass Valley, for the purpose of erecting two saw mills—the one by the Messrs. Holt, a water mill, and Judge Walsh's, a steam mill. Zenas Wheeler was of the party. The Holts finished their mill in March, 1850, and were sawing lumber on the 3d of May. While working in the mill they were attacked by Indians, of whom there were a great number in the vicinity. The elder Holt (Samuel) was pierced and at once killed by their arrows. George Holt escaped with life, fighting eight or ten Indians up the hill between the two mills, with only a small pocket knife in his hand, and fell into the arms of Judge Walsh, covered with blood and wounded in thirteen places with arrows. Only three of the company were at home at the time of the attack, Mr. Wheeler having gone below for the engine, and two others to the Yuba. The property was plundered and burnt the night after the attack on the Holts, and the camp of Judge Walsh was threatened. A few friendly Indians gave their assistance during the night, and Captain Day (subsequently County Surveyor of Nevada County) and another man came in on noticing the fires and disorder. Old Chief Wemeh brought the dead body of Holt to the camp. The next morning Captain Day and his friend started for camp "Far West," on Johnson's Ranch, at Bear River; and the morning after, twenty-four United States soldiers arrived, supplied by Major Day, commanding at that station. One hundred miners from



Deer Creek also poured in, and in a couple of days they killed and run off all the Indians. Mr. G. Holt was removed to Stocking's store, on Deer Creek, and recovered in ten days.

In our early times, Judge Lynch presided, and if his rulings were not always dignified or legally correct, his promptness was certainly never brought into question. The miner knew no such thing as the "law's delay." The punishment was generally in ratio to the crime committed. In November, 1850, a man named Napoleon Collins, who had stolen a mule, was taken up, tried by His Honor Judge Lynch, was found guilty of the crime, and was sentenced to receive thirty-six lashes, which he did, and he soon afterward left.

Following the discovery of quartz in Grass Valley, a demand came for quartz mills. The first erected, an experimental affair, was in 1850, by Dr. Wittenbach, for J. Wright. It stood in the rear of the present Lady Franklin mill. The second, known as the Abby mill, was built by the Boston company in the spring of 1851, of which Abbey was superintendent, and the late Louis R. Sowers was machinist. It occupied the site on which the Sebastopol mill now stands. The third mill, in Boston Ravine, was built by Wright & Harsard, the same spring, the late James Harper being machinist.

The first saw mill in Grass Valley was constructed by Judge Walsh, in July, 1850, of which G. P. Clark was engineer, and Zenas Wheeler, wheelwright. It was built in Mill street, on the ground now occupied by the City Brewery.

The first quartz mining, like the same branch of business in later days, resulted not altogether in Midas-like realities. Ledges were touched, aye, roughly handled, but they turned not into gold. Fortunes came speedily to the favored few, but tardily, and in too many instances not at all, to the unlucky many. Prices of crushing were disastrously high; the processes for saving gold were imperfect, and men were financially wrecked in working quartz which would now prove a fortune to its owners.

In the fall of 1850 the first hotel was erected by Thomas Beatty, on the south side of Main street, the present location of the Senate Saloon; and was named the Beatty House.

The town was early supplied with ditches, the first, the Centerville, being dug in the fall of 1850, by Ormsby and others, who obtained their water supply from Wolf Creek. The next, known as Murphy, O'Connor & Co's Ditch, was built in the fall of 1851, the principal projectors of this work being Judge Isaac Murphy, late Governor of Arkansas, and Judge M. P. O'Connor, still of Grass Valley. Day, Fouse & Co. brought in a ditch from Wolf Creek the same year; and the Empire Ditch, built by L. L. Whiting, J. P. Stone and others, and the Union Ditch, the latter being supplied from Little Deer Creek, were constructed in 1852.

Boston Ravine was the pioneer settlement of the valley, having a vigorous existence before even the cloth shanty of the danger-braving gold-seeker had been pitched in Grass Valley.

In the early part of 1851 Grass Valley contained but two or three cabins, but its growth during this and the subsequent year was almost marvelous.

In 1851 the first school was opened by Miss Rosanna Farrington, (now Mrs. J. P. Stone, of this place,) in a little building which stood on the lot now owned and occupied by S. D. Bosworth, on Mill street.

A Postoffice was established in this place in the year 1851, under the administration of Millard Fillmore, and Dr. C. D. Cleveland was appointed Postmaster.

The first homicide, but, unfortunately, not the last, was committed in Grass Valley

in January, 1851. A desperado known as Jack Allen, who came to California with Colonel Stevenson's regiment, intruded at a ball given at the Grass Valley House, he became boisterous and abusive, made several threats, and when about to carry out his wicked designs, he was shot down. His slayer was never positively known. A Dr. Vaughan, who went up and examined the head of Allen after the homicide, remarked: "Why, what a head! He ought to have been killed years ago." This phrenological opinion, gratuitously given by Vaughan, came very near costing him his own head.

The reader's patience is taken into consideration in not detailing the common, or even all the uncommon events, connected with the history of our town. Grass Valley has had her mining excitements, her murders, homicides, her eras of profligacy, her days of fortune-making and fortune-losing; in fine, all of that strange commingling of pleasure and pain only realized in California.

A historical sketch of Grass Valley without a passing word at least for Lola Montez, would be a sort of Hamlet with the demented Dane left out. In 1854 and '55 the erratic Lola lived in this place, occupying the residence now owned by Mr. Bosworth, which building the "Limerick Countess" had erected for herself. Her eccentricities here—that being, perhaps, inconsistently mild—would add none to the encomiums lavished upon her memory by mawkish scribblers. Her most notorious adventure here was her street attack on Henry Shipley—who at that time was editing the Grass Valley Telegraph. Shipley, long connected with the press of California and Oregon, and who fills a suicide's grave, had published something severe on one of Lola's ballet friends. The irate actress provided herself with a whip, found Shipley, made a few belligerent passes at him, but was taken away before doing any serious damage to her surprised victim.

On June 27th, 1857, a horrible tragedy occurred at Osborn Hill, near this place, in which four men were killed, among others, James McMurtry, an estimable gentleman, whose tragic death threw a mantle of mourning over all who knew him. The battle—for it assumed the proportions more of a pitched battle than an ordinary fight—had its origin over the ownership of what was known as the McMurtry and Larrimer ground. The dispute had been virtually settled. The so-called Griffin party, headed by Alexander Griffin, who plied his congeners with liquor until they were drunk to the quarrelsome degree, were on the "disputed territory," all armed to the teeth. When McMurtry and his friends, who had supposed that their affair had been or was about to be settled civilly, appeared on the ground, the Griffin party in force opened the attack, with guns and pistols. A large number were engaged in the fight, which is described by participants as a terrible one. McMurtry and a man named Collins were killed almost instantaneously. One Garvey, and a man known as "Coyote Jack," received wounds from which they subsequently died. Richard Kemble and Patrick Casey received frightful injuries, but both recovered. Kemble was insane for some time after the fight, and was sent to the Asylum at Stockton. Five of the Griffin crowd, including Alexander Griffin, John McCabe, Daniel McGee, Casey and Patrick Harrington, were sent to the Penitentiary, where they served out a portion of their time and were pardoned.

The first brick building in town was erected by Adams & Co., in the fall of 1854, and was used for a banking house and express office. The first brick store, which has successfully contended against numerous fires, was built the same year by Silvester & Salaman.

The saddest mining accident hereabout (and such things have been painfully

frequent,) occurred on January 28th, 1860, in the mine of the Boston Ravine Company, on New York Hill. Four men, Frank Lampshire, Alex. Jeffery, Cornelius McGraw, and a man named Peters, who were working in a breast of the mine, were drowned. An immense volume of water, which had been tapped from the old works, burst through on the unfortunate men, filling up the breast in which they were working, and also filling the shaft of the mine to a height of forty feet. The accident occurred on Saturday, and so great was the amount of water in the mine, that Captain Powning, the superintendent of the works, was unable to recover the bodies until the following Monday.

Of conflagrations Grass Valley has certainly had its quota. The most disastrous fire occurred on September 13th, 1855, when over three hundred buildings, covering an area of thirty acres, were consumed. This wholesale destruction of property was accomplished in the brief space of one hour and fifteen minutes. Loss estimated at over \$350,000. The fire originated in the United States Hotel, kept by Madame Bonhore, and owned by Oakly & Hall, the latter now being Police Judge of Sacramento. The town was quickly rebuilt. A very destructive fire, of which we have failed to obtain particulars, occurred in 1860. On June 11th, 1862, a fire, which originated in a carpenter shop on upper Main street, destroyed the National Office, Engine House, Hodge's Hotel, Aurora House, and other buildings. Loss, \$25,000. On August 15th, of the same year, property to the amount of \$40,000 was consumed. Fire originated in the old Center Market, on Main street.

While quartz has been the chief mining interest of Grass Valley, it is well to remember that our placer, cement, gravel and creek diggings have paid as well, taking the labor into consideration, as similar mines in other portions of California. The Slide, Alta Hill, Woodpecker Ravine, Kate Hayes Hill, Pike Flat, and other mining localities in and about this place, have turned out fabulous amounts of free gold. Several of these old mines, as, for instance, the Alta No. 1, owned by John Jeffree, John Roberts and Herman Kruse, are now yielding well.

The township of Grass Valley embraces Grass Valley proper, Boston Ravine, Allison Ranch, Massachusetts Hill, New York Hill, Forest Springs, Union Hill, Ophir Hill, Hueston Hill, Eureka Hill, Buena Vista, Sebastopol Hill, Osborne and countless other hills, as well as a host of prefixed ravines, at all of which localities quartz mining is conducted, and, in most instances, with highly satisfactory results. In the township there are at least thirty dividend-paying quartz mines, and twenty-eight quartz mills, running in the aggregate over three hundred stamps; besides, we have three establishments in which sulphurets are reduced. The number of men engaged in and about the quartz mills and extensive mines of this township, together with those working on a smaller scale, will approximate three thousand; a larger number than any other township in California can show.

The town of Grass Valley (this we give for those unacquainted with our geographical position,) is located four miles southwest of the county seat of Nevada, thirty-five miles from Marysville, sixty-five miles from Sacramento, and is eleven miles from Colfax—the nearest station on the Central Pacific Railroad. During the past two years Grass Valley has grown wonderfully, proving one of the very few exceptions, in this respect, to California's interior towns. Our chief interest is quartz, and with the development of this very important branch of mining, business of all kinds has rapidly increased, the town has enlarged its dimensions, and it is safe to estimate that during the past eighteen months at least five hundred houses have been erected in Grass Valley and the vicinity.

Following is a list of the number of business establishments, organizations, professions, etc., in Grass Valley: Drygoods stores, five; clothing, five; grocery stores, ten; hotels, four; bakeries, five; breweries, three; markets, eight; livery stables, three; lumber yards, five; banks, two; boot and shoe stores, three; boot makers, ten; tailor shops, five; hardware and tin stores, five; furniture establishments, three; jewelry stores, three; flour and feed stores, three; blacksmith shops, six; carpenter shops, eight; wagon shops, five; drug stores, four; cigar and tobacco stores, three; foundries, two; variety stores, four; restaurants, five; lapidaries, two; paint shops, five; stationers, two; shaving saloons, seven; auction stores, two; Cheap John, one; gunmaker, one; soda factory, one; laundries, two; saloons, about fifty; photographers, two; churches, seven; benevolent associations, seven; military companies, two; daily papers, two; fire companies, three; schools, eight—three public and five private; brass band, one; physicians, eleven; lawyers, ten; dentists, four; surveyor, one.

Grass Valley, in its history of sixteen years, has never seen a more prosperous time than the present. Many of its old mines are yielding better than ever before; new mines, full of promise, and opened within the past year, are already paying handsome dividends, while a large number of lodes, located during the year 1866, will be extensively and energetically worked during the present season. Quartz mining, conducted judiciously, is no longer a dangerous experiment, but a golden reality. Quartz has made Grass Valley the wealthiest of California's inland towns, and this interest alone, leaving out our agricultural wealth, will enable us, for this generation at least, to rank high among the favored places on this coast.

## THE HUNGRY CONVENTION AT GRASS VALLEY.

BY OLD BLOCK.

The winter of 1852-53 was very severe. The roads, being new, were at times impassable on account of mud, the sloughs were full of water and unbridged, and at one time, a period of ten days elapsed when communication between the mines of Nevada county and Sacramento City was totally suspended. In consequence of this forced non-intercourse, provisions and supplies failed to arrive, while the stocks on hand, of the merchants, were dwindling down "to the shortest span," and anxiety was manifested on all hands for future supplies, provisions advanced to nearly starving prices. Flour went up from twenty-five to sixty cents per pound, potatoes could scarcely be had for thirty cents, bacon was scarce at seventy-five cents; and as hungry stomachs increased in number the necessaries of life grew less. The country was in fact mud-bound. Questions were asked, which none could answer—"What are we to do?" The prospect of open roads was distant, and scarcity was present, which seemed fast relapsing into absolute want.

In times of great emergencies great men always arise. Circumstances seem to develop greatness, and so in this case, the exigencies of the times brought out bold spirits. A hurried consultation among individuals resulted in a proposition to call a public meeting to consult upon what was best to be done under the circumstances. Among the most active patriots for the occasion was a gentleman who held, by

some form of law or courtesy, I do not know which, the title of Judge, who, since the great rebellion, was appointed Military Governor of Alabama, and another prominent citizen of Grass Valley who had acquired the soubriquet of "Blue Coat." Both were particularly active in getting up and managing the meeting to devise "ways and means."

A public meeting was therefore called, to be held at Beatty's Hotel, on Main street, and when the eventful evening came the house was filled to overflowing by our excited and interested miners. Judge Murphy was called to the chair, and if he has discharged the office of Governor with as much zeal and ability as he did that of the presiding officer of the Hungry Convention, he deserves the thanks of unborn millions, and probably will get it.

After a Secretary was appointed, the meeting was declared duly organized, and remarks in order. Our old friend, Blue Coat, was eloquent in describing the startling condition to which we were reduced by the will of God and the flood-gates of heaven, and declared that desperate diseases required desperate remedies, a truism which none could deny. Others made telling speeches, and even the honorable Chairman waved his authority to free his mind, and say that if it became necessary, rather than starve, we might be forced to help ourselves to the meager supplies still left with merchants; at all events, they must be curtailed in asking the ruinous prices which they were demanding, and should be required to extend a general credit to those who were unable to produce the *quid pro quo*. While a few dissented from this view of the case, the majority appeared to think that rather than starve they would go in for the "loaves and fishes." Finally, a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions and report to the meeting—five honorable gentlemen were accordingly named by the Chairman. They withdrew to another room, and in about five minutes returned with a paper having a long preamble and resolutions, which it seemed must require not less than an hour to prepare, leaving the unjust conclusion to be inferred that the resolutions and committee were all *cut and dried* before the meeting was organized; but we will not be so uncharitable as to think so. Upon signifying that the committee were ready to report, their Chairman, with the dignity which the solemn occasion demanded, slowly opened his document and began—a portion of which we transcribe:

At a meeting of the miners and citizens of Grass Valley, in Convention assembled, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a people to protect themselves against want and starvation, when they are at the mercy of soulless speculators, who demand all their earnings for the support of life, we deem it right to act in self-defence, and *demand* provisions for our need, and at prices which we are able to give. A decent respect for the opinions of the world induces us to give a catalogue of our grievances, in order to show the justice of our cause. Therefore, we declare—

That in consequence of impassable roads we are short of supplies necessary to the support of human life. That the merchants refuse to sell at reasonable prices. That there are abundant supplies of flour and other necessities in San Francisco, which soulless speculators, taking advantage of our condition, are holding for exorbitant prices, and refuse to sell. Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That appealing to High Heaven for the justice of our cause, we will go to San Francisco and obtain the necessary supplies—"peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we must."

Gracious Heaven! here was San Francisco, with a population of only forty or fifty thousand souls, threatened with sack and ruin by a hungry band of miners, amounting to the overwhelming force of, perhaps, one hundred able-bodied men,

armed with picks, shovels and long-toms. Alas! poor San Francisco, what a volcano you was reposing on. The wave of revolution was hanging over you from the mountains. Was there no escape?

Both preamble and resolutions met with strong opposition, but the eloquence of the Judge, of the sage Blue Coat, of members of the committee, and a few appreciating wretches, who enjoyed the fun, fearless of the consequences, prevailed, and they passed by a decisive vote. A committee was named to proceed forthwith to San Francisco, to see if the flour speculators would come to terms, and send up supplies—mud or no mud; in short, if she would capitulate without shedding blood, and consent to loose her flour and bacon; but it was discovered the next day that the committee had no funds to pay traveling expenses, and then the roads were impassable and they could not get there. So the committee bided their time and San Francisco was saved, for the rains ceased by providential dispensation, and in two or three days thereafter a report reached town that several teams loaded with supplies lay mud-bound at or near Rough and Ready, and would be up as soon as they could move. A few days more brought them in, San Francisco was saved, and at this moment stands, next to GRASS VALLEY, the pride of the Pacific Coast.



# GRASS VALLEY TOWN GOVERNMENT.

## MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

|                                                                                   |   |                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| G. HAMILTON,<br>JAMES JAMES,<br>J. J. DORSEY,<br>REUBEN LEECH,<br>WILLIAM BETTIS, | } | .....Town Trustees. |
| G. HAMILTON,                                                                      |   |                     |
| E. W. ROBERTS,                                                                    |   |                     |
| MATT H. FUNSTON,                                                                  |   |                     |
| HANK J. SNOW,                                                                     |   |                     |
| S. D. LEAVITT,                                                                    |   | .....Fire Marshal.  |
| JOHN K. SALE,                                                                     |   | .....Watchman.      |

Board meets in Town Hall on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

## ORGANIZATIONS:

### RELIGIOUS, SECRET, MILITARY, ETC.

#### A. M. E. CHURCH.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in the summer of 1854, at a cost of \$1,400. The Church has been sustained by ten devoted members, with a congregation varying from twenty-five to thirty. The Church was dedicated by Rev. T. M. D. Ward, a colored Presiding Elder, assisted by Rev. J. B. Hill, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Grass Valley, and also Rev. J. G. Hale, of the Congregational Church of this place. The first clergyman who had the Church in charge was Rev. Emory Waters. The Trustees of the Church are: Isaac Sanka, Joseph Thomas, Isaac Bulmer, John Hicks, Henry Blackburn. Rev. Peter Green, present minister in charge. This society, during the past year, has erected a small but comfortable school house on the Church lot.

#### CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Patrick's Church, the wooden edifice on Chapel street, and now occupied as a school house by the Sisters of Mercy, was built by Father Shenaghan, now of Brooklyn, New York, in the fall of 1853, at an original cost, for the bare building, of \$1,700. The site was selected by David Fitzgerald, now of Allison Ranch; and James Iriah, of Irish's Ranch, staked off the ground. Father Dyart, now of Napa City, succeeded Father Shenaghan as Pastor. St. Patrick's Church, the magnificent brick building at the corner of Church and Chapel streets, was built under the management of Father Dalton, in 1858. The building, the finest church edifice above San Francisco, is of the modern Gothic style of architecture, and has cost upward of \$35,000. Father Dalton is Pastor, and Father Griffin Assistant Pastor, who supply Nevada, Moore's Flat, Cherokee and other towns in Nevada county. The lots adjoining the church, together with the late residence of Captain James Powning, form a portion of the property belonging to the Orphanage. St. Patrick's

X

B. GAD'S, CORNER MAIN AND MILL STREETS, GRASS VALLEY.

Church has been plastered during the past summer, and its interior is now as beautiful as its exterior is imposing.

#### CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This Church was organized May 9, 1858. The Society's meeting house, on east side Church street, between Neal and Walsh streets, was built in March, 1859, at a cost of \$3,000. First Trustees, P. H. Lee, Josiah Royce and Levi Sanford. Last Pastor in charge, Elder L. J. Correll. None at present.

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This Church was organized October 16, 1853, under the ministry of Rev. J. G. Hale. Its original membership was fifteen, of whom three are still connected with it. It has numbered in all one hundred and ten. The present membership is seventy-six. The Church has been served by the following acting pastors, namely: Rev. J. G. Hale, from October, 1853, to March, 1857; Rev. M. Kellogg, from June, 1857, to September, 1859; Rev. W. Patten, from January, 1860, to November, 1860; Rev. J. Kimball, from November, 1860, to February, 1863; Rev. W. Frear, from February, 1863, to February, 1864; Rev. W. F. Snow, from May, 1864, to August, 1865; Rev. C. H. Pope, from September, 1865, to March, 1866; Rev. M. J. Savage, from March, 1866, to present time. The house of worship was erected in 1853, and is situated on the corner of Neal and Church streets. The Trustees of the Church and Society for the current year are, Messrs. H. Scott, M. W. Ross, J. C. Coleman, J. P. Stone, and R. Finnie. The Sabbath School has an average attendance of one hundred and eighty, and is superintended by the Pastor.

#### EMMANUEL CHURCH.

This Church was organized April 27th, 1855. At that time services were held at Masonic Hall, on Main street. This Hall was destroyed by fire in the disastrous conflagration of the following autumn, and the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Church street, was subsequently used as a place of worship. In December, 1856, the Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company donated the Parish a valuable lot of land, bounded by Church, Walsh and Mill streets, on condition that a church edifice should be erected thereon within eighteen months after the acceptance of the gift. The edifice, although not finished, was ready for occupancy in the summer of 1858, and the first service within its walls was held on the 1st of August of that year. The entire cost of the building and furniture is about \$6,000, nearly one-half of which has been paid during the last two years. The parish is free from debt, and the enterprising congregation feel well assured of a promising future. The church is of Gothic style, chaste and beautiful in design and finish, and when the ample grounds are adorned with trees and shrubbery and walks, the premises will be an ornament to the town. The first clergyman of this parish was the Rev. Wm. H. Hill, now of Sacramento. He was succeeded by the Rev. E. D. Cooper, who resigned the Rectorship in February, 1858. The Rev. Henry O. G. Smeathman entered upon his labors in the following May, and had charge of the parish until July, 1859. His untimely death at the hands of hostile Indians, at Surprise Valley, Nevada, was deeply lamented by his numerous friends, who cherish his memory in affectionate remembrance. The Rev. John Chittenden, formerly President of San Francisco College, and now residing near London, had charge of the church about nine months. He was succeeded by the Rev. R. F. Putnam, who commenced his labors here in January, 1863. Mr. Putnam resigned the Rectorship in February, 1866, and was succeeded by the Rev. D. D. Chapin, who is the present Rector. Since Mr. Putnam took charge of the parish services have regularly been held, and at present the church is in a very flourishing condition. The officers of the Parish for the current year are: R. A. Fisher, M. D., Senior Warden; Wm. G. Millar, M. D., Junior Warden; Thomas Findley, Wm. M. McCormick, M. D., Wm. K. Spencer, A. B. Brady, G. G. Tryrell, M. D., S. M. Cole, C. R. Clarke, Vestrymen.

#### EPISCOPAL METHODIST CHURCH.

Situated on Neal, between School and Church streets. Paine Chapel was erected in the fall of 1851, and dedicated May 26th, 1853, by Bishop Soule. First minister in charge, Rev. J. F. Blythe, who died in San Joaquin county, April 3d, 1863. This church has been greatly improved during the past year, and is now one of the newest church edifices in Grass Valley. Rev. B. F. Burris, Minister in charge.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church was organized in 1852, under the labors of Rev. J. D. Blain. The house of worship is situated on the south side of Church street, between Walsh and Neal streets, and was erected in 1854, at a cost of \$5,000, enlarged in 1866 at an additional cost of \$1,000, making it at present the largest Protestant church edifice in the town. In 1866 a vestry was also erected in the rear of the church, at a cost of \$1,200. The parsonage on the same lot with the church, and fronting on Church street, was erected in 1856, at a cost of \$3,000. The church membership at present is one hundred and eighty-four, and twenty-six probationers. The Sabbath School numbers two hundred members, Sol. Kinsey, Superintendent. Present Pastor, J. N. Martin.

## MADISON LODGE, NO. 33, F. AND A. M.

The first meeting of Free and Accepted Masons, acting under dispensation of Most Worthy Grand Lodge of California, was held in Grass Valley (or "Centerville," as the records read,) on Tuesday, May 25th, 1853. The Lodge worked under dispensation until May 6th, 1853, at which time a charter was obtained from "The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of California," the following brethren being charter members: Zenas Wheeler, W. M.; Jacob M. Fouse, S. W.; George N. Crandall, J. W.; W. McCormick, Treasurer; G. W. Macrea, Secretary; J. Waldower, S. D.; R. Tibbals, J. D.; J. W. McClure, Tyler; Rev. J. Simmons, Chaplain. Present officers: John C. Coleman, W. M.; Patrick Noonan, S. W.; James A. Farrell, J. W.; Alonzo Morehouse, Secretary; Thomas Findley, Treasurer; R. Leech, S. D.; Joseph Lawrence, J. D.; D. Binkleman and S. Glass, Stewards. Trustees: Wm. McCormick, Phillip W. Roberts, A. B. Brady. Number of members, one hundred.

## GRASS VALLEY CHAPTER, No. 18, R. A. M.

Organized under dispensation of Deputy Grand High Priest, T. H. Caswell, June 6th, 1857. Charter obtained May 7, 1858, the following being charter members: A. B. Dibble, Wm. McCormick, J. H. Boardman, W. S. Inskip, Zenas Wheeler, James Walsh, Morris Evans, S. M. Gilham, Joseph Heritage, G. N. Crandal, and Richard Musgrove. The first officers were, A. B. Dibble, H. P.; Wm. McCormick, K.; S. M. Gilham, S. Present officers of Chapter: A. B. Brady, H. P.; E. Coleman, K.; C. W. Smith, S.; John C. Goad, C. H.; Patrick Noonan, P. S.; Wm. Watt, R. A. C.; Wm. H. Rodda, M. 3d V.; Thomas R. Walker, M. 2d V.; J. Morris, M. 1st V.; B. Nathan, Guard; W. K. Spencer, Treasurer. Number of members, fifty.

## GRASS VALLEY LODGE No. 12, I. O. O. F.

Was instituted by Right Worthy Grand Secretary, T. Rodgers Johnson, on July 28, 1858. Night of Meeting, Thursday. Officers for the first term: J. S. Lambert, N. G.; E. McLaughlin, V. G.; Chas. R. Edwards, Secretary and Treasurer. Officers for the present term: E. W. Roberts, N. G.; B. F. Harris, V. G.; Jas. S. McCleary, Secretary; C. C. Smith, Treasurer; Phil. W. Roberts, John Webber and C. R. Clarke, Trustees. Number of members in good standing, at this date, eighty-three. Number of Past Grands, twenty-seven. Amount in widow and orphan fund, about \$1,200. Cash in general fund, about \$2,000.

## GOOD TEMPLARS.

Sylvania Lodge, No. 12, I. O. of G. T., was organized May 6th, 1860, with twenty-seven charter members. Meets every Tuesday evening at the Hall, Salaman's building, Mill street. Following is a list of the officers for the present term: G. B. Katzenstein, W. C. T.; Miss Mary Collins, W. V. T.; H. D. Townsend, Secretary; G. L. Bennett, A. S.; William James, F. S.; C. E. Davis, Treasurer; J. F. Nye, M.; Miss E. Carothers, D. M.; W. D. Hand, C.; Miss Angie Griffin, W. R. H. S.; Miss Kate Campbell, W. L. H. S.; Miss Mary Blundell, I. G.; C. C. Scott, O. G.; W. H. Scott, P. W. C. T. Sylvania Lodge is in a highly prosperous condition, and claims to be the Banner Lodge of the State.

Home Lodge, No. 193, I. O. of G. T., was instituted December 21st, 1865, by L. V. Coon, D. D. G. W. C. T. Meets every Friday evening at their Hall, in Sala-

man's building, on Mill street. At this date it has a membership of one hundred and thirty-six. The present officers are John C. Goad, W. C. T.; Miss C. A. De-Bolt, W. R. H. S.; Miss Clara Merrow, W. L. H. S.; Miss Joey Barker, W. V. T.; Lorenzo Fellers, Secretary; Miss Mary Bennett, A. S.; J. E. P. Williams, Treasurer; S. D. Leavitt, F. S.; J. L. Ringo, M.; Miss C. Runnels, A. M.; Miss Francis Gibson, I. G.; J. M. Wolf, O. G.; C. Chester, C.; Samuel H. Dille, P. W. C. T.

#### BENAI BERITH.

Garizim Lodge, No. 43, Independent Order of Benai Berith, (Sons of the Covenant,) was organized October 6th, 1860, with twenty charter members. The Order, which meets every Sunday night at the Hall, west side of Mill street, numbers forty-five members, and is working under the jurisdiction of San Francisco Grand Lodge, No. 4, I. O. B. B. The Order is of Jewish origin, its chief aim being benevolence. Officers of the present term: B. Nathan, President; J. Heyman, Vice President; L. Zacharias, Secretary; J. Hirschfield, Treasurer; W. Samuel, Assistant Monitor; A. Samuel, Warden; B. Wood, Guardian; J. Newman, O. W. Samuel and C. Nathan, Trustees.

#### KNIGHTHOOD.

Tomochichi Camp, No. 4, (originally No. 27,) I. O. of K., was organized December 31, 1858, with twenty-one charter members. The Camp, which is in a flourishing condition, now numbers fifty-six members. Order meets every Monday evening at the hall, on Mill street. Present officers: C. R. Williams, C. R.; Thos. Dobbins, D. R.; B. Israel, Sec.; Thos. Burgan, A. S.; Thos. Hodge, F. R.; Thos. Loyd, Treas.; M. McLaughlin, W.; John Perry, H.; J. K. Williams, 1st G.; James Williams, 2d G.; James Davey, P.; John Mills, D. M.

Grass Valley Camp, No. 8, I. O. of K., was organized December 19, 1866, with thirty charter members, by H. J. Snow, D. D. G. R. The present officers are, Wm. M. Stephenson, C. R.; John C. Goad, D. R.; George B. Katzenstein, Sec.; Charles S. Wells, A. S.; J. E. P. Williams, Treasurer; J. F. Beckett, F. R.; S. D. Leavitt, M.; E. T. Lake, H.; G. H. Soule, 1st G.; R. G. Cardwell, 2d G.; S. H. Dille, P.; C. P. Bush, D. M. Meet on Wednesday night of each week, at their Hall, in Salaman's building, on Mill street.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A fire company, imperfect in its organization, and of which we can obtain no accurate history, was organized in Grass Valley in 1853, and soon afterward disbanded. The first perfect fire organization, under Act of May 5th, 1854, was effected June 7th, 1858, the first company being known as the "Grass Valley Fire, Hook and Ladder Company." It organized with forty-one members, the following being the officers for the first year: S. M. Smith, Foreman; J. J. Dorsey, First Assistant; C. R. Edwards, Second Assistant; E. C. Cheek, Secretary; G. A. Montgomery, Treasurer. A. B. Dibble tendered the use of a building of his, at the corner of Main and School streets, for a hose house and place of meeting; which offer, according to the records, was accepted. The company, which rendered excellent service on numerous occasions, was re-organized June 17th, 1861. A short time prior to this, a proposition was made to organize a hook and ladder company, the new organization to take the hook and ladder apparatus of the old company, while the latter would be exclusively a hose company. The proposition was accepted, a fire department was formed, and "Union Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1," sprung into life for a brief existence. The officers were, N. C. Hammersmith, Foreman; John Blake, Assistant Foreman; Charles Glasen, President; Sol. Crown, Treasurer. Hammersmith stole about two hundred dollars of the Company's money, suddenly departed for quarters unknown save to himself, and the company, unable to stand such financial pressure, burst up. The old company re-organized under the name of "Protection Hose, No. 1," with the following officers: S. D. Leavitt foreman; G. Hamilton, First Assistant; T. J. Cook, Second Assistant; J. M. Days, Secretary; H. Silvester, Treasurer. The first Chief Engineer, C. A. Laton, now of San Francisco, was elected June 19, 1861. The old engine house was destroyed by the great fire of June 11, 1863. Soon after the fire, two lots were purchased of Sam. Hodge

and W. S. Byrne, and the present fine and substantial brick engine house—built at the expense of the town—was erected the following year. Two elegant jumpers, which cost two hundred and fifty dollars each in San Francisco, were purchased by Protection Company, for the use of the Department. The first meeting in the new engine house was held March 2d, 1863. S. D. Leavitt, was second Chief of the Department, and was re-elected in March last, "Eureka Hose Company, No. 2," was organized March, 1863, with the following officers: Schenck Glass, Foreman; C. R. Clarke, First Assistant; John Blake, Second Assistant; W. J. O'Dougherty, Secretary; Ed. McSorley, Treasurer. Disbanded same year. The Department at present consists of Protection Hose Company No. 1, Tiger Hook, Ladder and Bucket Company No. 1, (originally an independent company,) and Eagle Hose Company No. 2. Officers of Protection Hose Company No. 1, for year ending May 31, 1867, are, John C. Goad, President; A. Hooper, Foreman; C. E. Miller, First Assistant; Daniel Kendig, Second Assistant; John P. Skelton, Secretary; Charles C. Smith, Treasurer; H. D. Brown, Steward. Tiger Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, was organized as an independent company, August 25, 1863. Number of members at present, thirty. Officers for the present year: R. Flanders, President; P. O'Keefe, Foreman; J. G. Carter, First Assistant; W. O. Warnock, Second Assistant; Chas. Chester, Secretary; L. Zacharias, Treasurer; Gale Compton, Steward. Honorary members, John R. Ridge and William S. Byrne. Eagle Hose Company No. 2, was organized July 18, 1866. The company numbers twenty-three members. The following named gentlemen are its officers: C. E. Davis, President; John R. Crocker, Foreman; E. R. West, First Assistant; John W. Hobby, Second Assistant; George Murphy, Secretary; Peter Brunstetter, Treasurer; R. H. Daley, Steward.

**FIRE DELEGATES.**—The following named gentlemen compose the Board of Delegates to Fire Department: From Protection Hose Co. No. 1, John C. Goad, C. R. Clarke and Zenas Dennon; from Eagle Hose Company No. 2, S. D. Avery, William Juddins and William Montgomery; from Tiger Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, James H. Stebbins, C. S. Wells and A. McKinley. Present officers are J. C. Goad, President; J. H. Stebbins, Secretary; C. R. Clarke, Treasurer.

#### FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

**GRASS VALLEY CIRCLE**—Organized May 29, 1865, with thirty members, and now numbers three hundred and eleven members in good standing. Meets every Monday evening, at Maceppa Hall, corner of Mill and Neal streets. Present officers: P. English, Center; E. McSorley, Secretary; M. McDonough, Treasurer. Committee of Safety—Con. Reilley, Dan. Collins, James A. Bulger, J. W. Smith, and Edmond Dooley.

**ALLISON RANCH CIRCLE**—Organized June 1st, 1865, with one hundred and forty-six members, and now numbers one hundred and sixty in good standing. Meets on Sunday evenings, in Hennessy's Hall. James Clancey, Center; D. J. Delay, Secretary; Phil. Gallwey, Treasurer. Committee of Safety—Jas. Butler, Chairman, James Casey, Patrick Fields, William Ahearn, Martin Ford.

#### GRASS VALLEY GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The works of this Company are situated on the south side of Main street, below the Wisconsin Hotel. For the construction of the Gas Works the people of Grass Valley are mainly indebted to our late townsman, E. McLaughlin, who originated the project and carried it to a successful termination, receiving but little assistance in this stupendous enterprise. The constructing of the works commenced in July, 1862, and our town was illuminated with gas for the first time on the evening of Saturday, September 27th, 1862. Cost of construction, upward of \$25,000. The main pipe runs through Main to School street, through Mill to Mill Street Foundry, and through Church to Neal street. The gas is made of pitch pine and stone coal.

#### MILITARY COMPANIES.

**GRASS VALLEY UNION GUARD**, the oldest military organization in the county, was organized February 11, 1863, with the following officers: E. W. Roberts, Captain; James H. Wilcox, First Lieutenant; C. Mosher, Second Lieutenant; J. J. Doty, Junior Second Lieutenant—they numbered sixty-four, officers and men. The Guard



is Co. A., Fifth Regiment, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., and now numbers one hundred and two active members. They are fully uniformed and equipped, armed with one hundred Springfield rifled muskets. The present officers are, E. W. Roberts, Captain; J. M. Days, First Lieutenant; William Rule, Second Lieutenant; E. W. Nash, O. S.; B. F. Welch, Clerk. Armory in second story of Othet's brick building, east side of Mill street.

**HOWELL ZOUAVES.**—This company was organized July 27, 1865. The officers for the first year were, Jas. H. Stebbins, Captain; Joseph Hollywood, First Lieut.; Hank J. Snow, Second Lieutenant; Charles S. Wells, Third Lieutenant. The Zouaves are Company E, Fifth Infantry Regiment, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C. The Company is now under the command of the following officers: Jas. H. Stebbins, Captain; Robert Flanders, First Lieutenant; Charles S. Wells, Second Lieutenant. They have eighty stand of rifled muskets, with uniforms and accoutrements complete. Armory on lower Main street.

#### ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This Asylum, the first of its kind in the interior of California, has been completed for the last eight months. It is located on Church street, and measures one hundred feet in length and forty in width; it is three stories high, the basement is of stone and the other stories of brick. The building has cost about twenty thousand dollars, and the interior, which is well and conveniently furnished, has cost from five to six thousand dollars. The institution is conducted on the plan of the Catholic Orphan Asylum of Market street, San Francisco, and is under the management of the Sisters of Mercy. Orphans, as well as half-orphans, of all creeds, are received, and the total number admitted since the opening of the Asylum is sixty-nine. The building formerly occupied by Fathers Dalton and Griffin has been taken by the Sisters, for the reception of orphan boys under the age of seven years, fourteen of whom have been already admitted. There is no charge for tuition in the Orphan Asylum, but, where parents or guardians can afford it, the children boarding at the Orphanage will be charged for board, at a rate not exceeding fifteen dollars per month. The building is from the plan of Peter Kent, an excellent architect, the interior being arranged according to the wishes of the Sisters and under their supervision. On the lower floor are store rooms, kitchen, dining hall, laundry, lavatory, robbery, and primary school. On the middle floor are the principal school, class rooms, library, parlors, and a chapel for the use of the Sisters and children. On the third floor are the children's dormitory, or rather dormitories, infirmary and other sleeping apartments, which are thoroughly ventilated. The schools, under the management of the Sisters, have been well attended. The school register shows two hundred and forty, but the daily attendance does not exceed one hundred and fifty.

#### GRASS VALLEY BRASS BAND.

This Band was re-organized in 1866, under the leadership of John Coad, an experienced musician. It is composed of ten pieces.

#### GRASS VALLEY QUADRILLE BAND.

This Band, consisting of four pieces, was organized in 1866, under the leadership of J. F. Beckett, and furnishes the best music in the mountains for parties and balls. The members are, Messrs. Beckett, Lamarque, Flanders and Dewey.

### SCHOOLS OF GRASS VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

The Trustees of Grass Valley School District are Wm. K. Spencer, C. Conaway and E. W. Roberts. They contemplate the erection of a school building the present season, at a cost of \$7,000. It is their purpose to transfer the High School to this building, when completed. The rapidly increasing demand for admission to



the public schools, keeping pace with the increasing facilities offered by the School Trustees, in the construction of buildings and in the employment of efficient and competent teachers, promise to place the public schools of Grass Valley, by another year, second to none in the State.

### High School.

The High School building was erected in 1856, at an expense of \$5,000, and is pleasantly located on School street, and the grounds inclosed contain about four acres; B. F. Welch, principal. Number of names on school roll, fifty-five; average daily attendance, forty-five.

### Winchester School.

This is the Intermediate School. The building is pleasantly located on Winchester street; was erected in 1864 at a cost of \$1,500, including grounds, which contain about three-fourths of an acre; M. B. Potter, teacher. Has on the school roll one hundred names, with an average daily attendance of eighty.

### Primary School.

This school is kept in the same building as the High School; Miss Marion Marsh, teacher. Whole number of scholars on the roll, ninety; average daily attendance, sixty-five.

### Pike's Point School.

The building is located on Union Hill street, and was erected in 1866, at a cost of \$1,800. The grounds inclosed contain about one acre; Augustus Moore, teacher. Eighty-three names on the roll, with an average daily attendance of fifty.

### Mrs. Coleman's School.

This is a successfully conducted private school, located on Church street, where all the principal English branches, and music, are taught; Mrs. Coleman, teacher. Average daily attendance, thirty.

### Mrs. Rider's School.

On the south side of Main street, near Gas Works; Mrs. J. V. Rider, principal, and Mrs. M. A. Thompson in charge of Primary Department. Higher English branches and also music taught. Number of names on roll, sixty-five; average attendance, sixty.

### Mrs. Aldersey's School.

At the family residence, on Mill street, near Gold Hill mill. Number of pupils on school roll, thirty, and average attendance about the same. English branches taught, also the languages and instrumental music.

### Mrs. Harvey's Select School.

This school, on School street, is successfully conducted by Mrs. Harvey, assisted by Miss Florence Edwards. Music and all the principal English branches taught. Average daily attendance, thirty.

### Allison Ranch School.

This School District was organized in 1865, and the building erected the same year at a cost of \$2,000. Number of children enrolled, seventy-eight; average daily attendance, sixty-five. All the English branches taught. The school is under the control of Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Startzman. Moses Remington, District Clerk. Postoffice address, Grass Valley.

### Forest Springs School.

This district school, unclassified, is under the management of B. J. Watson. The school house was erected in 1864, at an expense of \$1,500. Number on roll, thirty-seven; average daily attendance, thirty-five. District Clerk, W. H. Stephens. Postoffice address, Grass Valley.

## THE PRESS OF GRASS VALLEY.

The first number of the Grass Valley Telegraph, the pioneer journal of the town, and a weekly paper, was issued in 1853, by Oliver & Moore, and was purchased in September, 1854, by W. B. Ewer, now of the San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press. Henry J. Shipley edited the Telegraph about eight months, after which Mr. Ewer had editorial control till the paper merged into the Nevada National; Rufus Shoemaker and George D. Roberts purchasing half the establishment in July, 1858. Shoemaker filled the position of editor until May 7th, 1859, and was editorially succeeded by Roberts, who continued his editorial connection with the paper till September 10th, 1859. J. H. Boardman was editor till November 26th of the same year, when C. S. Wells and C. Farleman purchased Boardman's interest, the style of the firm being C. S. Wells & Co., with G. D. Roberts as editor till August 25th, 1860, C. F. Smith succeeding Roberts editorially, and retaining his position till September 15th, 1860. At the latter time, William Watt purchased the interest of Wells and Farleman, W. B. Ewer again assuming editorial management, which he retained till April 24th, 1862, when W. S. Byrne and John P. Skelton purchased Mr. Watt's interest. The firm was changed from W. B. Ewer & Co. to Byrne & Co., with W. S. Byrne as editor. The National made its appearance as a tri-weekly August 10th, 1861. The office, to which important additions were made under the new management, was totally destroyed by fire June 11th, 1862. No insurance. The generous people of Grass Valley immediately extended to the proprietors of the National a loan of nine hundred dollars; a new and an excellent office was purchased, and the paper re-appeared as a tri-weekly on July 10th, 1862. C. S. Wells purchased the interest of W. B. Ewer on August 18th, 1863. John R. Ridge bought a one-fourth interest in the paper on June 17th, 1864, and, in connection with W. S. Byrne, edited the paper. On Monday, August 1st, 1864, the National appeared as a daily evening paper, the first daily published in Grass Valley. On April 8th, 1865, Byrne disposed of his interest to C. S. Wells. The paper, Democratic in politics, is now published by the "National Printing Company," consisting of C. S. Wells, who owns one-half, John P. Skelton and John R. Ridge, the two latter owning one-fourth each of the concern. Ridge is editor and Skelton business manager.

The Grass Valley Daily Union was started on the 28th of October, 1864, by Blumenthal & Townsend. The latter got out of the establishment after a brief and inglorious career, and the firm was changed to Blumenthal & Bennett. Bennett soon left, and a short time afterward the paper went into the hands of Shane & Shearer. Shane & Miller became proprietors April 1st, 1865. Miller conducted the paper for a time, and took in B. F. Gwynn as a partner, the latter purchasing Miller's interest in the fall of 1866. Gwynn sold the Union to C. H. Mitchell and Wm. S. Byrne in October, 1866, since which time to the present it has been conducted under the firm name of Byrne & Mitchell. The Union is the largest daily in Nevada county, has one of the best job offices in the interior, and the paper is independent in politics and devoted to local interests.

## MINES AND MILLS OF GRASS VALLEY.

### SKETCH OF THE MILLS.

#### Allison Ranch.

Situated on the Allison Ranch mine, was erected in 1856 and commenced running in October of that year, with eight stamps, to which four more were added in 1863. The mill now runs twelve stamps, is run by a 35-horse power engine, and when employed crushes for its owners, the Allison Ranch Mining Company. Blanket process. This is an excellent mill.

#### Byers.

Owned by John Byers, and erected on South Wolf Creek, three miles and one-half southeast of Grass Valley, this year. Has eight wooden-stem stamps, which are run by water power.

#### Cambridge.

Located on Howard Hill, at the Cambridge mine. Erected in 1866, at an expense of about \$12,000. Runs ten revolving, 900-pound stamps, the motive power of the engine being 35-horse. Capable of crushing nineteen tons of quartz in twenty-four hours. Blanket process. Owned by W. E. Dean, D. W. C. Rice, W. H. V. Cronise, A. C. Peachy, Con. Reilly, and others, who also own the Cambridge mine. The Cambridge mill crushes exclusively for the company.

#### Coe Company's.

This mill was completed on the Coe mine in 1865. The crushing is on a new plan—new at least for this place, being on the centrifugal principle. The amalgamating process is the Ryerson. The mill, owned by Messrs. Coe & Davis, of San Francisco, has not been tested to any great extent, and we are consequently unprepared to speak of its merits.

#### Empire Company's.

This magnificent mill, which is unquestionably the finest quartz mill in Northern California, was erected in 1866, on Ophir Hill, at a cost of \$100,000. Runs thirty stamps, is propelled by an engine of eighteen inch cylinder and forty-two inch stroke, and the capacity of the mill is sixty tons per day. The main building is one hundred feet in length and ninety feet in width, with a boiler house eighteen by thirty feet. All the improvements in gold-saving, such as the newest styles of pans, settlers, etc., are here used. The Empire mill is owned by the Empire Mining Company, consisting of Captain S. W. Lee, of Grass Valley, J. P. Pierce, A. L. Morrison and A. H. Houston, of San Francisco.

#### Eureka.

This mill, situated on the Eureka mine, and owned by the Eureka Company, was put up in 1865 at a cost of about \$20,000. It runs twenty revolving stamps, is capable of crushing fifty tons per day, and crushes exclusively for the Eureka mine. This is an excellent mill.

#### Gold Hill.

This mill, situated on the west bank of Wolf Creek, Grass Valley, was erected in 1852, by the Gold Hill Company. It has twenty revolving stamps, (substituted in 1863 and 1864 for old square stamps,) being propelled by a one hundred-horse power engine, and is capable of crushing from forty to fifty tons of rock in twenty.

T

four hours. Under the new management, important improvements have been made in the mill, such as adding new boilers, introducing rotary stamps, etc. This mill, which bears a first-rate reputation, is now owned by Hooper, Cronise, and others, and crushes rock from the owners' ledge, on Gold and Massachusetts Hills, and also does an extensive business in crushing custom rock.

### **Hartery.**

Located on the Hartery ledge, about two miles south of Grass Valley. Erected in 1866 at an expense of about \$10,000. Runs eight stamps, by steam power, and can crush ten tons of rock in twenty-four hours. Amalgamating done in the batteries. Built for the purpose of crushing the rock of the Hartery Company. Mill owned by E. McLaughlin, Joseph O'Keefe and William Loutzenheiser, who also own the Hartery mine.

### **Ione.**

Erected in 1866, at an expense of \$10,000. Runs ten revolving stamps, is run by a 40-horse power engine, and is capable of crushing eighteen tons of rock in twenty-four hours. Blanket process, and copper plates and pans used. Situated on the Ione Company's mine, about two miles in a southeasterly direction from the town of Grass Valley, and is employed in crushing rock for the Ione Company.

### **Lady Franklin.**

Located in Boston Ravine; was erected in 1856 by Rush & Laton, and is now owned by John R. Rush. Runs eight wooden stamps, is propelled by a 35-horse power engine, and can crush twenty tons of rock in twenty-four hours. Does custom work.

### **Larimer's.**

Situated on Wolf Creek, a short distance below Grass Valley. Erected in 1851. Runs nine square-stem stamps, is propelled by water power, and is capable of crushing fourteen tons of quartz every twenty-four hours. Amalgamating principally done in the batteries. This mill does custom work, and is owned by John W. Larimer.

### **Laton & Son's.**

On Union Hill, north bank of Middle Wolf Creek, about two miles in an easterly direction from Grass Valley, was built in 1865, and cost about \$10,000. Runs eight stamps, propelled by a 30-horse power engine. Capacity, fifteen tons of rock every twenty-four hours. Blanket process in use, though the principal part of the gold is saved on copper plates. This mill, which is owned by B. B. Laton of Grass Valley, and C. A. Laton of San Francisco, is a custom mill.

### **Lucky.**

On Howard Hill, on the Lucky mine, about two miles east of Grass Valley. Erected in October, 1866, at an expense of \$13,000. Runs fifteen revolving stamps, of about nine hundred pounds each, and can crush thirty tons of quartz in twenty-four hours. Amalgamating done in the batteries, and blankets also used. Run by a 50-horse power engine. Crushes for the company. Owners, Hamilton McCormick, E. A. Tompkins, W. D. Goldsmith, D. E. Osborn, G. W. Topliffe, Michael Williams, Edward Nuttall, and W. R. Taylor, who also own the Lucky mine.

### **Merrimac.**

Located on Merrimac Hill, about two miles and a quarter from Grass Valley, on the Merrimac mine. The mill was erected in 1864, and the first crushing was done in January, 1865. It has ten revolving stamps, weighing about eight hundred pounds each; is propelled by a 30-horse power engine, and is capable of crushing fifteen tons of rock in twenty-four hours. The amalgamating is done in the batteries. The mill crushes for its owners, Thomas Findley, Henry Scadden, Joseph Woodworth, George D. Roberts, and A. E. Head. Cost of mill, about \$15,000.

### **Norambagua.**

Situated on Wolf Creek, near the Norambagua mine, four miles south of Grass Valley. This mill, which is moved by water power, running ten stamps, and capa-

ble of crushing fifteen tons of quartz in twenty-four hours, was built in 1851. Crushes rock from the Company's ledges—the Norambagua and Lone Jack. The amalgamating is done principally in the batteries, copper plates and riffles also being used. The sulphurets here have paid as high as two hundred dollars a ton. Norton's pans are used for grinding tailings. It is owned by A. C. Peachy, Judge Hoffman, W. H. V. Cronise, William Campbell, Alexander Stoddard, and others, who purchased the Norambagua mill and mine, last summer, for \$100,000.

#### North Star.

At the French Lead, about two miles south of Grass Valley. Erected in 1866, on the mine of the North Star Company, at a cost of \$30,000. Runs sixteen stamps, with a 50-horse power engine, and is capable of crushing twenty-four tons of quartz every twenty-four hours. Crushes for the North Star Company. Owners, John C. Coleman, Edward Coleman, William Hoskin, W. H. Rodda, John Rodda, Josiah Rodda, James Dodds, Richard Kitto, William Dunston, and Thomas Harper, who are owners of the North Star mine.

#### Osborn Hill.

This mill, on Osborn Hill, about two miles southeast of Grass Valley, was erected in 1864, at an expense of about \$22,000. It has three batteries of five stamps each, and is run by a 50-horse power engine, which is capable of running double the present number of stamps. The mill can be used either for dry or wet crushing. Capacity, twenty tons of quartz (wet crushing) in twenty-four hours, and ten tons by the dry crushing process. Owned by the Osborn Hill Company, who purchased this mill and the Osborn Hill mine, from Joseph Woodward and George Voges, last winter.

#### Perrin's.

Owned by Joseph Perrin, and situated near Wolf Creek Station, about five miles south of Grass Valley, is a saw and quartz mill combined, and is propelled by water power. Was built in 1864; the stamps, five in number, being added in 1865. First crushing in January, 1865. This mill, capable of crushing twelve tons of rock in twenty-four hours, is engaged on quartz from the Slate ledge, owned by Perrin & Colvin, and located near Forest Springs.

#### Rocky Bar.

Erected in 1856, on Massachusetts Hill, by the Mount Hope Company, of which Michael Brennan was agent at the time. Is a sixteen-stamp mill, being run by two engines, each 35-horse power. The mill, which is now crushing rock for the New York Hill Company, is capable of crushing forty tons of rock in twenty-four hours. Blanket process used. The Rocky Bar mill cost upward of \$30,000. Owned by the Rocky Bar Mining Company.

#### Sebastopol.

This mill, originally located at Sebastopol Hill, was removed to the present locality, Boston Ravine, in October, 1863. It runs twelve revolving stamps, is propelled by a 30-horse power engine, and can crush twenty-five tons of rock in twenty-four hours. The Sebastopol mill—one of the best custom mills in the township—cost about \$25,000. It is owned by Benjamin McCauley, the Watt Brothers, and Mrs. John Connolly. Blanket process used in this mill.

#### Smith & Northey's.

On Little Wolf Creek, about one mile and one-half from Grass Valley. Erected in 1864. Runs eight square-stem stamps, each weighing nine hundred and fifty pounds, the motive power being a thirty-horse power horizontal engine. Blanket process adopted, the interior arrangements being similar to those of the Sebastopol mill, with the exception that arastras are used for grinding sulphurets and amalgamating rusty gold instead of pans. The mill is capable of crushing sixteen tons of rock in twenty-four hours. Principally engaged on custom work. Owned by Robert Smith, John Smith, Edward Northey, and Henry Morgan.

#### Stockton's.

On South Wolf Creek, about twelve miles from Grass Valley, is the ledge of

Stockton & Co., who crush their own rock with an arastra, the machinery being propelled by water power.

### Union Hill.

On Union Hill, about two miles from Grass Valley, erected in July, 1860. Runs twenty stamps, having a fourteen inch engine with two boilers. Capacity, forty tons of quartz in twenty-four hours. This mill, one of the best in Nevada county, cost \$21,000. Crushes rock for the owners of the Union Hill mine and mill, consisting of G. D. Roberts, William McCormick, J. H. Gashwilder, and T. Findley.

## SKETCH OF THE MINES.

### Eureka Hill.

This hill, through which the Eureka vein runs, is about one mile and one-fourth from the town of Grass Valley. It was originally known as Eureka Mountain, the first location being made February 7th, 1851. The Eureka, which, as far as developed, has proved itself the richest gold mine in the world, is among the earliest quartz locations of this township, but its richness, notwithstanding it had been worked by various parties for a number of years, was not fully developed until the winter of 1863. The mine was owned at various times by B. L. Lamarque, Geo. D. Roberts and William Chollar, who failed to find it profitable; Lamarque, who had purchased the interests of the other partners, finally selling the mine in 1857 to Fricot, Ripert and Pralus, for a comparatively small sum. During the years from 1857 to 1863, the ledge was worked to a perpendicular depth of forty-eight feet, and during this period large quantities of quartz were taken out, none of which paid largely, while the greater portion of the rock failed to pay crushing expenses. Becoming satisfied at last that the ledge was really a good one, Fricot & Co. commenced sinking a vertical shaft in 1863, completing it to a depth of one hundred feet in 1864. The vein at this depth was large and well defined, showing an excellent quality of quartz. The company in sinking this shaft took out sufficient money to pay the expenses of erecting hoisting and pumping works, building the present magnificent mill, all at an expense of over \$60,000, besides giving numerous handsome dividends to the three partners. From 1863 up to the sale of the mine, in the fall of 1865, the Eureka continued to pay largely, but the figures we have not been able to obtain. The vein runs in a southeasterly and northwesterly direction, pitching west of south at an angle of about seventy-eight degrees, the upper wall being syenite, the lower wall greenstone. The lowest level reached, which is now being worked, is at a perpendicular depth of four hundred and twenty feet, on which drifts have been run from the foot of the shaft about three hundred feet, one hundred and fifty feet each way, showing a vein averaging three feet in width and yielding rock which averages \$48 per ton. The Eureka sulphurets, which are among the richest in Nevada county, are saved by the company, and are worked by Mr. Deetken, for the owners, who uses the Plattner, or as it is more generally called, the chlorination process. The sulphurets are divided into three grades or classes, being numbered 1, 2 and 3; No. 1 paying at the rate of \$400 per ton, No. 2, \$300, and No. 3, \$214. The sulphurets are worked to within five per cent. of fire assay. Since the present owners purchased the Eureka, in the fall of 1865, as already stated, when they paid \$400,000 in gold coin of the United States for it, to Fricot & Co., new machinery has been added, the working greatly increased, and



an immense amount of first-class ore has been taken out. The gross yield of the mine for 1866 amounted to \$596,053, the dividends during the same period being at the rate of \$30,000 per month, or \$360,000 for the year. With sulphurets on hand unworked and with expenditures for machinery and improvements about the mine, the figures show actual dividends paid by the Eureka in 1866 amounting to \$432,000, or \$32,000 over the purchase money. A one-fortieth interest sold in 1866 for \$17,500. The mill has crushed on an average one thousand tons of quartz per month during the present year, and the monthly dividends have averaged \$30,000. The monthly expenses of running the Eureka, not including repairs of machinery, etc., are \$18,000. Working at the present time about one hundred and sixty men. A new incline shaft was recently commenced, which will be completed during the present season, and which will greatly facilitate the working of this extraordinary mine. The shaft is being raised from the three hundred foot level, and is being sunk from the surface at the same time. There are eighteen hundred feet in the claims. The owners of the Eureka, the best gold mine we have heard of in modern times, are J. B. Dickinson, Thomas Hope and Benjamin Silliman, of New York, Edwin Hull, W. H. V. Cronise, John C. Winans, Milton Bulkley, James Freeborn, A. J. Pope, Robert F. Morrow, N. J. Hall, George W. Beaver, L. S. Adams, and Francis Berton, of San Francisco, William Watt, Robert Watt, J. Fricot, A. Pralus and S. Ripert, of Grass Valley.

The Idaho Company's claims, consisting of thirty-one hundred feet on the vein, begin at the east line of the Eureka, on the left bank of Wolf creek. At the west line of the Idaho the lode crosses the creek and runs into a spur of the ridge dividing Little and Middle Wolf creeks, and thence into the main ridge. The lode has been distinctly traced for about one thousand feet, and can afterward only be traced by the country formation. Located in 1863. A law suit prevented the development of the mine for more than a year. Late in the fall of 1864 the company commenced sinking a shaft on the creek, near the line of the Eureka, and developed a large vein of quartz, twenty inches in thickness, which increased as depth was attained. This was merely a prospect shaft. Under the superintendency of Edward Coleman the plant for the permanent shaft and machinery were made on the south side of the creek thirty feet above vertically south from the croppings. This shaft was sunk to a perpendicular depth of almost one hundred and thirty feet, and a level was run almost twenty feet toward the lode, which has not yet been struck. The company stopped work when winter set in, but will resume operations this season. They will undoubtedly find a large vein, as the croppings immediately opposite the shaft are two feet in width, showing free gold. The Idaho is owned by Thomas Findley, M. P. O'Connor, Edward Coleman, Wm. Young, Capt. L. W. Coe, and others.

The Maryland claims begin at the east line of the Idaho, running two thousand feet on the lode. A chimney of the Eureka appears on these claims, at which point the company have sunk a shaft forty-five feet deep, and have also made surface excavations. The lode in the Maryland claims only crops out for about two hundred feet, and then disappears. Owned by R. A. Fisher, E. W. Maslin and S. P. Dorsey.

Beyond the Maryland, on the line of the Eureka, is the Grass Valley Consolidated Company's mine, more generally known as the O'Connor, a history of which will be found under the head of "Union Hill."

One feature of the Eureka vein is the directness of its course, never varying, so that aside from the formation of the country indicating its course, it may be traced by compass.

On the west of the Eureka are the Roannaise claims, embracing two thousand feet on the lode, commencing at a large out-crop on the flat west of the Eureka Hill, at the west line of the Eureka claim. The lode maintains its size. An eighty foot shaft sunk, but no rock crushed. Quartz highly charged with sulphurets. Sold by Fricot, Ripert and the Pralus brothers to a New York company, about one year ago, for \$25,000. No machinery erected yet. The conformation of the country is such, after the Roannaise croppings disappear, as to prevent the lode from being traced distinctly.

The Coe Company, the Pendleton and the Moss companies, each having a large ledge on their claims, are supposed to be on the line of the Eureka lode.

North of the Eureka lie the Hayward or Richardson lode, the Golden Rule, Golden Gate, Alabama, Baltimore, Last Chance, Mobile, and other quartz veins.

### Massachusetts Hill

That the distant reader, unfamiliar with the magnitude of our early mining enterprises may understand, if possible, the amount of labor expended, the weary years consumed in opening, developing and carrying out to a successful termination the working of a large quartz mine, we reproduce, with a few alterations, the history of the Massachusetts Hill, or as it is commonly known, the Watt mine, which appeared in the Directory of Grass Valley Township for 1865. The Massachusetts Hill having been a representative mine, and having yielded, up to the time Watt, O'Keefe & Co. worked out the vein to their square boundary lines, a little more than one year ago, three million dollars, and its general history being the history, save in minor details, of other first-class quartz mines in this township, we give it without further excuse or explanation:

The hill lies about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Grass Valley. The first quartz discovery on Massachusetts Hill was made early in January, 1850, a short time after the first quartz discovery on Gold Hill. Massachusetts Hill was named by William Chollar, who figured extensively in its early history. M. E. Baxter was the first Recorder, and the name of Wm. Chollar is the first on the records of Massachusetts Hill. The first records of the hill bear the date of January 18th, 1851, from which we quote:

The lot shall be staked off with one stake at each corner, and the fifth one in or near the center, with the number and name of owner, and said lot shall be recorded when taken up; and if sold, shall be transferred to the purchaser, and if any lot or lots are not worked by May 1st, 1851, they shall be considered forfeited.

These formed all the laws of Massachusetts Hill which existed up to April 29d, 1851, when at another miners' meeting the laws were revised and these amendments added:

*Voted*—That all new claims located may be one hundred square feet, not to interfere with present claims.

*Voted*—That all old claims be recorded by the 10th of May, or be forfeited.

At another meeting the laws were more fully elaborated, and in the revised code the claims were laid out thirty by forty feet; and till April 13th, 1851, no alteration was made. The laws enacted on April 13th, 1851, allowing each claimant or claimants one hundred square feet to the claim, remained unchanged till the general district laws were passed in 1853, at which latter period claims were authorized to be one hundred feet on the ledge, with all the dips and angles.

In the winter of 1850 the first quartz mill was erected by two Germans. It was a small, rude affair, run by water power, and stood near the site now occupied by the Lady Franklin mill, in Boston Ravine. It scarcely saved gold from specimens, and was, of course, soon abandoned. The next mill, a decided improvement on its predecessor, was built by Bacon and others, and stood where the Sebastopol mill now stands. Considerable gold was saved, but not enough to satisfy the too sanguine hopes of the quartz miners. Bacon's mill crushed custom rock, charging at the rate of twenty dollars per ton.

Massachusetts Hill was worked at an early day to the water level, by several parties. Delano & Co., who were extensively interested on the hill, sold out in 1851 to Dr. J. C. Delavan, an agent of a New York company, known as the Rocky Bar, this company supplanting the Sierra Nevada Company. Delavan, as agent of the new company, erected a small mill on Wolf Creek, at the base of Massachusetts Hill. This mill was a system of wheels running in a circular box, crushing the rock on the principle of an old-fashioned bark mill. It proved a failure. Dr. Delavan was succeeded as superintendent by a Mr. Whitney, totally inexperienced in milling and mining matters. He was soon succeeded by Mr. Seyton, who opened the mine and took out a large quantity of gold. Michael Brennan, whose tragic history we give below, succeeded Seyton as superintendent in 1856. In June, 1855, the Company took out a large quantity of ore which averaged seventy dollars to the ton. The name was changed to Mount Hope Company, an incorporated concern. Brennan, a member of the original company, having been sent out from New York as superintendent. In sinking on a stringer he took out enough gold to pay the stockholders a dividend of one per cent. on a million dollars. Elated with his success, he built the Rocky Bar mill, put on expensive mining machinery, and sunk the celebrated Brennan shaft, which last piece of work cost over thirty thousand dollars. Brennan worked the stringer down to a depth of about two hundred and sixty feet, finding it, on the whole, a very unprofitable job. In addition to the investments made on Massachusetts Hill, he had erected machinery on New York and Cincinnati Hills, both of which enterprises proved failures. He had borrowed large sums of money from Andre Chavanne, giving Mr. C. a mortgage on the property. At last, driven to desperation by a combination of business reverses, and in a morbidly insane mood, he committed the crime of murder and suicide. On Sunday, February 21, 1858, Brennan, his wife and three children—embracing the entire family—were found dead at the family residence. The corpse of the murderer and suicide, Brennan, lay on the floor of his parlor, that of his wife on a sofa in the same room, while the three lifeless children were in adjacent rooms. Prussic acid, which Brennan had procured in San Francisco and Sacramento, had been the agency in this wholesale life destruction. By Brennan's side was found a loaded pistol, cocked, with which, it is reasonable to suppose, he either intended to take his life in case he failed with the poison, or designed using should any parties detect him in his fiendish act and attempt the frustration of his horrible scheme. He left a letter explaining the cause of his terrible act, complaining of his bad luck, asserting that he could not bear the thought of leaving his wife and children to buffet disgrace and poverty, also expressing regret that he was unable to take his mother and a sister in Europe, who were dependent upon him for a maintenance, with him on his long journey. Brennan, who was an Irishman by birth, was a man of extensive erudition, and for several years was connected editorially

with the press of New York City, officiating at one time as phonographic reporter for the New York Herald.

In December, 1857, Chavanne, who had purchased a judgment against the Rocky Bar Company, came in possession of the property—about two months before Brennan's death. After Brennan's demise, Chavanne worked the mine unprofitably until April, 1858, when the Massachusetts Hill Company leased the pumping and hoisting machinery which had been used by Brennan on the Pratt shaft. This company, consisting of William and Robert Watt, Joseph O'Keefe and the late John Judd, commenced work in the latter part of 1855, under a lease from Joseph Woodworth. In November, 1856, the company purchased Mr. Woodworth's interest on Massachusetts Hill for \$20,000. They had struck the ledge in April, 1856, and had had their mine drained by the Mount Hope Company, under contract from Brennan, paying for drainage at the rate of one dollar and one-half per ton of quartz from the time of striking the ledge to leasing the machinery from Chavanne. Their levels being worked out, and the machinery proving incompetent to do the required work at a greater depth, operations were suspended in this portion of the mine in September, 1858. The company then commenced operations in the northern portion of their ground, on Boston Ravine Flat, sinking a shaft, and pumping the mine by horse power. Worked successfully here till May, 1859. This year the company leased the Brennan shaft from Chavanne, and commenced the expensive work of connecting their mine with the shaft, consuming nine months in running tunnels, opening up new levels, and putting on machinery—completing this extensive job in February, 1860. During the remainder of this year, and up to January, 1862, when the mine became flooded, an average force of one hundred and sixty men was daily employed. While negotiations were pending for a renewal of the Chavanne lease, and while preparations were being made to erect large pumping machinery, the Mount Hope Company, of New York, brought suit against Chavanne for possession of the Rocky Bar mine and mill. This proved for a time a severe blow to the interests of Grass Valley, as work was suspended by the Massachusetts Hill Company, and a large force of laborers was thus thrown out of employment. Owing to the tardiness of litigation, the Massachusetts Hill Company remained comparatively idle till June, 1863, when (Chavanne having beaten the Mount Hope Company,) the lease was renewed, and preparations were at once made for erecting machinery at a cost of \$30,000. In November, 1863, the Massachusetts Hill Company commenced taking out ore, and worked almost constantly up to 1865.

In April, 1864, the Massachusetts Hill Company struck the ledge in the bottom of the Brennan shaft, at a point but a few feet from where Brennan had hopelessly abandoned work.

The lowest perpendicular depth attained in the Massachusetts Hill Company's mine has been about three hundred feet. An idea of the immensity of the work performed in this wonderful mine may be found in the fact that the company have run over two miles of tunnels. Since November, 1863, about one thousand tons of ore on an average were extracted monthly from this mine, three hoisting engines being employed a portion of the time, while two were constantly at work. The ledge, like all master mineral veins, varied in size, pitch, and quality of quartz, yielding enormously at times, and again not paying the expense of extracting the ore. Taken as an entirety, however, the ledge proved itself one of the best in this State. The expenses of this mine, since November, 1863, averaged one

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thousand dollars per day. The ground was taken up in square claims, and not, as now, with the dips, angles and variations of the ledge.

After the ledge was struck in the Brennan shaft, which we have already mentioned, the Rocky Bar Company commenced to work their mine thoroughly, continuing the work until a few months since. During the past two years between 5,000 and 6,000 tons of rock have been taken from this mine, a large quantity of which was first-class ore. The Rocky Bar Company own six hundred by three hundred feet on the lode, the mine being under the management of A. B. Brady. The Rocky Bar, which is not being worked at the present writing, is owned by the Chavanne Brothers, of Paris, Hentch & Berton, Abel Guy, John B. Felton, and others, of San Francisco.

The Stockbridge claims are on the east extension of the Massachusetts Hill lode, embracing six hundred and sixty-three feet on the vein, including dips, angles and variations. Located in August, 1860. The work of sinking a perpendicular shaft commenced in November, 1864, is now down 242 feet, and will have to be sunk about forty-five feet farther before the ledge is struck. This shaft, when completed, will cost upward of \$35,000. The sinking of this shaft was suspended when the company purchased the ground and hoisting works of the Massachusetts Hill Company, about one year ago. Shortly after this, work was commenced on an incline shaft, through which Watt & Co. worked, and the shaft was continued to the lowest level of the Rocky Bar claims. After having made arrangements with the last mentioned company for drainage, the incline shaft was completed and a level was run in about fifty feet, when the stoppage of the Rocky Bar Company's pump brought the labors of the Stockbridge Company to a premature conclusion. The ore taken out in sinking the perpendicular shaft paid at the rate of twenty-two dollars per ton. Owners of the Stockbridge are, Henry Silvester, John Trenberth, M. Langstaff, W. H. Rodda, Henry Fuchs, L. B. Clark, George Gephard, Robert Patterson, James James, and W. H. Mitchell.

The Boston Ravine Company's claims, which are also on the Massachusetts Hill ledge, were located in March, 1864, by Dan. Collins and others. These claims, which are in an excellent locality, embrace two thousand feet, taking in dips, angles and variations. Not yet opened.

The Discovery claims, recently located by Con. Reilly, are also on Massachusetts Hill, and consist of ten square claims of one hundred feet each. Bounded on the east by the Boston Ravine Company, on the west by the Massachusetts Hill Company, and on the south by the Donald Davidson ground.

The Ford and Reilly Company's claims, on the Massachusetts Hill ledge, bound the Massachusetts Hill Company on the north, Scadden, Northey & Co. on the west, and the Stockbridge on the south. On April 1st, 1864, the owners, having determined to work their mine in a complete manner, commenced sinking a perpendicular shaft, which was continued to a depth of one hundred and fifty feet, where the vein was struck. It was worked on the Massachusetts Hill Company's line for a distance of about one hundred and ninety feet, from which six hundred tons of good quartz were extracted. The company have worked to a point below Watt & Co.'s level. This mine is owned by Con. Reilly and Martin Ford, of Grass Valley, and Patrick Riley, of San Francisco.

The Shanghae claims, on this hill, are in high favor, and during the past year have paid several handsome dividends.

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**Boston Ravine Flat.**

This section lies between Massachusetts and Gold Hills, north of the former and south of the latter, and about one-half mile south of Grass Valley proper. The principal mine in this flat, which is a continuation of the Massachusetts Hill lode, is generally known as the Scadden, being owned by Thomas and Henry Scadden, John Trenberth, W. H. Clift, and Edward Northey. Located, in square claims, in 1852, by Conaway, Woodworth and others. The mine has been worked extensively since 1857, during which time it has turned out immense sums of money.

East of the Scadden mine are the Pratt claims, consisting originally of thirteen claims of one hundred feet each, the owners subsequently purchasing five hundred feet from the Dubuque Company. This mine has not been worked extensively, as compared with other quartz mines in the vicinity, yet it has paid well for the labor performed, showing a vein of excellent quartz wherever it has been stripped. The Pratt ground is owned by Medcalf Pratt, William Edmonds, and others.

The Reilly claims adjoin the Pratt ground, and consist of six hundred feet on the ledge. Not opened yet. Owners, Con. Reilly, Dr. G. G. Tyrrell and David Murray.

West of the Reilly ground are the claims of Joseph Williams & Co.

**New York Hill.**

This hill, two miles south of Grass Valley, is on the west side of Wolf Creek, on the Massachusetts Hill range, and is one of the earliest quartz locations in this district. The New York Hill Mining Company, whose claims embrace nearly the entire hill, is the result of a consolidation of the Larimer, Wilde, Fricot and Chrysopolis claims, giving to the company between three and four thousand feet on the New York Hill ledge, including dips and angles. From the claims, since 1853, not less than \$500,000 have been taken. The present company purchased the ground about twenty months ago, and have been engaged ever since in pumping out the mine, erecting hoisting and pumping works, sinking a new incline shaft, and opening levels for future work. This shaft is now down to a depth of five hundred and seventy-five feet, the average grade being thirty-three degrees, the vertical depth being three hundred and ten feet. Dimensions of shaft, six by twelve feet in the clear, giving a double track. The company have a twelve inch pumping engine, a ten inch hoisting engine, a ten inch plunger-pump, and two bucket pumps, one an eight and the other a six inch. The company are now opening their third level, giving three sets of "backs" on each side of the shaft, and will soon be in condition to take out five hundred loads of rock monthly. Over thirteen hundred loads of quartz have already been taken out, yielding on an average \$45 per load. The New York Hill rock is rich in sulphurets, giving at least three per cent., and the sulphurets range in value from \$100 to \$220 per ton. The mine is now pretty well opened, is paying handsomely, and from the extent of ground in the claims, together with the excellent facilities for working, it is justly ranked among the first quartz mines of Grass Valley township. Working at present about forty-five men. The owners are J. I. Sykes, John Anderson, A. B. Brady, George Johnston, P. H. Ford, R. Leech, Donald Fraser, H. Vignon, J. Vignon, L. McRoguer, A. B. Dibble, and James K. Byrne, of Grass Valley, and E. G. Waite, of Nevada. John Anderson, superintendent.

Between New York Hill and Massachusetts Hill is South Massachusetts, through

which runs the Black ledge, the property of David Watt and others. On this mine is extensive machinery, but the mine is not being worked at present. In sinking an incline shaft on the Black ledge, excellent quartz was found, and from this mine were taken some of the richest quartz specimens ever exhibited in this district.

Running in a southerly direction, a half or three-fourths of a mile from New York Hill, and on the west side of Wolf creek, are a number of quartz veins, none of which have been thoroughly developed, but the conformation of the country is such that there can be little or no doubt that some of these ledges will one day be extensively and profitably worked.

#### Wisconsin Flat.

About three-fourths of a mile south of New York Hill, and lying between the latter and Wisconsin Hill, west side of Wolf creek, is Wisconsin Flat, in which is the celebrated Wisconsin ledge, located in 1854 by Joseph Davison, who gave it its name. Soon after the location the Wisconsin mine was purchased by Con. Reilly. In 1856, Mr. Reilly, Joseph Woodworth and three others erected a nine-stamp quartz mill, a pump and hoisting machinery on the ground, which cost \$11,000. The same year a perpendicular shaft was sunk to the depth of sixty feet, and a drift was run for the ledge, from which seven hundred tons of quartz were taken out, yielding the splendid average of sixty-eight dollars per ton. In 1857, the shaft was continued to a depth of one hundred and ten feet, the expense of sinking a portion of it being as high as one hundred dollars per foot. The ledge was again found in the bottom of this shaft, and three hundred tons of quartz were extracted at this point. The following year work was temporarily abandoned on the Wisconsin. The mine became entangled in the meshes of litigation, and E. McLaughlin, George A. Montgomery and William Loutzenheiser, who had bought a judgment against it from one Woodville, came in possession of the Wisconsin in 1858. It was leased the same year to T. W. Campbell, of the Lone Jack, who, owing to the vast quantities of quicksand and water with which he had to contend, gave up the contract. For several years the Wisconsin, like other good quartz mines in this vicinity, was left comparatively unworked, the owners performing only sufficient labor on it to hold the mine under the quartz laws of Nevada county. Last year (1866) it was sold to Charles Leech, Nathan & Hoffman, Wm. Launder, George B. McKee, and Robert Smith, of Grass Valley, Col. Geo. A. Montgomery, now of Canada, retaining an interest in it. A one-eighth interest was sold in the Wisconsin, about eight months ago, for \$10,000 cash. The owners have erected hoisting and pumping machinery, in the present year, at an expense of about \$9,000. The mine was recently leased to a party of twelve experienced miners, for a term of three years, the lessees doing all the work, defraying all the expenses of mining and reducing the quartz, and giving the owners forty per cent. of the net proceeds of the mine. The contractors have sunk an inclined shaft to a depth of two hundred and twenty-five feet to the lowest level, drifting three hundred feet on the lode, from which they are now taking out rock which averages \$100 per ton. The vein in this level is eighteen inches in width on an average, and the ore is first-class. The ledge has given an average yield of \$45 per ton since the mine was first opened. The company own thirty-four hundred feet on the lode. In the last twelve months, the books of the company show that 1,400 tons of ore have been taken from the mine and worked, the different crushings ranging from \$18 50 to \$76 25 a ton, the average being \$51. The sulphurets were sold at the mill, where the rock was crushed, at \$90 a ton.

**Missouri Hill.**

A short distance above Allison Ranch is Missouri Hill, the principal mine of which is the Hartery, consisting of nine hundred feet on the lode. Located in 1853 by Thomas Hartery and others. The mine was worked to a perpendicular depth of one hundred feet along the entire length of the ledge, paying well and regularly. Hartery purchased the interests of his partners, erected a mill, at an expense of \$20,000, in 1857, put on extensive hoisting and pumping machinery, and by thus involving himself, and through general mismanagement of the business, he failed in 1858. William Loutzenheiser and Edward McLaughlin, of Grass Valley, who were among Hartery's creditors, attached the property soon after the failure. The mine was subsequently leased to George Lord & Co., who found the pump insufficient to drain the mine, upon which discovery the pumping project was abandoned. The contractors next commenced running a drain tunnel, which they abandoned, and which was completed by Messrs. Loutzenheiser & McLaughlin to a length of seventeen hundred feet. The Hartery mill was destroyed by incendiaries in August, 1860. Over \$200,000 was taken from the mine previous to Hartery's failure. In 1865 McLaughlin and Loutzenheiser commenced working the Hartery on an extensive scale, and in that and the following year they erected a quartz mill and pumping and hoisting works, at an expense of about \$15,000. In November, 1865, Loutzenheiser sold a one-fourth interest in the Hartery to Joseph O'Keefe, for \$15,000, the former retaining a one-fourth interest. During the years 1865-6 the company reached a perpendicular depth on the lode of one hundred and forty-seven feet, drifting from their incline about four hundred feet. The rock was found to be unusually hard, very heavy expenses attending the taking out of quartz, and the company suspended operations last fall. The Hartery is now owned by Edward McLaughlin, William Loutzenheiser and Joseph O'Keefe.

In the neighborhood of the Hartery are the Wigwam, Potosi, Omaha, Homeward Bound, and John Doran & Co.'s claims.

**Lafayette Hill.**

About two miles below Grass Valley, in a southerly direction, lies Lafayette Hill, through which runs the lode of the North Star Company, on which are erected very extensive mining and milling works. A history of this wonderful mine, which is certainly a first-class one, deserving to rank at least as the second quartz mine in this district, will prove interesting to the readers of this work, for which reason we re-produce a few facts concerning its earlier history, which have already appeared in print, as well as giving a few new particulars kindly furnished us by the superintendent of the works. The lode was discovered in 1851 by a party of Frenchmen, H. Pellatier, now of Grass Valley, being of the number, and was early known as the French Lead. The vein was remuneratively worked by these parties until the fall of 1852, when six-elevenths of it were purchased by Messrs. Conaway & Preston, who at that time owned a twenty-four stamp mill on Boston Ravine Flat, which had been erected in the fall of 1851. In the fall of 1852, immediately after the purchase, Conaway & Preston formed a joint stock company of the concern, under the name of the "Helvetia and Lafayette Mining Company." Into this company all of the shares in said mine, as well as the mill of Conaway & Preston, together with several of their claims on Gold and Massachusetts Hill, passed. The mine was worked by this Company from 1852 to September, 1857, in which latter

year, owing to heavy expenditures, the company became deeply involved, their property passing out of their hands by Sheriff's sale, E. McLaughlin, of this place, being the purchaser. From 1852 to 1857, as we have been informed by one of the early owners of the mine, the yield was about \$250,000. In February, 1860, the mine was purchased from Mr. McLaughlin by J. C. and Edward Coleman, J. C. Pascoe, and others, representing twenty shares, for \$15,000. At the same time the name was changed to the North Star Company. Since 1860 up to the present time, embracing a period of nearly seven years, the North Star mine has been extensively worked, has had large sums of money expended in developing it, and has paid its owners large dividends. An inclined shaft, through which the greater part of the work has been done, has been sunk to a depth of seven hundred and fifty feet, giving a vertical depth on the lode of about three hundred feet; a drain tunnel, commenced in 1862 and finished in 1864, running a distance of twenty-five hundred feet, was completed at a cost of \$15,000; and to increase the working facilities of the mine a perpendicular shaft is now being sunk at a distance of five hundred feet from the incline, to strike the ledge, which will reach the vein at a distance of about one hundred and forty feet from the surface. This shaft will be completed in a very short time, and will enable the company to increase their force of miners about twenty. On the mine is a magnificent sixteen-stamp mill, now running twelve stamps, but which will run to its full capacity on the completion of the vertical shaft; besides which there are several engines, one sixty-horse power, for pumping, one ten-horse power, for hoisting, one twelve-horse power for hoisting and pumping, and a twenty-five horse power engine, erected recently, for hoisting at the new shaft. [To the credit of the owners of this mine be it said that all their machinery was furnished by Grass Valley foundries.] The machinery and works erected during last and the present year cost about \$25,000. The lode runs in what our miners call greenstone, pitching at an angle of about twenty-seven degrees, the vein varying in width from one foot to six feet, showing an average width of about two feet. The North Star Company, for over six years, crushed at the rate of one hundred tons of quartz per week, using their old mill, but since the completion of the new mill, in August last, the average weekly crushings have been one hundred and fifty tons, or six hundred tons per month. The company own twenty-one hundred feet on the lode, with the angles and variations, besides one hundred claims on Weimar Hill, south of and adjoining Lafayette Hill; and they have sixteen hundred feet east of the new shaft, on the lode, nearly all of which is new ground. Now working five levels, and in the fifth or present lowest level, which, as already stated, is down three hundred feet perpendicularly, a drift has been run one hundred and fifty feet in an easterly direction from the inclined shaft. It is estimated that fully 30,000 tons of ore remain untouched in the reserves or backs, opened by means of drifts from the main shaft. For the five years preceding January last the nett profit of the mine was over \$500,000. The gross product for the last five months of 1866 exceeded \$100,000, the yield for December of the same year being \$26,000. The mine is now yielding a monthly average of \$24,000, the expenses being \$12,000 a month, showing a monthly profit of \$12,000. About one hundred and fifty men are employed about the mill and mine. The sulphurets are saved by rockers and sold by the North Star Company to sulphuret workers at from \$80 to \$120 per ton. Following is a list of the owners of this most excellent mine: J. C. and Edward Coleman, Wm. H. Rodda, Josiah Rodda, John Rodda, Richard Kitto, William Hoskin, James Hoskin, and Thomas Harper.



Edward Coleman is general superintendent of the North Star Company, and Wm. Hoskin has charge of the underground department of the mine.

—Other mines in this vicinity will be found mentioned elsewhere.

### Allison Ranch.

About two miles and one-half south of Grass Valley, on Wolf creek, is the village of Allison Ranch, noted the world over for having one of the richest quartz mines yet discovered. The village itself, for which we now have room only for a passing notice, contains two stores, one meat market, two boot and shoe making establishments, three or four saloons, the works of the Allison Ranch Mining Company, and an excellent public school. The business of the village is supported, or rather has been supported in the past, by the laboring force of the mine. The mine itself is at present under a cloud, and owing to questionable management, as well as a lack of harmony among the owners, work was suspended early last fall, leaving the Ranch in a languishing condition. What policy the present owners of the mine may pursue, we have no means of knowing, but it is more than probable that under some management Allison Ranch will again resume its place among the representative mines of this district; for a ledge from which millions of dollars have been extracted, which has been worked for years with great profit, and which has never been lost even in the lowest depth attained, must again prove rich and extensive unless every theory of geology is incorrect, every practical principle of quartz mining at fault. We will give an epitome of the history of the Allison Ranch mine from its discovery up to 1865, together with a few later items of interest furnished us by Philip Gallwey, late superintendent of the works:

As early as 1852, John and William Daniel, and four others, who subsequently returned to Missouri, worked in the creek adjoining the present town. In 1853, in digging a tail-race, which was done by several of the present company, the ledge was found, but no particular attention was paid to the discovery. In July, 1854, Michael Colbert and James Stanton bought into the creek claims. The ground at this time was worked with "long toms" and paid well. During the same year, while working toward the upper end of the claims, the ledge was again struck. At this point, the ground was found exceedingly rich, but the owners, somewhat inexperienced in quartz mining, failed to attribute this to its true cause, the immediate vicinity of an extensive quartz ledge. One day in the fall of 1854, two of the partners traced the ledge a short distance down, but on losing it became discouraged, and all the company, excepting Colbert and Stanton, ceased work for the day. These two, having again found the ledge, took out during the day, from the opening their partners had left, about a ton of quartz. An extensive "cave" occurred during the night, covering the ledge as well as a portion of the mass of rock thrown out. Work was now resumed on the creek, the exhumed quartz remaining untouched, until exposed by the action of the fall and winter rains, when, on examination, the rock was found studded with free gold. This pile of quartz, together with fragments forked from the toms, amounting to about one and one-half tons, was crushed at Lee & Simpson's mill, about a mile below Allison Ranch, and yielded about three hundred and seventy-five dollars. Con. Reilly was employed to open the ledge, and at once erected a water-wheel and sunk an inclined shaft, following the ledge, to a depth of eighteen feet, in doing which, he demonstrated the correctness of his own views by taking out enough gold to erect the present Allison Ranch quartz mill. In October, 1855, a lot of rock, about eighteen tons, which was crushed



at the Gold Hill mill, yielded about \$6,000; and in December of the same year, sixty-two tons produced \$23,000.

From 1855 up to last year the mine proved wonderfully rich, during which time large sums were expended in erecting machinery, sinking shafts, etc., the owners, the meanwhile, receiving liberal dividends. The gross yield of Allison Ranch from its opening to the close of 1866, as the books of the company demonstrate, was between \$2,300,000 and \$2,400,000. The product for the three years ending December 30, 1865, was \$1,000,000, and in 1866 about \$300,000. [It should be borne in mind that only eight months work was performed in 1866, the company virtually suspending operations in September last, and entirely abandoning work early last winter.] The lowest depth reached on the incline is four hundred and seventy-five feet, giving a vertical depth on the lode of three hundred and forty feet. In this level the vein was drifted on a distance of four hundred and thirty-four feet, northerly and southerly, two hundred and twenty feet in a northerly direction, and two hundred and fourteen feet southerly. In the south drift the vein showed an average width of fourteen inches, and in the north drift eighteen inches. The ledge, which had been considerably broken up in this level, in fact showing for a time what appeared to be two veins, came together in the bottom of the level. A portion of the quartz in this level proved very rich, but the greater part was found barren, running the company in debt. Assessments were required to defray the expenses of sinking for another level, but such assessments came not, and a majority of the owners concluded to suspend work, carrying their conclusion to an unfortunate end. The mine, as already intimated, must at no distant day be re-opened. The owners of the Allison Ranch property are Michael Colbert, William Daniel and John Fahey, of Grass Valley, James Stanton, of San Francisco, and James O'Donahue and Chas. Field, of Bangor, Maine.

The first extension north of the Allison Ranch ledge (recorded as the Stanton ledge,) was located on February 23d, 1855, by the Franklin Company, consisting of twelve hundred feet. The mine was leased in 1860, by Orlando Jennings, who soon afterward erected hoisting works and two pumps on it. An inclined shaft was sunk to a depth of two hundred and thirty-four feet on what was then supposed to be the ledge, but which, according to the opinion of experienced miners, was in reality only a stringer. Work was continued until June 1st, 1862, from which time to the present, the mine has been idle. The sum of \$24,000 was taken from the ledge, which amount fell greatly short of the expense of working the mine.

The south extension of Allison Ranch (Stanton ledge) was located in 1858, by George Wallace and others, who took up eight hundred feet. Several prospecting shafts have been sunk, the lowest perpendicular depth of any being about seventy-five feet. The croppings of the ledge were struck in the bottom of the deepest shaft, and about the same time, water was found, which caused a temporary abandonment of work. A drain tunnel, commenced in 1861, from the west bank of Wolf creek, has been run a distance of three hundred feet, and will be continued during the present season two hundred and fifty or three hundred feet further. The present proprietors are, George D. Roberts, Con. Reilly, David Watt, Wm. Daniel, and Samuel Wittengenstein, the latter being an owner by purchase. Not being worked.

In Vall's Ranch is the Phoenix ledge, which runs parallel with the Allison Ranch ledge, at a distance of about fifty rods. The Phoenix was located in 1861, by P.

Hennessy and others, claiming one thousand feet. Several crushings of the Phoenix rock have been made, the lowest perpendicular depth from which ore has been extracted being thirty-five feet, and the average yield has been twenty-five dollars per ton. The owners of the Phoenix are, P. Hennessy, P. Gallwey, John Colbert, Richard Barry, John Fahey, and Thomas O'Rourke.

### Norambagua Mine.

This mine is situated at Forest Springs, one mile south from the celebrated Allison Ranch mine, and three and a quarter miles from the town of Grass Valley. The vein runs nearly north and south, and dips to the east at a very low angle—from twelve to seventeen degrees. It is incorporated as the "Forest Springs Quartz Mining and Lumber Company." This company now own 4,300 feet on the Norambagua vein, and 2,000 feet on the Bourbon, a parallel lode, which lies a little west of the Norambagua.

The inclosing rock is a very large-jointed variety of green stone syenite, which drills and breaks readily in mining—a very fortunate circumstance in the economy of working. This rock is considerably decomposed at surface, but assumes its true character below water level.

The Norambagua vein has been extensively explored since 1855. It is a narrow vein, being rarely over ten inches and averaging, perhaps, four or five inches. It is composed of a bluish-white quartz, seamed and banded with arsenical and white iron pyrites arranged in parallel zones, producing a ribbon-like structure. The gold is seen in delicate parcels interspersed in the mass, requiring careful observation to detect it; but sometimes it is seen more conspicuously, as a thin fibre wire cleaves in the vein. Its tenor of gold is high, ranging from \$40 to \$100 to the ton. This vein is unlike the general character of the Grass Valley veins, which, as a rule, are destitute of arsenic and white iron pyrites. Similar ores are seen, however, in Osborne Hill.

The Norambagua vein has been opened by an incline shaft, sunk to a depth of five hundred and sixty-seven feet (to the fifth level) and is now going down, but the extremely low angle of easterly dip ( $12^{\circ}$  to  $17^{\circ}$ ) gives only about one hundred and fifty feet of vertical height over the level named. The levels have been extended about one thousand feet south and five hundred feet north of the incline, or in all, fully one thousand and five hundred feet on the horizon of the main tunnel. The lower level was, in March, 1867, about two hundred and thirty feet north and two hundred and twenty feet south of the incline. The ores, especially on the south, were remarkably rich, yielding in mill over \$70 per ton, and assaying very much more.

The drain tunnel, which connects with the vein at four hundred and ninety feet from its croppings, was opened through on the 7th of March, 1867, eleven hundred feet in length, and four hundred and sixty feet north of the incline, having been in process of driving for four years, or since 1862, and at a cost of over \$40,000. This is an important work, offering an exit for all the ores in nearly five hundred feet of backs, and a passage for the waters above and below this level, thus reducing the task of the pump to hoisting from the lower levels to the drain level. From this level the ores can be delivered by gravity to the proposed new mill site.

The mine is furnished with a new 60-horse power hoisting and pumping engine. The ore is hoisted up the incline on a tram way by wire ropes. Most of the dead

rock broken in taking up the vein is used to fill up the old stopes, thus saving the use of timber. The levels of this mine are walled up in solid stone in the most substantial and workman-like manner. The cost of mining and milling the ore is about \$30 per ton. The reserves of ore appear to be very great in the Norambagua. The vein has exhibited remarkable constancy in its general characteristics and gold tenor, but is said to have grown richer to the south in descending. The mine has been worked in former years in a very unsystematic and temporizing manner, exhausting all the available ores and then pausing for some months while the incline was sunk and new levels were driven. A short time since the property changed hands, and now, under the energetic management of Mr. W. H. Rodda, formerly superintendent of the North Star, the incline is being vigorously sunk, the drain level has been opened through, and the levels are being extended both ways to explore new ground.

The Bourbon lode, which is some five hundred feet in front (west) of the Norambagua vein, has remained, until lately, quite unexplored, except that from a shaft sunk upon it for a short distance, the ore was found of a promising character. Recently, work has been commenced on the Bourbon by tribute, the miners furnishing their own supplies and dividing the product with the owners. This is evidence that the miners entertain a favorable opinion of the value of the ledge, or they would not risk their labor and expenses on it.

The Norambagua ores are reduced at the mill belonging to the Forest Springs Company, situated on Wolf creek, near the mine, and driven by a water wheel of twenty-eight feet diameter and four feet breast. This mill was built in 1851, has ten stamps, in two batteries, square heads and wooden stems. Amalgamation in battery is used, with copper plates and concentration of the tailings on Bradford's vanning tables or concentrators; also with Norton's pans, to grind the sulphurets. The copper pans of these machines are found to act well in saving floating mercury and amalgam, as well as in effecting a satisfactory concentration of the sulphurets. It is surprising that they do so good work, for they are charged far beyond the capacity for which they were designed, are very poorly attended, and by neglect have become much worn and disarranged. It is a machine which, with good management, is capable of doing excellent work. Although this mill is one of the most venerable in California, it has lately been repaired and its performance in treating gold seems more satisfactory than its rude exterior would indicate. The pile of tailings collected near the mill, carefully averaged yielded only about \$7 per ton in gold. The concentrated sulphurets are worth about \$50 per ton. The amount of sulphurets in the Norambagua ores is considerable, probably as much as three per cent. The capacity of this mill for treatment is about fifteen tons per day. It is run on custom work when not fully occupied on Norambagua ores. Now that the Norambagua mine is opened by its drain tunnel, and has also ample hoisting power, it will be the policy of the company to mine ores to the full capacity of the mill. A new mill site has been selected and a new mill is talked of.

The product of the Norambagua mine from September, 1864, to the same month in 1865, was \$80,649. About four months of the year very little ore was crushed; eight men on a shift being all the force employed in taking out ore. It is the policy of the present owners to develop the mine in such a way as to have the explorations well in advance of the work of extraction, and at the same time to bring their mill up to its full capacity.

Not one-fourth part of the ore-ground owned by the company on the Norambagua has been prospected, and the Bourbon ledge is as yet hardly opened, and yet the work of exploration on the former mine has been in progress for about twelve years. There is hence good reason to believe that this fine property will soon be productive, more productive than ever before. The advantage possessed by this mine in respect to drainage and the amount of ore available within a moderate depth, will be understood when it is remembered that (if the mean dip of  $15^{\circ}$  is preserved) before a vertical depth of five hundred feet under the drain tunnel is reached the incline shaft must be sunk over twenty-one hundred feet from the mouth of the shaft, measured on the slope. We find in this peculiarity as well as in the high tenor of gold, a compensation for the small thickness of the vein, which, it should be added, has all the characteristics of a true fissure vein, likely to continue unchanged in depth.

The Shamrock ledge runs parallel with the Norambagua, being southeast of the latter about twelve hundred feet; located in 1860. Two thousand feet in claim. Vertical depth reached on vein, about thirty feet, and the ledge worked at various points for an entire distance of thirteen hundred feet. About seven hundred tons of quartz have been extracted, paying from \$14 to \$50 per ton; average pay, \$36 per ton. Ledge averages about ten inches in width. Owned by John Tierney, James Harrigan, Patrick Reilly, Patrick Hayes, and Anthony Copeland.

The Perrin ledge, owned by Joseph Perrin and B. F. Colvin, runs parallel with the Shamrock, and is now being profitably worked. Water wheel used for pumping and hoisting purposes.

The General Grant, same course as Shamrock, is a narrow vein, but is rich in gold. Last crushing, a few weeks since, showed an average yield of \$50 per ton. Owned by George Little, James Harrigan, and others.

### Gold Hill Mine.

This mine is on the hill after which it is named, and the claim calls for one thousand feet upon the vein. This mine has been celebrated for the large amount of gold which at various times since 1850 it has returned. It has had more than its share of the vicissitudes attending gold mining, but its history has not been recorded. At times the quartz has been knit together with gold which seemed to be distributed in this portion of the Massachusetts Hill vein in pockets. Those best able to know assert that there is a continuous communication in quartz between the workings on Massachusetts Hill and Gold Hill, leaving, apparently, no doubt of the identity of the vein. Mr. Attwood, who worked the Gold Hill mine for a length of time, informed the writer that at times the quartz was completely barren or contained less gold than would return the costs of mining in one thousand tons, which, without any assignable reason, would again yield an almost fabulous product. Vast sums in "specimens" are known to have been stolen by the miners during the run of these bonanzas, in spite of all vigilance. It was this mine that supplied the quartz for the so-called Gold Hill mill, memorable and venerable among the quartz mills of California. It is a popular belief that Gold Hill, during the fourteen years of its history prior to 1865, had returned not less than four millions of dollars in gold bullion. From September, 1865, until September, 1866, this mine was idle. Since then explorations have been resumed with good unvarying result.

This mine is explored by an incline shaft, which descends south  $86\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E (magnetic)

to a depth, on the slope, of three hundred feet. For the first one hundred and forty feet this shaft dips at an angle of forty-five degrees, until it strikes the vein, which it follows for one hundred and sixty feet more at an average dip of twenty-eight degrees. There is an adit or drain tunnel at the depth of ninety feet from the mouth of the shaft. The former explorations of this mine appear to have been extremely unsystematic and irregular, producing the impression to an experienced eye that the ups and downs which have attended it may be, in part at least, chargeable to want of skill and good judgment on the part of those who worked it. The older workings above two hundred and twenty-four feet are mostly filled up or inaccessible, and no trustworthy tradition of them are preserved.

At two hundred and twenty-four feet depth on the incline is a drift running northerly one hundred and fifty-nine feet from the shaft; at two hundred and thirty-five feet depth is another drift running south three hundred and seventy-seven feet from the shaft; and at two hundred and eighty-seven feet is another, south eighty-six and a half feet, and north fifty-nine feet. Course of the vein and ore very crooked. In the two hundred and twenty-four feet drift north the vein is irregular, all the drifts below varying in size from a mere stringer at points near the shaft to six feet at one hundred and eight feet from it—but split into two parts with a mass of bedrock between—making an average of about two and a half feet of quartz. Over this drift it is believed the ground is mostly unbroken to the surface north of one hundred and eight feet from the shaft. The end of this drift is pretty wet. The two hundred and eighty-seven feet drift north shows stringers of quartz having bodies at times of considerable extent, and averaging about fifteen inches, the walls of the vein being from five to eight feet apart. No stoping has been done in this drift, which is very wet. South on the same drift, passing a block of twenty-five feet of ground from the shaft, believed to be of no value. The vein curves in irregular, mixed with perhaps eighteen inches of quartz, and some stoping has been done, averaging twenty inches from the bottom of the vein. About twelve feet from the end of this drift, or two hundred and seventy-five feet from the shaft, there is a *fault*, called by the miners, a "cross course," beyond which there is no vein matter, so far as explored, the hanging wall of the vein having dropped on the foot wall, which retains its position. This fault is nearly northwest and southeast, and dips steeply at about seventy degrees. It contains no ore, being a mere seam, and the end of the drift is dry.

The vein in the two hundred and thirty-five feet level south shows some good stoping ground, and the vein varies from two to three feet in thickness, being, in some places, as much as four and a half feet thick and very highly impregnated with sulphurets—as is also the hanging wall for a considerable distance over the vein. The vein carries in its wider portions a good deal of rock but is there also more highly sulphuretted.

The tenor of gold in the vein at present is not very high, averaging about \$15. The books show that 2,887 tons of ore, crushed from September, 1862, to March, 1867, gave an average yield of \$13 05 per ton, the yield from the individual crushings varying greatly.

This mine is furnished with an engine, rated at 100-horse power, for pumping, and a hoisting engine rated at 25-horse power; both supplied from the same boiler at a consumption of about three and a half cords of wood in twenty-four hours. The pump is eight inch to the adit level, above that point to surface it is ten inches.



The strength of the Gold Hill vein and its well known richness in former times, encourage explorations in depth and extent, with the reasonable expectation that the mine will at an early day resume its place as a dividend paying mine. There are now reserves standing in the stopes of about eight hundred tons of ore, and it is reputed that a considerable amount of good ore remains available also in the upper workings, which may swell the reserves to one thousand or twelve hundred tons. Meanwhile the incline is being sunk under the present management.

### Union Hill.

This hill is two miles east of Grass Valley, and is separated from Howard Hill, with which it is parallel, by Middle Wolf creek. The Hill was made a matter of record January 30, 1851. The first and chief location on the eastern end of Union Hill ledge, was made by Dr. McMurtry, David Brooks, G. W. Woodward, and others, who afterward purchased several other claims. The company erected a Mexican arrastra mill, and took out enough rock to defray all expenses. The mine was badly managed, as nearly all other mines were at that time. With heavy expenses and no experience in quartz mining, the company became involved. Judgments were obtained, executions were issued, and the mine was sold on April 6th, 1854, to Dr. Wm. McCormick, H. Hannah, and others. But little work was done on the mine beyond enough to hold it under the mining laws. Dr. McCormick, in 1865, became sole owner, selling interests the same year to Geo. D. Roberts, Thomas Findley and John Gashwilder, who are now the owners of the property. The latter part of 1865 the company put up hoisting and pumping works, and in the winter of 1866 sunk an inclined shaft one hundred and ten feet, and during the summer ran drifts at that depth about seven hundred feet, two hundred feet west and five hundred feet east, the lode varying in width from one to six feet, averaging about two and one-half feet in width, the rock paying from \$12 to \$30 per ton by mill process. In June and July of the same year the company built a twenty-stamp mill, which was kept running during the day time, from August 1st, the mine not being sufficiently opened to run the mill day and night. In September last they started the incline and sunk eighty feet deeper, and the tunnels were run on the lode east and west about one hundred and fifty feet each way, the rock being richer and the ledge wider—averaging nearly three feet. The company, at this time, were making preparations to run the mill day and night. When the severe winter set in they were obliged, on account of water and some of the machinery giving way, to temporarily abandon the mine about February 1st, 1867, until spring. They have now resumed operations at the mine and will run a drain tunnel, connecting with the upper level, which will take off all surface water and save the mine from being filled with water another winter. The average pitch of the ledge, which runs in slate, is at an angle of fifty degrees. The lowest perpendicular depth attained has been about one hundred and thirty feet. The company own three thousand feet on the ledge, with all its dips, angles and variations; in addition to which they own three hundred square claims; and they also own Wolf creek, for mining purposes, the entire length of their claims. They have on their claims, besides the engine for running the mill, one 13-inch engine for pumping and an 8-inch engine for hoisting, and two pumps, one eight inch and the other fourteen inch, plunger and bucket. The machinery erected and attached to the mine cost about \$40,000. The proceeds from this mine since starting the mill until work was suspended last winter, by water, were \$74,413 41.



Near the summit of Union Hill, and running in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, is the mine of the Grass Valley Consolidated Mining Company, now solely owned by Col. William O'Connor Sidney. This lode runs in hornblende, dipping westerly with an average inclination of about fifty degrees. The claim embraces twenty-five hundred feet on the vein, including, of course, all the dips, angles and variations of the lode. This is an early location, and was known at different periods as the McGrann, and the Murphy and the Bulger ledge. Colonel Sidney purchased the mine in January, 1863, from George D. Roberts, who had bought it from the original owners. A number of years ago the ledge was superficially worked by its locators, paying from \$13 to \$36 per ton, the rock having been crushed at the Gold Hill, the Lady Franklin and Laton & Son's mills. A tunnel was started about seven years since, and was run a distance of five hundred and twelve feet, where the vein, which was here narrow, was struck at a perpendicular depth of one hundred and twelve feet from the surface. In October of last year, an inclined shaft was started on the summit of the hill, at a distance of about five hundred feet northwesterly from the end of the tunnel. The incline is twelve feet by five in the clear, is splendidly timbered throughout, having a double track, and affording ample room for a large pump. The shaft pitches at an angle of fifty-five degrees, not varying the least in the inclination from the head to its present terminus, which is about one hundred and eighty-six feet from the surface. At the foot of the incline, where a splendid looking ledge was exposed, the water came in with discouraging rapidity, and having no pumping facilities, work was temporarily abandoned. That no time should be lost, the labor of cleaning out the old tunnel, referred to above, was commenced. The tunnel, as already stated, had reached a distance of five hundred and twelve feet, under the old ownership, when the owners, who, by the way, were poor men and unable to thoroughly work the mine, became discouraged. Under the present management work was recently resumed at the end of the tunnel, the needed repairs were made, and upon putting in the first set of timbers, the ledge, showing a width of ten inches and looking very well, was discovered. The vein has been followed in this drift about four hundred feet in a southeasterly direction, the lode increasing in width and improving in the character of the ore as the work has progressed. A drift, started by the original owners, had been run about one hundred and eighty feet in a northwesterly direction from the head of the tunnel, and along this drift are several "chutes," from which the crushings already spoken of were taken. The northwest drift has been connected with the incline shaft, leaving the vein exposed for a distance of about nine hundred feet. The lode for the entire distance will average about two feet and one-half in width, showing generally a good character of quartz, and in the southeast drift is presented an excellent quality of ore, strongly resembling the Eureka rock, and strengthening the long accepted belief among practical miners that this is really the Eureka vein. The rock in the southeast drift is liberally filled with fine sulphurets, a portion of which sulphurets will yield at the rate of \$490 to the ton. The vertical depth of the present level will not average more than eighty feet. The work of sinking for another level, to a depth of one hundred and fifty feet below the present one, was commenced a few weeks since, and will probably be completed before this work reaches the public. Drifts will of course be run on the lode on this level for the entire length of the Consolidated Company's claims. A splendid 10-stamp mill, which can be increased

five stamps when occasion requires, and extensive hoisting and pumping machinery have been erected within the past few months at an expense of \$30,000. In the first level an immense amount of quartz, which could only be roughly estimated at thousands upon thousands of tons, is exposed—enough to keep a large, first-class quartz mill crushing for years. The second level, when thoroughly opened, will undoubtedly reveal another splendid body of quartz. Colonel Sidney has expended a large sum of money in purchasing this mine, erecting machinery, sinking shafts and doing what our miners call "dead work," but we believe that he is in possession of a first-class quartz mine, which will soon prove itself such. Dan. Collins is superintendent of the Grass Valley Consolidated Mining Company.

The Pike Tunnel Company have one thousand and eight hundred feet on their claims. Located in 1863. Tunnel in a distance of one thousand feet, and the lode drifted on for one hundred and fifty feet, showing an average two foot ledge in width. Incorporated August 4th, 1865. Owned by E. Caldwell, Frank G. Beatty, J. Newman, Nathan & Hoffman, and others.

On the same hill are the claims of the Burdett Company, concerning which we can candidly say nothing of a favorable character, hence we prefer to dismiss the Burdett with the simple remark that it was sold for an enormous sum in the East, about two years ago, and the general impression is that the mine sold for every dollar it was worth.

### Howard Hill.

This hill lies opposite Union Hill, on the south of Middle Wolf Creek, the western end being but a short distance east of Grass Valley, and it is a gravel, cement and quartz deposit. The first mine on the east end of Howard Hill is the Town Talk (gravel claim) which has paid handsomely in the past.

East of this are the Independent claims, which have paid well as gravel diggings, and through which runs a quartz lode, on which the Independent Company claims two thousand feet. Incorporated December 10th, 1864. Owned by B. Nathan, H. Hoffman, J. Newman, Frank G. Beatty, H. Robitscheck and E. Caldwell.

Traversing the hill easterly we next come to the Lucky Mining Company's works, situated on the company's ledge, the Cambridge. This location consists of about fifteen hundred and fifty feet. The vein, which was reached through a four hundred foot tunnel in 1862, runs in an northeasterly and southwesterly direction. In 1865 an incline shaft was sunk, and hoisting works were erected at a cost of \$9,000. In 1866 a 15-stamp mill was erected at an expense of \$18,000. The total amount of quartz taken from this mine has been 10,800 tons, and within the past two years the mine has turned out ninety-six hundred tons. About forty men are employed in the works. The company reduce about seven hundred and eighty tons of ore per month, at a monthly expense of \$4,500. The inclined shaft, to which we have above referred, is down two hundred and seventy-five feet, the vertical depth being about two hundred and forty feet. In the lower level the lode averages three and a half feet in width. The Lucky is owned by Dr. E. A. Tompkins, D. E. Osborn, W. P. Goldsmith, M. Williams, E. Nutall, W. R. Taylor, and Major Topliss, of Grass Valley, and H. McCormick, of Nevada. W. R. Taylor, superintendent.

Adjoining the Lucky on the east is the Cambridge mine, in which the former company first discovered their ledge. The Cambridge, this being the name of the lode running through both claims, was discovered in 1853. The Cambridge Company own sixteen hundred feet on the lode under the quartz laws of Nevada county

of 1852. Prior to 1863, up to which period this mine was but superficially worked, and without the aid of machinery, fifteen hundred tons of quartz were extracted and crushed, showing an average yield of \$25 per ton. The mine was sold to the present owners in February, 1869, at the rate of \$5,000 a one-sixteenth interest. Since the change of owners the mine has been systematically and successfully worked. An inclined shaft has been sunk one hundred feet on the vein, at which point drifts were extended on the lode, easterly and westerly, for a distance of about six hundred feet, showing an average width of vein of twenty inches. The shaft is now going down for another level, one hundred feet deeper than the present one, and at a point now reached by this shaft, a splendid three-foot ledge shows itself. During the past year a substantial 10-stamp mill, together with pumping and hoisting works, have been put up at an expense of \$22,000. Since December, 1866, (making allowance for stoppage by water, in February of the present year,) up to the present, about twelve hundred and fifty tons of rock have been taken from the mine. The mill is now crushing seventy-five tons of rock per week. The quartz has averaged \$20 per ton. Lowest vertical depth from which crushings have been obtained, about one hundred and seventy feet. Working at present forty-seven men in the mine and mill. The Cambridge Mining Company was incorporated in April, 1867, with a capital stock of \$250,000, divided into two hundred and fifty-six shares. Trustees, D. W. C. Rice, William Blanding, W. H. V. Cronise, W. E. Dean, Milton Bulkley and W. B. Cummings.

The Oxford, consisting of eight hundred feet, and owned by Thomas Loyd and others, all of Grass Valley, runs parallel with the Cambridge. In these claims a tunnel is now piercing the hill for the lode.

South of the Cambridge, on the summit of Howard Hill, is the ledge of the Frankfort Quartz Mining Company, consisting of two thousand feet. Located in July, 1862. Lowest perpendicular depth reached on the vein, through a tunnel, seventy feet. Now in with another tunnel five hundred and twenty-five feet, which will be continued sixty feet further to strike the lode. This will tap the vein at a vertical depth of two hundred feet from the surface. About two hundred tons of rock have been crushed, including croppings, showing an average yield of \$14 to the ton. Work will be vigorously prosecuted in this mine during the present season. Owners, J. J. Dorsey, G. D. McLean, J. M. C. Walker, William Hobby and Charles T. Duval.

### Ophir Hill.

This mining locality, one of the most generally known quartz sections in Nevada county, lies about one mile east of Grass Valley; and the principal lode, the Ophir Hill, which is now owned by the Empire Mining Company, was located by George D. Roberts and others in 1850. The vein runs in greenstone, in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, dipping westerly with an incline of 30 degrees. The ledge was purchased by Woodbury, Park and others, in 1851, who owned a quartz mill where the Sebastopol mill now stands. Ophir Hill yielded liberally, but, owing to mismanagement, its owners failed in 1852. A short time after, this mine was sold at auction to John R. Rush, who bought one-half the concern, the remaining half being purchased by the Empire Mining Company. They built their first mill on Wolf Creek, in the winter of 1851 and '52, a short time before purchasing the Ophir Hill mine. Rush sold his interest in the mine for \$12,000, to his late partners, on May 4th, 1854. The Empire Company worked the mine with gratifying success from 1852 to 1864, during which time it yielded over \$1,000,000; and

since it came in possession of the present owners, in July, 1864, (work being commenced by them in September 26th of the same year,) up to the close of 1866, \$300,000 was extracted. In the same year 3,750 tons of quartz were reduced, producing \$175,000, or an average of \$47 per ton. A magnificent thirty-stamp mill was erected last summer, involving an outlay of more than \$100,000, and \$50,000 additional was expended upon a new shaft, hoisting works, etc. This shaft was unfortunately sunk in the wrong place, and the development of the mine thereby much retarded. Another shaft, sunk in the right place, has now attained a depth of four hundred and sixty feet on the incline, and drifts running along the lead six hundred feet—two hundred and twenty feet northerly from the old shaft, and three hundred and eighty feet southerly—connecting with the new shaft, show a splendid reserve of fine ore, the vein averaging three feet wide for the length of the drift. The present lowest level is four hundred and sixty feet deep on the incline, giving a vertical depth of about two hundred and sixty feet; and from here a shaft is being sunk one hundred feet deeper, to strike another level in the mine. The design is to keep sinking this shaft, opening other levels from time to time, thus supplying large quantities of reserve ore, and consequently increase the working force of this immense mine. The new thirty-stamp mill, of which we have given a description in another department of this book, has been crushing night and day for the past two months, reducing ore at the rate of forty tons every twenty-four hours, the rock yielding from \$44 to \$49 per ton. Notwithstanding the facilities afforded by the reduction works of the Empire Mining Company, which are unquestionably the best and most extensive in Northern California, the rock is now accumulating on the dump-pile, or in plainer language, the mine is daily turning out more quartz than the mill can crush. The force of men now employed about the mill and mine is one hundred and thirty. The mine of the Empire Mining Company ranks, and justly, too, among the first-class quartz mines of Grass Valley township. The company own about 1,500 feet on the ledge with its dips, angles and variations. The sulphurets pay from \$80 to \$100 per ton. The owners of this valuable property are J. P. Pierce, A. L. Morrison, A. H. Houston and Captain S. W. Lee.

The Ophir Hill Mining Company's claims, lying north of the Empire Company's ground, and adjoining the latter, consist of five ledges, having one thousand feet on each in length. The company consists of sixteen shares, which are principally owned by George M. Norton and Thomas Hardy. A vertical shaft, two hundred feet in depth, has been sunk by the present owners, striking the Ophir Hill vein. Drifts have been run about three hundred feet on the lode from this shaft, in northerly and southerly directions. The vein in the drifts averages eighteen inches wide, is of blue-ribbon rock, heavily sulphureted, and showing free gold. No crushings made at the present writing, but ore is now being extracted for reduction purposes. Messrs. Norton and Hardy have expended over \$48,000 in opening this mine, and will have at least \$10,000 more to lay out before the Ophir Hill is thoroughly opened. The mine is in an excellent locality, and we expect before 1867 closes that the energetic and enterprising owners will be well paid for their investment of money and time.

Adjoining these claims on the north is the Donahue ground, which consists of eight thousand feet on the Ophir Hill lode. From their claim, which has only been superficially worked, and without machinery, to a depth of thirty-six feet, over \$50,000 has been taken out. Owned by Thomas Donahue & Co.

In the same neighborhood are a number of square locations, but we have found it difficult, impossible even, to obtain any reliable data of Ophir Hill beyond what is given above.

### Hueston Hill

Lies about midway between Ophir and Osborn Hills, being on the same range with these well known quartz localities. Hueston Hill, named after the Hueston Brothers, was located by Messrs. Stackhouse, Montgomery, the Hueston Brothers, and others, on December 14th, 1853. It was worked to the water level, paying well from the year of its discovery up to 1855. E. L. Tuttle, now of Grass Valley, purchased the mine in 1859, and in 1861 he sold to John Trenberth and others, who soon afterward erected machinery on it. William Clift and the Smith Brothers bought a one-third interest in the Hueston Hill in 1863. The explorations on the mine were shallow up to 1861, from which period the new owners began to go deep on the vein, their labor being rewarded by rich returns of gold bullion. The lode, of which the Hueston Hill Company own twenty-eight hundred feet, runs in hard blue slate, is small, not averaging over eight inches in width, but is exceedingly rich. The course of the vein is northerly and southerly, with a westerly dip of about thirty-five degrees. A depth of three hundred feet on the incline has been reached, in which level drifts have been run about five hundred and fifty feet. The vein being narrow, and the encasing rock very hard, the cost of extracting and reducing the ore amounts to about \$45 per ton, notwithstanding which the company, in 1866, erected new hoisting works at an expense of \$30,000, besides dividing about \$80,000 among the members of the company. Since June, 1864, up to the present writing, (April, 1867,) the Hueston Hill mine has yielded upward of \$500,000. In the lower level, ore worth from \$160 to \$170 is now exposed. Working sixty men. The Hueston Hill Company has had several tilts at litigation, but has been victorious in each case. The Hueston Hill is justly included among the first-class mines of this district. It is owned by Robert and John Smith, S. D. Bosworth, the Coleman Brothers, and S. W. Lee, of Grass Valley, and A. H. Hueston, of San Francisco.

North of Hueston Hill is the Madison Hill ledge, consisting of eight hundred feet, and owned by Rush & Laton. Worked but superficially, yet the quartz extracted, amounting to about one thousand tons, showed a gross yield of \$80,000, or average yield per ton of \$80.

### Osborn Hill.

Osborn Hill, which lies about two miles southeast of Grass Valley, may be described as an immense spur or mountain ridge running north and south, being parallel with Wolf Creek, and covering an area of about one mile square. Through it run a number of quartz veins, the principal one of which is the Osborn Hill, located in 1851. The lode has been traced farther, perhaps, than any other in this district, preserving its characteristics through a distance of nearly two miles in length. The Osborn Hill mine proper has turned out as much money in proportion to explorations made on it as any of our quartz mines—paying almost fabulously for years when the quartz interest of this section was considered on the wane—but we have been unable to obtain any reliable figures as to its gross yield. It was

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tolerably well opened in 1852, from which period up to 1857 it annually brought its owners large returns. But bad management ran the company in debt, there was a want of harmony among the managers, costly machinery had been erected, the mine became mortgaged, and in June, 1864, it was sold to Joseph Woodworth. The new proprietors erected a splendid mill on the mine in 1865, which, together with other improvements, cost \$34,000. The ground has been extensively tunneled, shafts have been sunk on the lode, but the mine has not even to this day been well opened. The lowest perpendicular depth reached on the vein by an inclined shaft has been four hundred feet, giving a vertical depth of about two hundred feet, at which depth a drift was run one hundred and seventy-five feet, showing a lode of an average width of two feet, and of a good quality of quartz. The Osborn Hill Company own two thousand feet, according to the locations of 1852, on the lode, which runs in a northerly and southerly direction, with an average inclination westerly of forty degrees. Woodworth sold the mine, a few months since, to Robert and John Smith, Campbell & Stoddard, S. W. Lee, W. H. Hooper, and others, who will doubtless soon work it to good advantage.

North of the Osborn Hill mine is the "Wheal Betsy," being on the Osborn Hill vein, and consisting of five hundred feet. This mine was purchased about six years since for \$9,000. Several thousand tons of ore have been extracted at a comparatively superficial depth, showing an average yield of \$40 per ton, some of the quartz reaching the high figure of \$90 per ton. Hoisting and pumping machinery on the mine. Owned by John Byers, S. W. Lee and A. H. Houston.

The Orleans claims, owned by the Smith Brothers, Edward Northy and others, lie north of the Betsy, and are in good repute, although not extensively worked at present.

On the summit of Osborn Hill are the claims of the Wide Awake Company, embracing four hundred feet. Four hundred tons of ore from this mine have yielded \$26,000. On the mine there is an engine, also a pump, as well as an inclined shaft two hundred and seventy-five feet in depth, running with the ledge at an angle of forty-five degrees. The ore is of a bluish color, and is rich in sulphurets and galena. The vein has varied in width from four inches to four feet, and at the bottom of the incline it is five feet in width. Machinery put on in 1859. Owners, A. Salaman, B. McCauley, D. Watt and J. Brown.

On Osborn Hill proper are a number of other claims, including the McCauley and Lee, Greenhorn, Alleghany, Jefferson, Lafayette, Cariboo, Daisy, etc., all of which have been more or less worked, several of them being regarded as full of promise.

The Redan, owned by Dewey, Robinson & Co., is on Redan Flat, lying at the eastern base of Osborn Hill.

The Sebastopol ledge runs parallel with the Osborn Hill, lying several hundred feet east of the latter. This mine, owned by the Watt Brothers, Mrs. Ellen Connolly and Ben. McCauley, was worked for several years quite profitably, and would probably be worked at the present time were not its principal owners engaged in other extensive mining enterprises.

Before proceeding to the next division of this part of Grass Valley township, we will inform the reader that in the vicinity of Osborn and Ophir Hills are a number of other quartz veins, including the Lawrence Hill, Prescott Hill, Franklin Hill, Daisy Hill, and countless others.



**South Osborn Hill**

Following is a brief account of mines on the Colfax road from Grass Valley, running parallel with the west sides of Ophir and Osborn Hills:

**ONTARIO MINING COMPANY**—On Smith's ranch, one mile south of Grass Valley. Located in 1864; length of claims, twelve hundred feet; average size of ledge, fifteen inches. Owned by W. K. Spencer, Dr. McCormick and Reuben Leech. Located on the west side of the Colfax road.

**ORLEANS LEDGE**—Was located in 1858. Length of claims, thirteen hundred feet; average size of ledge, eighteen inches. Several tons crushed yielded \$15 per ton. Situated on the west side of the Ontario Mining Company.

**FAIRPLAY MINING COMPANY**—Formerly owned by Julius Fricot, is an early location; now owned by the New York Hill Mining Company. Several thousand tons of ore worked at a profit to water level.

**CHESAPEAKE COMPANY**—Is a southern extension of the Fairplay. Size of claim, twelve hundred feet; located in 1863. Several tons of ore worked at a profit to water level. Size of ledge, six feet.

**THE DIAMOND LEDGE**—Located in 1863; size of claims, one thousand feet; steam engine and pump at work. Work progressing favorably.

**UTAH MINING COMPANY**—Located in 1858; size of claims, eighteen hundred feet; several tons of rock crushed; contains a long drain tunnel, steam engine and pump. Owned by Nathan & Hoffman, and others.

**BATON ROUGE LEDGE**—Located in 1866 - size of claims, sixteen hundred feet; average width of vein, one foot. Prospects rich.

**STATE OF MAINE COMPANY**—Is a north extension of the Galena claims; size of ground, one thousand feet; located in 1865.

**GALENA COMPANY**—Adjoining claims to the Ione; located in 1856. Size of claim eight hundred feet; partially worked to the depth of ninety feet; several thousand tons of rock mined. Now owned by the Watt Brothers.

**THE IONE MINING COMPANY.**—The Ione ledge is a tolerably early location, dating back some ten years; was formerly owned by the Empire Mining Company, and sold with the Ophir Mine to Messrs. Lee & Co., in July, 1865. Captain Lee sold the Ione ledge to Messrs. Curtis & Hunt, for \$10,000. A vertical shaft was sunk in August, 1865, and the vein struck at a depth of one hundred and forty feet, and several thousand tons of ore were crushed, averaging \$20 per ton, the vein varying from one to five feet. In March, 1866, a 10-stamp, first-class mill was erected, and an inclined shaft sunk at the bottom of the downright shaft to the depth of one hundred and sixty-five feet, carrying a body of ore three feet thick. The mine is now owned by Messrs. Sloss & Co., of San Francisco.

**THE UNION JACK COMPANY**—Is the first southerly extension of the Ione; was located in January, 1865. Size of claims, sixteen hundred feet; worked profitably to water level, twenty-one feet; one thousand tons of ore crushed; ledge averaged four feet; was sold in April, 1866, for \$50,000. The ledge is at present being mined to the depth of eighty feet, showing a continuous strong vein. Rock is now being crushed at the Ione mill, at a profit. Its present owners are Castle Brothers, Sloss & Co., and C. Felton, of San Francisco, and Judge Sykes, of Grass Valley.

**RAILROAD MINING COMPANY**—Is the south extension of the Union Jack ; located in 1865 ; size of claims, one thousand feet ; but little work done—only sufficient to hold the claims according to the laws of the county.

**PRESQUE MINING COMPANY**—Is situated on Le Bar's ranch, south of the Railroad Company. Size of claim, one thousand feet ; was located in 1853, and has been mined to water level—a depth of thirty feet from the surface ; carries a well defined ledge of one foot thick, and is pitching east into Osborn Hill. The last crushing paid \$49 per ton.

Extending farther south, to the southern boundary line of Nevada county, are veins or quartz lodes without number, some of which have been but superficially worked, while in others even the croppings have not been disturbed, and all these appeal eloquently to capital and labor.

**THE BEN. FRANKLIN**—An early location, is on South Massachusetts Hill, the lode running northeasterly and southwesterly, dipping westerly at an average angle of forty-five degrees. This mine was formerly owned by the Empire Mining Company, who, from 1855 to 1857, according to the company's books, extracted \$75,371 83 in gold bullion. It was purchased by George D. Roberts, who, in May, 1866, sold four-fifths of the mine to W. H. Bivens, W. H. Howland, W. H. Graves and O. F. Giffin, Roberts retaining the other fifth interest. The money taken out by the Empire Company (\$75,371 83) was mined out without the aid of machinery, the hoisting being done with windlass. During the past year, under the superintendency of Mr. Bivens, a tunnel has been driven six hundred feet, leaving about one hundred feet to be run before the lode is tapped. The lowest vertical depth attained on the mine has been but seventy-five feet. The vein, on which the company own twenty-two hundred feet, varies in width from ten inches to four feet. The last ore extracted, taken from the old works, paid \$90 a ton. Machinery will probably be erected on the lode during the present season, and a systematic and extensive development of the mine may be expected during 1867.

Adjoining this mine on the north is another Ben. Franklin, a later location, and on the same vein. It has yielded well in the past, is now being explored on contract, and promises to give a good return. Owned by Michael Casey and others.

The Washington Company's claims, which are also in this neighborhood, have been satisfactorily prospected during the past and the present years, and the owners have every reason to be satisfied with the result. Owned by Michael Colbert, Martin Ford, Dan. Collins & Co.

### **Lone Jack.**

This mine, on Missouri Flat, about one mile south of Grass Valley, was located in 1855. In 1856 the lode was reached by a tunnel at a depth of fifty feet from the surface. It was purchased from the locators in 1857, by Lee and Simpson, who, in the following year, erected machinery on it. In the same year, 1858, it was incorporated under the name of the "Wisconsin Gold Mining Company," becoming a portion of the "Forest Springs Quartz Mining and Lumber Company." The Lone Jack was not included in the sale of the Norambagua, made a few months since, but is now principally owned by C. T. Wheeler, of Sacramento, one of the former members of the Forest Springs Company. It has been explored to a vertical depth of about three hundred feet, or six hundred and twenty five feet on an in-

clined shaft, where the lode averages eighteen inches wide. A small engine, 25-horse power, was found insufficient to perform hoisting labor, being able only to do the pumping of the mine; and work has been temporarily abandoned, to be resumed when heavier machinery is erected on the mine. The Lone Jack is under the management of A. H. Murdock. A crushing of thirteen hundred tons of rock, made in 1862, paid at the rate of \$62 per ton; and the gross yield of the Lone Jack up to the present time has been upward of \$500,000.

### Greenhorn District.

This district lies about five miles east of Grass Valley, on the right bank of Greenhorn Creek. There are quite a number of large and prominent ledges in this district, the principal one being the Monroe, probably more generally known as the Greenhorn lode. Located in 1861. The Monroe was worked for silver, assaying largely, but returning meagerly. In fact, it has been hinted that a liberal supply of silver half dollars came into requisition in forming a Greenhorn silver brick, but this is evidently an invention of the evil-minded, and we give the report without indorsing it. The claims adjoining the Monroe—Greenhorn proper—were worked for gold, one hundred tons of quartz yielding \$6,000. None of the owners being practical miners, the claims were leased to Anghey Brothers, who commenced a tunnel, and sunk an incline forty feet from the bottom of the tunnel, taking out a considerable quantity of gold. It is in contemplation to erect machinery on this mine during the present season. The country is virgin forest, is well supplied with water, presents excellent mill privileges, and offers rare inducements to capital and labor. The Greenhorn lodes lie south of the celebrated Banner mine, which is in Nevada township, the Banner and Greenhorn Districts being separated from each other by a cement and gravel hill.

### General Mention of Mines.

Below we notice briefly, and with less order and regularity than would be shown were we not now crowded for time, a number of quartz ledges in this township, some of which have been explored with gratifying success, while others have yielded prospects such as to warrant their owners in investing liberally in money and labor to develop them:

The Bowery claims, on Lafayette Hill, consist of thirteen hundred feet, were located in 1864, the lode running parallel with the North Star Company's, being seven hundred feet north of the latter. The owners are erecting hoisting works on the Bowery, and intend to thoroughly explore the mine through an incline shaft, which has reached a depth of over one hundred feet. Vein averages twenty inches in width. A crushing of three hundred tons of ore showed an average yield of \$15 per ton. Owners of the Bowery, Childers, McGuire, Blodgett, and others.

The Inkerman, on the same hill, is a modern location, (1864,) is near the North Star, and is favorably regarded by quartz men. Claim consists of thirteen hundred feet. Worked through a vertical shaft to a depth of sixty feet, and also pierced by a tunnel, opening the mine for a length of four hundred feet, showing a well defined vein of an average width of twelve inches. The Inkerman, which will soon be extensively worked, has turned out some beautiful specimens. The Inkerman is owned by Joseph Clark, William K. Spencer, A. W. Campbell, W. H. Bailey, Dr. W. G. Millar, M. W. Ross, C. C. Smith, L. Childers, of Grass Valley, and H. P. Jones, of San Francisco.

The La Crosse mine, situated in Rhode Island Ravine, was located in April, 1866. An inclined shaft was sunk to the depth of twenty feet, showing a splendid lode of free gold and being rich in sulphurets. Had to abandon the working of the claims on account of too great a volume of water issuing from the vein. The claims embrace fourteen hundred feet, and run in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. The owners are Wm. K. Spencer, Samuel Lock, H. J. Paine, M. Perrusich, J. H. McCrory, S. W. Gamble, Isom Smith and Thomas Cassin. The company have recently incorporated under the name of La Crosse Mining Company, with a capital stock of \$140,000, divided into fourteen hundred shares of \$100 each. The company have entered into articles of agreement with San Francisco parties to put up pumping and hoisting machinery on the claims, to be running by the first of July, 1867.

The Diamond Company's claims, located on the southwest side of Osborn Hill, and consisting of one thousand feet, were relocated by the Norton Brothers in 1865. Discovered in 1859, when some prospecting was done, but operations were suspended on account of the mine becoming filled with water. A drain tunnel was run a distance of three hundred feet, striking the lode at a depth of sixty feet; forty tons of quartz, extracted from this tunnel, paid at the rate of \$22 per ton. Encouraged by this yield, the owners last season put up machinery at an expense of \$6,000, purchasing the machinery—from the Watt Brothers—formerly used on the Galena mine. An inclined shaft is now being sunk, showing a splendid vein two feet wide, the quartz being well filled with free gold. The owners contemplate erecting a 10-stamp quartz mill as soon as the mine is well opened. The members of this company are persevering, practical miners, who do all their own work, and the prospect is good for giving them a good return for their investment of time, money and labor. Members of the Diamond Company are, John Norton, William Norton, Reuben Norton, H. H. Rollins, Silas Whiting, E. Ricker, — Power, and William Noble.

The Homeward Bound, located in 1854, is the south extension of the Lone Jack, and the claims embrace eleven hundred feet. Not developed below forty-five feet from the surface, where a well defined lode of two feet in width shows itself. The Homeward Bound is in an excellent quartz range, and as an evidence of the high favor in which it is held by experienced quartz men, we mention the fact that its recent owners, A. D. Tuttle, C. C. Smith, M. W. Ross, W. H. Bailey, C. C. Townsend and Albert Shepherd, have made a conditional sale of the mine to D. B. Hunt, late of the Ione, for \$15,000. Hunt is to open the Homeward Bound as soon as machinery can be got on the ground and erected.

The Golden Rock Mining Company's claims, consisting of one thousand feet, are situated about one-fourth of a mile north of the village of Forest Springs, on the range between the Ione and the Norambagua mines. Almost \$2,000 worth of work has been performed on this mine. Explorations have been made on the lode to a depth of eighty feet, showing \$30 ore, the vein at this depth being about three feet wide. Machinery to be erected this season. Owned by A. H. Murdock, P. H. Brogan, and a party of San Franciscans, the latter being owners by purchase.

The King Bee ledge, situated near the head of French Ravine, two miles southward from Grass Valley, was located in 1864, and embraces twenty-five hundred feet on the ledge, running northerly and southerly. This is a large sulphuret vein. At a depth of sixty feet, the ledge is three feet thick and solid, between good

walls; the rock is very scamy, and may be denominated ribbon rock. The principal owners are Wm. K. Spencer, Thomas Loyd, M. P. O'Connor and E. H. West. The company intend putting up pumping and hoisting works during the present year.

The Pacific Company's claims, Dromedary ledge, are on Wolf Creek, in the town of Grass Valley. Paid well formerly, but are not being worked at present.

Union Company No. 2, consisting of twelve hundred feet, adjoining the original Union Hill. A shaft is now being sunk to strike the vein, and arrangements are being made to put up machinery. Owned by Joseph Reed, C. M. Willard, G. A. Jordan and Con. Murphy.

The Badger Hill lode is half a mile east of Grass Valley. Located in 1853. Has paid splendidly at times, but has never been extensively explored. The lode is "spotted," and has yielded an immense amount of the richest of gold specimens. Owned by E. C. Webster, P. J. Brogan, Lind Brothers, A. Morehouse, B. Nathan and others.

The Good Hope Company's ledge, on Rhode Island Ravine, a short distance from Grass Valley, on the west, was located in 1861. It lies one-fourth of a mile north of Gold Hill, and the opinion obtains that it is an extension of the Gold Hill. Several crushings have been obtained from the Good Hope, which have yielded from \$25 to \$36 per ton. Owned by a company of Germans, consisting of F. Schrakamp, J. Bruneman, and others.

The Cincinnati Hill claims are located about one mile southwest of the town, embracing twenty-six hundred feet on the lode. Leased to William Chollar, John Bennett & Co., who are running a drain tunnel. Are taking out \$40 rock.

The Narragansett Company's mine, owned by Thomas Hardy, E. V. Hathaway, H. B. Potter, of San Francisco, and H. Woodcock, of Grass Valley, lies directly west of Kate Hayes Hill. Purchased, a few months since, from Fred. Jones. Hoisting works erected on the mine this season at a cost of \$12,000.

Hope Company's claims, thirteen hundred feet, situated on Echo Hill, and owned by William Beal, R. Simonds, E. Jeffery and R. Sampson. Will be thoroughly prospected this summer. Last crushing of Hope rock showed a result of \$25 per ton.

### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Before concluding this department of the Directory, the compiler feels it incumbent on him to offer a few words of explanation to the readers and friends of the work. The history of the Grass Valley mines, which, if given in detail, would fill a volume much larger than BEAN'S HISTORY OF NEVADA COUNTY, have been collected and written at intervals stolen from pressing business, and our mining sketches have been necessarily condensed, partly from a want of time to elaborate on our wonderful mineral greatness, and partly in consideration of Mr. Bean, whose volume already contains more reading matter than is usually given in a business directory, and more than is profitable to furnish. The compiler is aware that ALL the mines of Grass Valley Township are not mentioned in these pages, but the fault is not his. An effort was made to get a history of every mine in this district; invitations were extended to quartz men through the columns of the local press, as well as through other channels, and a majority of our quartz operators cheerfully



answered the invitations, and gave such information as they possessed, while others, either through ignorance or some selfish motive, preferred reticence in regard to their mines. The object of giving a mining history of Grass Valley Township was to let people abroad know something of our real quartz wealth, and not to distort facts, or "write up" mines for speculation; and this object has been, as far as our personal knowledge extends, honestly carried out. The mines not included in our histories were probably not worth mentioning, and perhaps it is better that composition was saved by having them left out. In the following able article, by Professor Silliman, three of our principal mines, the Eureka, North Star and Allison Ranch, are treated scientifically and practically; and the careful reader will probably detect some discrepancies between the Professor's article and our briefer sketches of these mines, which were written before Professor Silliman's manuscript reached us, or before we were aware that he intended to contribute a paper to this work. In justice to Professor Silliman, we here publish the fact that he personally examined the mines alluded to, made his examinations carefully and correctly, and his article, which was submitted to experienced quartz men of this place, is correct in every particular.

W. S. B.



# NOTES ON THE GRASS VALLEY DISTRICT.

BY PROFESSOR BENJAMIN SILLIMAN.

## Its Character and Productiveness.

This place has obtained a well-earned celebrity as the most prosperous of all the gold quartz mining districts in California. Quartz mining was begun here as early as 1850, and has been continued on the whole, with a steadily increasing success, to the present time.

It is difficult to obtain exact statistics of the total product of the Grass Valley quartz mines, but it is believed by those best able to form a trustworthy opinion on this subject, that the product in 1866 was probably not less than \$2,000,000, while for the whole period from 1851—say fourteen years—it was probably in excess of \$23,000,000.

Wm. Ashburner, Esq., in his remarks on the gold mining interests of California, in J. Ross Brown's Report on the Resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, speaks of the Grass Valley region (page 46) thus :

When we consider the richness of the veins, the length of time some of the mines have been worked, and the amount of gold annually produced, the most important quartz mining region of California is, without any doubt, that of Grass Valley, in Nevada county. Here mines have been worked uninterruptedly since 1851. It is true there have been periods when the interest was more than usually depressed, and several of the mines, which are now regarded as among the best, were thought to be exhausted and were abandoned for the time being, but in many instances where work was resumed new bodies of gold-bearing quartz were opened up, which proved rich and valuable. The veins in this district, and particularly those which have been most productive, are noted for their narrowness, as well as for the richness of the quartz. They are encased in a hard metamorphic rock, and the expenses of mining are, as a general thing, higher here than any where else in California, amounting as they do in some instances, to from \$20 to \$26 per ton. Within the last fourteen years the total production from the quartz mines of Grass Valley District has been not far from \$23,000,000. The most prolific vein has been that situated upon Massachusetts and Gold Hills, which alone has produced more than \$7,000,000 worth of gold during this time from a lode which will average only a foot or fourteen inches in width.

## General Geological Character of the Grass Valley District.

The gold bearing rocks at this place are mostly highly metamorphic schists or sandstones passing into diorite or greenstone syenite. These greenstones seemingly crystalline, are probably only highly altered sedimentary rocks, containing a large amount of protoxide of iron with sulphuret of iron. In some parts of the district,

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slaty rocks occur, more or less talcose or chloritic in character, masses of serpentine also abound, forming at times one wall of the quartz veins. This serpentine is probably metamorphic of the magnesian rocks last named. The red soil, seen almost everywhere in the Grass Valley district, has its origin from the peroxidation of the iron contained in the greenstones and diorites, and set at liberty by its decomposition.

The line of contact between the gold-bearing and metamorphic rocks of Grass Valley and the granites of the Sierra Nevada is met on the road to the town of Nevada, about a half mile before coming to Deer Creek. The talcose and chloritic slates are seen to the north, in the direction of the Peck lode, and in the slate districts of Deer Creek.

The dip and strike of the rocks in the Grass Valley region is seen to vary greatly in different parts of the district. Following the course of Wolf creek, a tributary of Bear river, it will be observed that the valley of this stream—which is Grass Valley—as well as of its principal branches, follows in the main the line or strike of the rocks. In the absence of an accurate map of the region, it may not be easy to make this statement evident. But all who are familiar with the chief mines of this district, will recall the fact, that the course of the veins in the Forest Springs location, at the southern extremity of the district, is nearly north and south—N, about 20° E—with a very flat dip to the east, while at the Eureka mine, on Eureka Hill, about four miles to the northward, the course of the vein is nearly east and west with a dip to the south of about seventy-eight degrees. Again, commencing at North Gold Hill and following the course of the famous vein which bears the names of Gold Hill, Massachusetts Hill and New York Hill, we find the veins conforming essentially to the southerly course of the stream with an easterly dip. The North Star, on Weimar Hill, has likewise the same general direction of dip. Near Miller's ravine, at El Dorado mill, Wolf creek makes a sudden bend to the left, or east, leaving the Lone Jack, Illinois, Wisconsin and Allison Ranch mines to the west. All these last named mines are found to possess a westerly dip, showing the existence of a synclinal axis running between the base of New York Hill and the mines having westerly dips last named, along which probably the veins will, if explored in depth, be found "in basin." The dip at Lone Jack is about 30 W., at Allison Ranch it is about 45° west. Just below the Allison Ranch mine, Wolf creek again makes a sharp turn to the left, nearly at a right-angle, and then resumes its former course with the same abruptness. A mile lower down, where it strikes the Forest Springs locations, we find the Norambagua inclosed in syenitic rocks, dipping at a very low angle to the east; a dip seen also at still less angle in the Shamrock, yet further south. There is probably a saddle or anticlinal axis below the Allison Ranch mine, due to the elevation of the syenitic mass, which it seems probable sets in at the sharp bend in the stream, before alluded to, and where the ravine trail joins it. The stream probably runs pretty nearly in the basin of the synclinal.

The rocks on the east side of Wolf creek, and above Forest Springs locations, dip westerly. Such is the case at Kate Hayes and with the veins on Osborn Hill. The middle branch of the creek sweeps around to the east, forms its junction with the north fork, and the veins explored there near its upper waters, as at Union Hill, the Burdett ground, Murphy vein, Lucky and Cambridge, all dip southwest or south, conformably to the Idaho and Eureka, and at a pretty high angle. The Eureka vein going west faults in the Whiting ground, and having previously become al-

most vertical has, west of the fault, a northerly dip at a high angle. At the Coe ground, this northerly dip is also found at an angle of about 50°. At Cincinnati Hill the vein dips southerly, in a direction exactly opposite to that of the North Star, there being a valley between the two, and a saddle or anticlinal between Cincinnati and Massachusetts Hills.

These facts, which by a more detailed statement could be easily multiplied, seem to warrant the conclusion that the course and dip of the Grass Valley veins is especially conformable to that of the rocks, and that the streams have, in general, excavated their valleys in a like conformable manner.

### Of the Gold-Bearing Veins of Grass Valley.

The quartz veins of Grass Valley District are not generally large. Two feet is probably a full average thickness, while some of the most productive, and those which have given, from the first, a high reputation to this region, have not averaged over a foot or possibly eighteen inches in thickness. There are some exceedingly rich veins which will hardly average four inches in thickness, and which have yet been worked at a profit, while at the same time there are veins like the Eureka which have averaged three feet in thickness, and the Union Hill vein over four feet. The Grass Valley veins are then, perhaps usually, imbedded in the enclosing rocks, with seldom a fluccan or clay selvage or parting, although this is sometimes found on one or both walls. The walls of the fissures and the contact faces of the veins are often seen to be beautifully polished and striated.

*The veins are, as a rule, highly mineralized, crystalline and affording the most unmistakable evidence of an origin from solution in water, and afford not the least evidence of an igneous origin.* Calcedonic cavities and agatized structure are very conspicuous features in many of the best characterized and most productive of the gold-bearing veins of this district. These indisputable evidences of an aqueous origin are seen in Massachusetts Hill, Ophir Hill, Allison Ranch, Kate Hayes and Eureka.

*The metallic contents of the Grass Valley veins vary extremely, some carry but very little or no visible gold or sulphurets, although the gold tenor is found in working in mill to be satisfactory, and the sulphurets appear on concentrating the sands from crushing.* This is the case in the Lucky and Cambridge mines, for example. But in most cases, the veins of this district abound in sulphurets, chiefly of iron, copper and lead, the sulphureted contents varying greatly in the same vein—zinc and arsenic are found also, but more rarely. The most noted example of arsenical sulphurets being in the Norambagus and on Heuston Hill; lead abounds in the Union Hill lodes, (as galena,) and the same metal is found associated with the yellow copper in parts of the Eureka mine. The gold, when visible, is very commonly seen to be associated with the sulphurets—this was particularly the case in Massachusetts Hill, while in Rocky Bar and Scadden Flat, on the same vein, the gold is found sometimes in beautiful crystalized masses, binding together the quartz and almost destitute of sulphurets. Mr. William Watt informs me that in working some seventy thousand tons of rock from Massachusetts Hill vein, the average tenor of gold was about \$80; but at times this vein was almost barren, while again the gold was found in it so abundantly, especially where it was thin, that it had to be cut out with chisels. It is matter of notoriety that in the Gold Hill vein (continuation of the vein in Massachusetts Hill) portions of the lode were

so highly charged with gold that the amount sequestered by the miners in a single year exceeded \$50,000. On the other hand, in the Cambridge and Lucky mines, having a tenor of about \$35 to \$60 gold to the ton, the precious metal is seldom visible. In the Eureka, where the average tenor of gold in 1866 was \$50 per ton, it seldom exhibited what may be called a "specimen" of gold.

*The structure of the veins in Grass Valley varies, in different portions of the district, especially in respect to the distribution of the pyrites and of portions of the adjacent walls. On Eureka Hill, the veins possess a laminated structure parallel to the walls, enclosing portions of the diorite or talcose rocks, forming closures or joints in which the vein splits easily. On these surfaces of cleavage minute scales of gold may often be detected by close inspection. The sulphurets are also seen to be arranged in bands or lines parallel to the walls. In many other cases, this kind of structure is found to be wholly absent, while the sulphurets and gold appear to follow no regular mode of distribution. In a few mines the sulphurets are arranged very distinctly in bands or zones, parallel to the walls, forming "ribbon quartz." This is especially distinct in the Norambagua, where, as before mentioned, the sulphurets are arsenical, and the gold very finely disseminated.*

*The average tenor of the gold in the Grass Valley veins is believed to be considerably in excess of what is found in most other portions of California. In Allison Ranch, Massachusetts Hill, Rocky Bar, Ophir Hill, and Eureka, this average has probably reached \$50 to the ton. In many other mines it has been considerably less, but on the whole, \$30 may not be far from the general average tenor of the whole district; meaning, of course, the amount actually saved by milling operations.*

*The loss of gold is very various, but is probably nearly always greater than owners are willing to confess, if indeed they know, which is doubtful. It is certain, in one well known mine, my own samples of quartz sands, and sulphurets from "pans," assayed respectively \$23 and \$57 per ton—a result which was later confirmed by the researches of another very competent mining engineer, quite independently. In other cases, as at Eureka and Norambagua, my own researches show the loss in the tailings to be very small, not exceeding seven dollars to the ton in the latter and less than that in the former.*

*The gold in many of the Grass Valley mines is very easily worked, being clean, angular and not very small, hence it is readily entangled in the fibre of blankets, together with a considerable portion of sulphurets, naturally leading to the method most commonly in use in Grass Valley for treatment of the gold ore.*

*The Grass Valley Method of Amalgamation.*—What may properly be called the "Grass Valley mode" consists in the use of heavy stamps, seven hundred or a thousand pounds, crushing usually two tons, sometimes two and a half tons of ore each in twenty-four hours—through screens not exceeding No. 6, rarely so fine. Amalgamating in battery and copper aprons are usually united. In some mills, mercurial rifles are placed in front of the discharge, but more commonly the whole body of crushed stuff is led at once over blankets, which are washed out every few minutes into tanks where the free gold and sulphurets are allowed to collect preparatory to being passed through the "Attwood amalgamators." These simple

machines are designed to bring the gold into thorough contact with mercurry contained in little vats sunk in the surface of an inclined table, over which the stuff is fed to the vats in a regulated manner by a stream of water, while iron blades slowly revolve in the vats to cause a mixture of the sands and quicksilver. By this apparatus, at the Eureka mill ninety per cent. of all the gold is obtained which is saved from the ore. Beyond the amalgamators, the sands are carried over amalgamatic copper sluices, and are put through various ore-saving processes with a view especially to concentrating the sulphurets. These processes vary much in different mines. In some mills, especially the Ophir, much more elaborate mechanical apparatus has lately been introduced—with what results still remains to be seen. It is certain that if the method of treatment just sketched seems imperfect, (as it undoubtedly is,) it is the method which has hitherto yielded the large returns of gold for which Grass Valley has obtained its well-deserved renown. As the development of the district goes forward, cases will occur of veins containing gold in a state of very fine division, to which other methods of treatment must be applied. Such examples indeed already exist, and the problems which they offer will be met by the use of other systems of amalgamation—or by suitable modifications of the existing system.

*Value of the Sulphurets.*—The sulphurets occurring in the Grass Valley District are usually rich in gold—some of them remarkably so. In quantity they probably do not on an average amount to over one per cent. of the mass of the ores, although in certain mines they are found more abundantly. For a long time there was no better mode known of treating them than the wasteful one of grinding them in pans and amalgamating. In this way rarely was sixty per cent. of the gold tenor saved. After many abortive efforts, at length complete success has been met with in the use of Plattner's chlorination process. Mr. Deetken, now connected with the reduction works of the Eureka mine, is entitled to the credit of having overcome the difficulties which formerly prevented the successful use of this process in Grass Valley, a more detailed description of which will be found in our notice of the Eureka mine.

*Length and Depth of Productive Ore Ground.*—Of the length of the productive portion of quartz veins and the depth at which they commence to become productive, Grass Valley offers some instructive examples:

The North Star vein, on Weimar Hill, has been proved productive on a stretch of about one thousand feet, while the tenor of gold has gradually increased with the depth, from an average of twenty dollars in the upper levels to nearly double that in the lower levels. The limits named are rather those of exploration than the known extent of the productive ore. In the vein on Massachusetts and Gold Hills, on the contrary, the distribution of the "pay" has been found much more capricious, being at times extremely rich and again with no apparent reason yielding scarcely the cost of milling. The Eureka mine offers the most remarkable example, however, of a steady increase from a non-paying tenor of gold near the outcrop to one of uncommon productiveness. An opinion has found advocates, and has been perhaps generally accepted by most writers on the subject of gold-bearing quartz veins, that they were richest near surface and in depth became gradually poorer. There is nothing in the nature of the case, as it seems to me, to justify such a generalization, more than there is to sustain an opposite opinion. If we



accept facts as a guide, we find in California that the deepest mines, for example, Hayward's Eureka, in Amador, 1,200 feet, North Star, 750 feet on the slope, Princeton, in Mariposa county, 800 feet, Eureka (Grass Valley) 400 feet, Allison Ranch, 535 feet, etc., as a rule have had an increasing tenor of gold. If the Allison Ranch, the Princeton mine, and some others appear to be exceptions, the answer is, we may reasonably expect the same variations of productiveness in depth which are known to exist in linear extent. The Princeton, after an excellent run of good ore, became suddenly poor, at a depth of over six hundred feet, in 1865; but I am informed by Mr. Hall, the present superintendent, that the good ore came in again in a short distance. Mr. Laur, the French engineer, whose papers of California mines is often quoted, cites the Allison Ranch mine in evidence of the theory of a decreasing tenor of gold in depth, but it is in proof that since the date of Mr. Laur's visit (1862-3), this mine has been at work on ores which have yielded over one hundred dollars value, its present suspended activity being due to causes quite unconnected with the intrinsic value of the mine. The rich "chimneys," or productive zones of ore ground, are known to be of various extent in quartz veins, from a few feet to many hundreds of feet, and it is impossible to assign any valid reason why we may not expect the same changes in a vertical direction which we find in a horizontal. As the ore-bearing ground or shoots of ore have in many, if not in most cases, a well-determined pitch off the vertical, it is self-evident that a vertical shaft, or incline at right angles to the vein must, in descending, pass out of the rich into poor ground, at certain intervals, and it is perhaps due to an ignorance of this fact that miners have abandoned sinking because they found the "pay" suddenly cease in depth, when a short distance more would probably bring them into another zone of good ore. The experience of every gold mining district offers examples in illustration of these remarks. In quartz veins containing a considerable amount of sulphurets, it is evident that the out-croppings should offer much better returns to mining industry than will follow after the line of atmospheric decomposition has been passed, because above this line nature has set free the gold formerly entangled in the sulphurets, leaving it available for the common modes of treatment, with the added advantage often times that the particles of free gold formerly distributed through a considerable section of the vein, are found concentrated in a limited amount of ore. It is easy to reach the conclusion in such cases, that the tenor of gold in the vein is less in depth, after the real average tenor is reached, while in fact it is neither greater nor less; but the metal is no longer available by common methods of treatment.

Not wishing to extend these general considerations to an undue length, let us turn our attention to a very limited number of the most characteristic and successful Grass Valley mines. It will not be considered invidious if we confine our attention specially to the Eureka, North Star and Allison Ranch mines, acknowledged by all to be, at present, perhaps the most important mines in this district. Massachusetts Hill rests on its past history, but it is to be hoped that all the separate ownerships on that hill may at no distant day be consolidated, when systematic work with reference to the best exploration of the whole lode can be resumed with the expectation that it may again become as productive as in former years. The mines of the Ophir Company are also worthy of honorable mention, and are said to be rapidly coming to the front rank.



### The Eureka Mine.

*Historical.*—From the date of its location, February 7, 1857, to the close of 1858, this mine proved only a source of expense to its owners, and its history is instructive as suggesting that shallow surface explorations, in gold mining, may be as unsatisfactory as they are known to be in other mining enterprises. So late as 1858, it is said, that five thousand tons of quartz taken from above the drain level, or thirty feet from the surface, yielded in mill less than ten dollars per ton in gold, not returning expenses. A shaft sunk to a depth of about fifty feet afforded quartz, however, which yielded about fifteen dollars per ton, and its tenor of gold rapidly increased to twenty-eight dollars at one hundred feet. Between the one hundred and two hundred feet levels the average yield was about thirty-seven dollars per ton, and between the two hundred and three hundred feet levels the average has been about fifty dollars per ton, rising to sixty-four dollars in the last four months of 1866.

*Description of the Mine.*—This mine is distant about one and a fourth miles from the town of Grass Valley, and is opened on a vein which runs nearly east and west, dipping south at an angle of about seventy-eight degrees. The vein varies from a few inches in thickness to nearly six feet, and over the whole extent of some seven hundred feet which has been worked the average is nearly three feet. It is opened by a vertical shaft which cuts the vein at three hundred and seventeen feet from surface, and then follows the pitch of the vein to the fourth level four hundred feet from surface. There is a ladder way, independent of the shaft, following the inclination of the vein, for the use of the miners in ascending and descending the mine. A new shaft, five by twenty feet, is now being raised from the third level to surface, on the slope of the vein, and one hundred and seventy feet west of the hoisting shaft, designed to explore the mine to a great depth. It will have four compartments—one for pumps and pit work, one for a bucket and two for safety cages, adapted to hoisting tram wagons of ore, and for the accommodation of the miners in reaching and ascending from their work. All the hoist-ways will be actuated by a powerful hoisting engine, with reels and flat steel ropes for the cages, making it the most completely furnished mine in the gold regions of California. The mine is not wet, nearly all the water coming in at the upper levels, while in the lowest level no pump has yet been required. This new shaft, it is expected, will be ready for work in the autumn of this year (1867), after which more active explorations, both in depth and extent, will be possible than the present limited hoisting capacity of the mine will permit.

*Nature of the Vein.*—There are in fact two distinct veins in the Eureka mine, separated from each other by a mass of greenstone or metamorphic sandstone, about twenty-eight or thirty feet in thickness. The smaller of these veins is on the South and has not been explored, but is a well-defined vein at the points where the shaft and cross cuts have exposed it. The greenstone forms the hanging wall of the main vein, and is particularly regular and smooth, in some places beautifully polished. The foot wall consists in some parts of soft serpentine, and when the vein pinches it appears to be from swelling of the foot wall. No other mine in this region has such a structure as the Eureka, so far as I know, and there is very much in the peculiarities here described to favor the highest confidence in the permanence of this great ore channel, both in depth and extent.

*Extent of Exploration.*—The extent of exploration on the three hundred and seventeen feet level is over eight hundred and thirty feet, viz: west of the hoisting shaft three hundred and eighty-five feet, and east of the same point four hundred and forty-seven feet, and the ore still holds good. The whole of this distance was not found equally productive, being divided into two main ore bodies or chimneys, with about one hundred and twenty feet of ground between them, with a tenor of gold of about twenty dollars to the ton. Near both the three hundred and seventeen and four hundred feet levels a "horse" of slate or greenstone, ("cab" of the miners,) was found in the body of the vein splitting it into two parts, but of limited extent. The vein stone carries, as its characteristic feature, seams of slate matter, giving a structure somewhat laminated, the mass splitting more easily in these lines. The sulphurets of iron, copper and lead, which are found in the Eureka vein, are also often arranged in ribbon-like order, and form probably about two per cent. of its mass. The amount actually saved by concentration from the tailings and in milling, is about one and one-fourth of the whole mass worked.

*Product of the Mine Under Present Ownership.*—Early in October, 1865, Messrs. Fricot & Co., the former owners, sold the Eureka mine to its present owners for \$400,000, which sum was increased to about \$500,000 by subsequent purchases. The property is held in twenty shares, the market value of which has steadily increased under the able administration of the Messrs. Watt Brothers, in whose hands all details of management have been wisely left.

By the books of Messrs. Hentsch & Berton, the bankers of the Eureka mine, I find the bullion received by them from this mine, from October 25, 1865, to April 17, 1867, amounted to \$825,936 15, to which properly belongs the value of a certain accumulation of sulphurets, still on hand, estimated to be worth in round numbers \$10,000; and the month of April being estimated at a total of \$50,000, we shall have the grand total in round numbers, for nineteen months, of \$885,000. Deducting the month of October, 1865, when but little work was done, we find the monthly average for the eighteen months, to May 2d, to be \$47,000; the largest monthly return in any one month being in June, 1866, \$65,841 30, without the sulphurets, which would make the aggregate for that month over \$70,000. The monthly expenses have averaged about \$16,000, including all costs of machinery, supplies, and permanent improvements.

*Progressive Increase in Gold Yield.*—It is interesting to analyze a little more in detail the returns of this mine, as illustrating a point already alluded to, viz—its progressive increase of gold tenor with an increase of depth.

From October, 1865, to December 31, 1865, the quantity of quartz crushed was twenty-four hundred and forty-five tons, yielding an average of \$33 87 per ton, and costing to mine and reduce \$13 51.

From January 1st to June 1, 1866, the crushing was forty-seven hundred and three tons, averaging \$42 67 per ton, at a cost of \$12 52 per ton.

From June 1st to September 30, 1866, the amount of quartz crushed was forty-two hundred twenty-seven and three-fourths tons, giving an average yield of \$60 33 per ton, at a cost of \$15 78 per ton.

For the whole year ending September 30, 1866, the total crushing was eleven thousand, three hundred and seventy-five and three-fourths tons, yielding a general average per ton of \$47 15, at a mean cost per ton of \$13 75.

The net profits for the year ending September 30, 1866, were \$368,042 18. The ratio of costs of mining to the gross product was, for the three periods named above, respectively, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 29 $\frac{1}{4}$  and 26 $\frac{1}{4}$  per centum. In the mining costs are included all charges for dead work, machinery, etc. The profits of the Eureka mine have, therefore, for the period named, averaged in round numbers from sixty to seventy-four per cent. of the gross product of the mine. The earnings of the mine are divided every twenty-eight days, making thirteen annual dividends.

The bullion of the Eureka mine is about 850-thousandths fine, worth \$17 57 per ounce. This value is, of course, slightly variable, say within five-thousandths.

### The Eureka Mill.

The mill on the Eureka mine was built by Fricot & Co., in 1864, at a cost of about \$20,000. It has twenty stamps, weighing eight hundred and fifty pounds each, and making sixty blows each minute, crushing two tons daily to each stamp, or about one thousand tons of quartz per month. The mill is driven by an engine of sufficient power to carry forty stamps. The mortars weigh forty-five hundred pounds each, and are provided with a frame for holding the screens in place, the invention of Mr. W. W. Boston, the engineer and designer of the mill.

*Amalgamation.*—The system of amalgamation in use at the Eureka mine has already been sketched in its main features. The screens used on the batteries are, if of perforated iron, number five, giving one hundred and forty-four holes to the square inch. If brass wire cloth is employed, it is number forty mesh, giving 1,600 openings to the square inch. As no mercury is used in the batteries wire cloth may be, and is often employed with advantage. Two stamps deliver to one apron, with a supplemental one to aid in changing the blankets, which are constantly washed out into tanks to collect the sulphurets and free gold caught by the blankets. The blanket sands are found to contain ninety per cent. of all the gold which is saved by the mill. These sands are treated in three of Atwood's amalgamators, and the "skimmings" from these are ground in two of Knox's pans. The sands from the amalgamators are passed over Hunter's Eureka Rubber, a table provided with oscillating rubbers suspended over an amalgamated copper surface, and with mercurial rifles, and designed to catch particles of amalgam that might otherwise escape. These machines effect a small additional saving of gold, and are approved by Mr. Watt. The muddy water, from all sources, runs over a considerable extent of copper plates amalgamated. The labor required to manage this mill is, for each period of twenty-four hours, as follows: Rock-breakers, four; feeders of stamps, four; washers of blankets, four; engineers, two; amalgamator, one. Total, nineteen men.

*Sulphurets.*—The sulphurets are concentrated chiefly by hand, with rockers and sluices, and after the mine abandons them are worked on shares by ore dressers or tributers, who employ chiefly the Cornish methods.

The treatment of the sulphurets has been attended with better results at this mine than at any other in California, so far as I am informed, by the use of Plattner's chlorination process. This department is under the direction of Mr. G. F. Deetken, who has introduced important improvements in its management, enabling him to obtain results very closely approaching the actual value of gold present.

*Plattner's Process.*—This process depends on the fact that metallic gold is dis-

solved by moist chlorine gas, while the metallic oxides or chlorides with which it is associated in the roasted ore, are mostly unacted upon. In using this process, the concentrated sulphurets containing gold are first roasted "dead" on the hearth of a reverberatory furnace, which for a charge of one ton of sulphurets has an area of about one hundred and forty square feet, the dome rising about twenty-five inches over the hearth. The charge of sulphurets is delivered through an opening in the top of the dome, where a hopper receives them from a tram wagon. From the time of charging to the completion of the roasting and the arrival of another charge on the hearth is twenty-four hours. The labor required is that of two roasters, or furnace men, one laborer to turn and handle the exhausted ores, and one superintendent. The materials consumed are, for each ton of ore roasted, ten pounds of manganese oxide, fourteen pounds of common salt, and the equivalent of sulphuric acid. The fuel required for roasting is from one cord or less of dry wood in dry weather to over two cords if the wood and atmosphere are damp. A small proportion of salt is used on the hearth with the roasting ore. A dust chamber is placed between the furnace hearth and the chimney to catch the particles of ore carried over by the draft. The roasted charge is moistened after it is sufficiently cool, and is then transferred to a large wooden tub-shaped vat, capable of holding the product of roasting of three tons of sulphurets. This vessel is provided with a false bottom leaving a small void space for the introduction of the gas. The roasted ore is supported on a bed of quartz sand, or tailings, and is sifted in gradually and evenly, care being had that it is neither too dry nor too moist. The gas is started as soon as a few inches of ore are in the vat, the ore being added as the gas follows, until the vessel is filled to within a few inches of the top, when a wooden top is luted on with flour paste or dough, and the dose of chlorine gas is kept up for about eight hours. Each ton of sulphurets yields about fourteen hundred and fifty pounds of the roasted ore. The chlorine is produced from the action of oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid) on common salt in presence of peroxide of manganese, in a leaden vessel set over a small furnace. This apparatus is provided with means of agitating the charge during the process, to avoid caking and the melting of the lead. The gas is carried by a lead pipe to an opening left in the lower part of the vat, being washed on its way by water. When the time mentioned has expired, the vessel is permitted to remain until the next morning, when the cover being removed, spring water is suffered to pass through the mass of oxides as long as it washes out any chloride of gold. This solution is conducted to another wooden vat set at a lower level. The first solution which comes over is colored quite strongly yellow with chloride of gold, and so long as the solution, as tested from time to time with a solution of green vitriol, produces therewith the well known greenish-blue color and cloudiness of precipitated gold, the washing is continued. A freshly prepared solution of green vitriol—proto-sulphate of iron—is then permitted to flow into the lower vat until all the gold is precipitated, which settles as a snuff-brown powder on the bottom of the vat, and is finally collected on a paper filter and washed with water until all traces of the iron solution are washed out of it, when its color is blue black, giving an excellent illustration of the change of color in metals due to differences in their physical condition. It is then fused with borax, and gives an ingot of 992 to 996 thousandths fine. A small trace of gold yet remains in the effete mass of metallic oxides, which is saved by causing this waste material to flow with a stream of water over an inclined plane

covered with mercurialized copper plates. The proportion thus saved is not over two dollars per ton of sulphide, and results from particles of gold having a sensible size and which the chlorine had not dissolved. The sulphide of the Eureka mine ran from \$300 to \$425 per ton in gold. The silver, amounting to ten or twelve dollars per ton, is lost by the Plattner process, as it is in quantity too small to justify the use of strong brine to save it from the waste as might be done, if it were worth while.

The cost of the whole process, including the salary of the superintendent, does not exceed twenty dollars per ton of the sulphurets treated. With only a single furnace the chlorination at the Eureka mine is conducted but twice a week, three days' roasting going into one day's chlorination. If the work was conducted on a somewhat larger scale the cost would be a little less. It is believed that the chlorination process as now conducted will prove of immense benefit to the gold mines of California, among which there are many having abundant auriferous sulphurets, from which only a very small proportion of the gold is saved by the mechanical methods commonly in use. Great credit is due to Mr. Deetken for his skill in bringing this process to its present perfection, a result which has cost much labor and a prolonged and varied experience.

*Moehelmer's Furnace.*—It is proper to state in this connection that Mr. Joseph Moehelmer, of San Francisco, a well known metallurgist, has introduced a form of reverberatory furnace for preparing ores for the Plattner chlorination in which the charge of ore is distributed on ten or more shelves, or tile terraces, set in the upright shaft over the furnace, one fourth only (500 pounds) of the charge being on the hearth or sole of the furnace at one time, for five or six hours; the portion on the shelves being meantime exposed to a constantly diminishing heat to the top one, over which is a hopper containing the amount of one charge. When the ore on the hearth is finished and withdrawn, its place is supplied by those portions next the fire which are already partly desulphurized. The advantages claimed for this furnace are a more perfect roasting, as a stoker can rake five or six hundred pounds more faithfully than he can a ton; while there is less risk of fusing the ore by exposing it raw to a high temperature, and also that the work is accomplished with an important saving of fuel. This furnace is about to be tried on a considerable scale (six tons daily) on the arsenical ores of Kern river.

*Mr. Howard Kent's method* of salt roasting, for gold and silver ores, also deserves mention in this connection. The ground ore, which should not contain over twenty or twenty-five per cent. of sulphurets, is mingled with three per cent. of common salt and made into bricks of the ordinary size, without the addition of clay or any other substance than salt. When air-dried, these are calcined in a kiln fired by wood, very moderately, the combustion of the sulphur in presence of air and salt carrying the bricks up to a dull red heat, the end of the operation being known when this color ceases. These bricks, in the few trials I have made, I find to be perfectly desulphurized, and not vitrified. They can be amalgamated by any of the usual forms of amalgamating apparatus, or they can be treated by chlorine. In the latter case they would require to be run through rolls like a Cornish crusher or sugar mill, but they do not require grinding. This process has worked well with me in a small way—is economical and easily managed, and deserves a trial on a large scale.



*Conclusion—Its Future.*—The unexplored ground in the Eureka mine, above the 400-foot level is as great in extent west as the portion already explored, and there is good reason to believe that it will be found productive throughout a large part of its extent. In depth, we really know nothing beyond the level of four hundred feet; but in view of the magnitude of the fissure between the two outer walls of serpentine and slates and the combination of all the essential features of a permanent vein, there are reasons of the most substantial character for expecting this vein to hold in depth to any extent to which we may be able to follow it.

### The North Star Mine.

This mine is situated on Lafayette Hill, and the company also own locations on Weimar Hill, adjoining and south of the former. The North Star vein has an east and west course, with a dip of about twenty-three degrees to the north. This is, beyond doubt, one of the most valuable mines in Grass Valley, or in California. It has been worked since 1851, with the usual ups and downs of early quartz enterprises, first by a party of Frenchmen, as the "Helvetia and Lafayette Company." It changed hands in 1855, and again in 1857 was purchased under a forced sale for the nominal sum of \$15,000, at which time it passed into the hands of the present company, and its style was changed to the name it now bears, the "North Star Company." Under the present management, the mine has been developed in the most skillful manner, and offers a case quite too rare in American mining, of a mine with vast reserves of ore opened up and standing ready for extraction. The amount of these reserves is believed to be not less than thirty thousand tons, worth in the aggregate probably \$900,000. This mine is opened by an incline shaft sunk on the course of the vein to a depth of nearly seven hundred feet, which is about two hundred and seventy feet vertical. It is opened by seven levels, and the vein varies in thickness from a few inches to four or five feet, with an average of about two feet. The explorations in the fifth level extend about seven hundred feet east of the shaft, the pay rock extending as far as explorations have gone. The total known extent of the pay has already been stated to be about one thousand feet. The lower level has been driven about five hundred and fifty feet east of the shaft; above the three lower levels the ground is virgin to surface, and but little has been extracted from the two next the bottom. The ore is raised by tram wagons on the incline, with a wire rope. The vein is enclosed in greenstone. A new vertical hoisting and ventilation shaft has been sunk eight hundred feet east of the incline, by aid of which the mine can be exposed at points now completely virgin, and which it is believed may be as valuable as any ground yet opened. This shaft was set to cut the mine on the level of the fourth gallery. The shoots of ore in this ground have an easterly pitch. The ore has had a gradually increasing tenor of gold, from about \$20 in the upper levels to about \$40 in the lower. It is the policy of the excellent administration of this mine to keep the works of exploration well in advance and to hold great reserves of ore. With this view, the incline shaft is sinking for another level, while the vertical shaft just named explores a portion of the mine hitherto unknown. The company own twenty-one hundred feet upon the course of the lode. It is encouraging to find a mine thus worked with an eye to the future, while at the same time the owners have drawn ample returns from its current crushings. Since 1861, the date of the present well earned prosperity of this mine, the net returns for four years were, in round numbers, \$500,000, about one-



fourth of which was expended in permanent improvements on the property, of which the drain tunnel, half a mile long, was the most considerable item, and a new mill of sixteen stamps, new hoisting and pumping works.<sup>2</sup> About \$375,000 of the net savings were returned to the owners in dividends, and this considerable sum was obtained from the use of a mill of only six stamps, during 1862-68, and subsequently enlarged to nine stamps. The returns for the year 1866 were \$315,000, derived from the crushing of six thousand tons of ore. The ores of this mine are considerably sulphuretted, but the value of the sulphurets in gold is understood to be much less than in the Euroka mine. The North Star possesses no chlorination works, but dress their tailings by hand rockers for sale. The ores show free gold, often in very fine masses, implanted in beautiful quartz, which resembles that of the Rocky Bar and Massachusetts Hill.

The present mill, of sixteen stamps, erected in 1866, has a capacity of crushing about two tons to the stamp daily. The amalgamation employed is the usual Grass Valley system, already described. Every thing about this mine speaks of economy, thrift and the wise management of resident owners, all of whom take an active part in the management, thus reducing the cost of superintendence and ensuring success. For a long time the active superintendent was Mr. W. H. Rodda, now of the Norumbagwa; its administrator at present is Mr. Edward Coleman.

The water in this mine is very light, a supply for the use of the amalgamation works being derived from a neighboring ditch company. This circumstance, as well as the low angle of the dip of the vein, favors very greatly the economy of development of the North Star to a great depth.

#### **Allison Ranch Mine.**

This mine, the situation of which, on the west side of Wolf Creek, about three miles below the town of Grass Valley, has already been alluded to, has obtained probably a more wide-spread fame than any other gold mine in California. The vein was discovered in 1851, by one of the present owners, in the bed of the creek, while washing for gold. The quartz was so rich in gold near the surface that it furnished all the means required to fully explore the mine and erect the mill. The first crushing—about one and a half tons—is said to have yielded \$375 per ton, and the upper portion of the vein was undoubtedly extremely rich. The records of the Gold Hill mill show that in 1855 one lot of eighteen tons of ore from this mine yielded over \$333 per ton, and another lot of sixty-two tons yielded over \$370 per ton. It is, however, worthy of remark that this vein runs in the valley of Wolf Creek, and has been subject to the same degradation which has cut away the valley, so that the actual surface was very much below the original surface, as it is now seen in the hill south of the mine, on what is called the "southern extension." It is also true that this mine has again and again encountered rich bodies of ore with poorer ground between, yielding at times over \$100 per ton and again hardly paying expenses. On the whole, it is in proof, from a careful examination of the records of the mine, that the yield has averaged about \$50 per ton. The gross yield of the mine since 1855 has been, in round numbers, \$2,300,000, of which one million was produced in the three years ending with 1865. In the year \*1866 the product was under \$200,000. It has always been a costly mine to work, partly because at times the vein was small and the enclosing syenite hard, but quite as much, perhaps, from injudicious management in not keeping the work of explorations well in advance of the immediate wants of the mine. It is generally

understood that there has been a want of systematic exploration. The mine was idle from flooding with water from December, 1861, to May, 1862, and it has been idle again from January, 1867, to the present time—May, 1867. It is a wet mine, and is provided with powerful pumping machinery. The current expenses of the mine in 1865 were stated at \$300 per day, the force of men employed averaging, since 1855, one hundred and fifty.

This mine is opened to a depth of over five hundred feet, and the vein in the lower level is said to be of good size and productive. The present suspension of work in the mine is understood to have been due to a want of good understanding among the owners, and that work is to be resumed at an early day.

The mill on this mine is of the old Cornish model, twelve heavy stamps, (1,000 lbs) square heads with wooden lifters, crushing about thirty tons of ore daily. The blanket system of treatment has been followed, and that the saving of gold was not very good may be inferred from the fact that the mill has been profitably engaged in working over the accumulated mass of tailings, since the suspension of work in the mine. When work is resumed it is understood that an improved method of treatment will be adopted.

There is a large amount of unexplored ground in the Allison Ranch mine. It for a long time deserved the reputation of being the richest gold mine in California, but there are now several others which have won for themselves the distinction of excelling it in product of bullion; but it is believed that a judicious and energetic development may cause it to challenge again its former fame.

**SULPHURET REDUCTION WORKS.**

Quite a number of establishments have been erected in Grass Valley township for the reduction of sulphurets by the chlorinizing process. The most extensive as well as most successful of these are the Metallurgical Works of Hill & Farnham, erected in 1862, and situated a quarter of a mile east of town. This was the first establishment of the kind erected in the township, and situated convenient to the best mines, and the owners being energetic business men, they have built up a large and profitable business. Since the works were started they have reduced 1,250 tons of sulphurets, mostly from the North Star and Rocky Bar mines. The North Star sulphurets have yielded an average of \$95 a ton, and the Rocky Bar about \$80. The last worked from the North Star, in May, 1867, yielded \$156 a ton. The capacity of the establishment for reducing sulphurets is about one ton a day, being the largest of the kind in the county, except that of Maltman, near Nevada. The ordinary charge for working sulphurets is forty dollars a ton, which affords a fair profit. The owners are adding to their facilities for working, and increasing the capacity of their establishment as fast as required by increasing business, and at the same time are constantly improving the method of working.

The sulphuret works of Pettijean, situated about a mile from Allison Ranch, were erected in 1864. A man named George erected sulphuret works half a mile east of town, on the Nevada road, in 1865, but they were destroyed by fire the same year. The site was purchased by Aaron Burr, who put up another establishment at the beginning of the present year.

The reduction works of Robert Cash, a mile and a half northeast of town, on the Union Hill road, were built in 1866, at a cost of some \$3,000. He had been at considerable expense in experimenting with refractory ores, and studying the best processes of reduction; but his establishment was destroyed by fire on the 9th of May, 1867.

In 1866, the Eureka Company put up works designed more especially for the reduction of the sulphurets from their own mine. These were erected under the supervision of G. F. Deetken, to whom, more than any other one man, is due the success that has been attained in the reduction of sulphurets by chlorinizing. The sulphurets obtained while working near the surface of the Eureka mine were treated successfully at the establishments of Maltman and of Hill & Farnham; but as a greater depth was reached in the mine, the nature of the sulphurets changed, and they proved more refractory than usual, though carrying a larger amount of gold than those from nearer the surface. The company then secured the services of Mr. Deetken, who, by patient and laborious experiments, has at length succeeded in working the sulphurets up to within five or six per cent. of the fire assay.

**IRON FOUNDRIES.**

There are two iron foundries in Grass Valley, both of which are carrying on an extensive and profitable business, in manufacturing castings for quartz mills, amalgamating pans, etc. The Mill Street Foundry is owned by M. C. Taylor, and was erected in 1863. The establishment was destroyed by an incendiary fire in 1865, but rebuilt the same year. The work turned out by this foundry in the year 1866, amounted to \$69,000, and twenty-two men are employed.

The Grass Valley Foundry is owned by J. M. Laknan, and was built in 1865. The establishment turned out about \$40,000 worth of work in 1866, and employs fifteen men.

# RESEARCH REPORT NO. 100

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the research findings and conclusions drawn from the study. The study was conducted in order to investigate the effects of various factors on the performance of the system. The results of the study are presented in the following sections.

The first section of the report describes the methodology used in the study. This includes a detailed description of the experimental design, the data collection process, and the statistical analysis techniques employed. The second section presents the results of the study, including a comparison of the performance of the system under different conditions. The third section discusses the implications of the findings and provides recommendations for future research.

The findings of the study indicate that the system performs well under a wide range of conditions. However, there are some areas where performance is lower than expected. These areas are identified and discussed in detail. The recommendations for future research are based on these findings and aim to improve the overall performance of the system.

The report concludes with a summary of the key findings and a final statement on the importance of the research. The research was conducted in a rigorous and systematic manner, and the results are reliable and valid. The findings of the study are of significant importance and will be used to inform future research and development.

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## THE

## GRASS VALLEY TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

For the Year commencing January 1st, 1887.

## ABBREVIATIONS:

|      |            |        |                 |
|------|------------|--------|-----------------|
| agt. | Agent.     | Rest.  | Restaurant.     |
| bds. | Boards.    | S.     | South.          |
| Cor. | Corner.    | S.     | Side.           |
| E.   | East.      | St.    | Street.         |
| M.   | Mine.      | Sup't. | Superintendent. |
| N.   | North.     | U.     | Union.          |
| Res. | Residence. | W.     | West.           |

Abbey George, Pleasant street  
 ADAMS, McNEIL & CO. grocers, Main st  
 Ahearn David, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Ahearn J. M. b'd'ng house, Allison Ranch  
 Ahern William, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 ALDERSEY ELLEN, school teacher, res  
 and school near Gold Hill mill  
 Aldersey John, miner, near Gold Hill mill  
 Aldersey B. miner, near Gold Hill mill  
 Alford Samuel, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Allen Edward, carpenter for Empire Co.,  
 bds International Hotel  
 Allen E. miner, bds International Hotel  
 Allen Elijah.  
 Allen John, brakeman, Lucky mine  
 Allen John, res Main street  
 Allen Michael, miner, bds Wisconsin Hotl  
 Allen Robert, res Sebastopol Hill  
 ANDERSON G. W., Main Street Bakery  
 Anderson John, engineer, New York Hill  
 Anderson L. carpenter, Eureka Hill  
 Andrew Jas., miner, Massachusetts Hill  
 Andrews Henry, laborer, Ophir Hill road  
 Andrews Thomas, miner, Wisconsin mine  
 Andrews William, res Auburn street  
 Andrews W. J. painter, res N Auburn st  
 Anduran Charles, miner, Howard Hill  
 Angly Jerry, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Angore John, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Angove John, miner, Eureka mine  
 Angove Thomas, miner, Eureka mine  
 Angove W. miner, Boston Ravine  
 Arnold L. carpenter, Union Hill  
 Argoll William, miner, French Lead  
 Arrangton Arthur, miner, Scadden Flat  
 Arthur Richard, miner, Lucky mine  
 Ashton E.  
 Ashton William,  
 Asken James, teamster, Boston Ravine

Atchison L. E. metallurgist, with Empire  
 Company, res Ophir Hill  
 Atkinson H. L. barkeeper, Fashion saloon  
 Atkinson T. J. laborer, Church street  
 Atwell Thomas, teamster, Ophir Hill  
 AUMER & CO., butchers, Allison Ranch  
 Aumer Frank, (of A. & Co.) Allison Ranch  
 Autery William, Race street  
 Authur Francis, blacksmith, Scadden Flat  
 Authur Henry, miner, French lead  
 Authur W. Carman, Union Hill  
 Axford Saml, miner, Norambagua mine

## B

Babbitt H. F. match factory, E Main st  
 Baggs Isaac, lawyer, office Mill street  
 Bailey John, miner, French lead  
 Bailey Thomas, miner, French lead  
 Bailey Wm. H. of Inkerman mine, res  
 Grass Valley  
 Baine George, miner, Colfax road  
 Bales Chas. S. clerk at Loutsenheiser's  
 Ball Erastus, laborer, Sutton's ranch  
 Baldwin T. L. miner, near Glenbrook Prk  
 BARE E. J. millwright and contractor,  
 Church street  
 Barclay Frank, miner, Eureka mine  
 Barker D. M. ranchman, Wolf creek  
 Barlow A. S. sawyer, G V lumber yard  
 Barnat G. miner, Lucky mine  
 Barnat B. miner, Lucky mine  
 Barnett James, miner, Lucky mine  
 Barney P. T. carpenter, Union Hill  
 Barrett Wm. miner, Norambagua mine  
 Barrett Alfred E. saloon, Boston Ravine  
 Bartle William, miner, Union Hill  
 Bartle Wm. F. miner, Gold Hill  
 Barry John, miner, Allison Ranch

- Barry Richard, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Barry Thomas, miner, Union Hill  
 Barrill Z.  
 Bastin Richard, miner, French lead  
 Bastin Thomas, miner, French lead  
 Bashton Henry, miner, French lead  
 Bath A. L. wagon maker, res Richard's st  
 Bayne George, Colfax road  
 Bays James, ranchman, Bays's ranch  
 Bays Washington, at Bays's ranch  
 Beadle W. H. blacksmith, Union Hill m  
 Beal Wm. machinist, Boston Ravine  
 Beaman A. F. express wagon, res Richardson street  
 Beaman G. W. engineer with Empire Co, res Richardson st  
 Beath J. M. foreman with Empire Company, Ophir Hill  
 BEATTY FRANK G. clerk at Findley & Co's bank  
 Beatty Find, amalgamator, U Hill mine  
 Beatty M. T. amalgamator, U Hill mine  
 Beatty N. H. amalgamator, U Hill mine  
 Bee Wm. foundryman, G V foundry  
 Beetle W. miner, Union Hill Company  
 Beckas Jacques, miner, Union Hill  
 BEHRISCH CHAS. saloon, Boston Rav  
 Bidding O. millwright, Empire C's works  
 Belale P. broom maker, Boston Ravine  
 Beleman Henry, Bledsoe street  
 Bell John, store, res Forest Springs  
 Bell William, Main street  
 BENDER J. C. painter, res on Nevada and Grass Valley road  
 Benoit S. wood ranch, Allison Ranch  
 Bennallack James, miner, Gold Hill, res Boston Ravine  
 Bennett Gilbert L. clerk with J. Bennett & Co., res Bennett street  
 BENNETT J. & CO. hardware, corner Main and Auburn streets  
 BENNETT JOHN, (of J. B. & Co.) res on Bennett street  
 Bennett John T. (of J. B. & Co.) res on Bennett street  
 Bennett William, orchardist, Bennett's orchard.  
 Bennett Joseph, Neal street  
 Bennet George, miner, Gold Hill Flat  
 Bennett John, miner, Eureka mine  
 Bennett Thomas, miner, Eureka mine  
 Bennett Thomas, miner, Grass Valley  
 Bensley Thomas, miner, French lead  
 Benney Richard, miner, French lead  
 Benny James, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Benson Henry, Maiden Lane  
 Bergana M. P. miner, Lower Mill street  
 Bergan M. J. res Mill street  
 Berriman Nieb, engineer, Grass Valley  
 Berriman R. engineer, Houston Hill mine  
 Berriman T. H. engineer, Houston Hill m  
 Berry William, ranchman, Berry's ranch  
 Berry Z. brickmaker, Empire street  
 Bertrand A. concentrator, Eureka mine  
 Besanka James, miner, Lucky mine  
 Bettis John, jr. miner, Richardson street  
 Bettis William, architect, Richardson at  
 Bice N. res Main street  
 Bigelow Wm. miner, Norambagua mine  
 Biggs William, orchardist, res corner of Grass Valley st and Lincoln avenue  
 Billsboro Richard, wood turner, at Grass Valley lumber yard  
 BINKLEMAN & CO. Grass Valley Brewery, N Auburn street  
 Binkleman D. (of B. & Co.) N Auburn st  
 Bishop James, miner, Lucky mine  
 Bivian John, blacksmith, New York Hill  
 Bixlar F. plasterer, Auburn street  
 Bixlar Marion F. plasterer, N Auburn st  
 Blackford J. Main street  
 Blake Edward, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Blake Frank, fireman, Allison Ranch  
 Blake P. miner, Colfax road  
 Blanc Hugh, Union Hill  
 Blanks & Miller, physicians.  
 Blanks J. P. (of B. & Miller,) bds Neal st  
 Blaze A. B. laborer, bds at McNeil's  
 Bledsoe John B. tailor, Mill st, res Bank st  
 Blewett Joseph, miner, Union Hill  
 Blight James, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Bluett Henry, miner, Eureka mine  
 Blundell Levi J. teamster, Hillsburg  
 Boase Thomas, miner, New York Hill, res Gold Hill  
 Boden Thomas, engineer with Empire Co  
 Bogan Owen, miner, Cambridge mine  
 Boile C. miner, Lucky mine  
 Bolan James, grocer, Main street  
 Bollitho Sampson, miner, Lucky mine  
 Bolton Alfred, laborer, Auburn street  
 Banataux X. ranchman, four miles east of Grass Valley  
 Bonney Alexander, saloon, Boston Ravine  
 Boston W. W. machinist, N side Main at  
 Bosworth S. D. miner, Lower Mill street  
 Bovey William, miner, Eureka mine  
 Bowe Richard, molder, Taylor's foundry  
 Bowden J. blacksmith, Norambagua mine  
 Bowden Joseph, miner, Eureka mine  
 Bowden Thomas, Boston Flat  
 Bowden William, miner, Boston Flat  
 Bowen John, miner, Eureka mine  
 Bowen James, miner, Eureka mine  
 Boyle C. saloon, S Mill street  
 Boyle C. laborer, Taylor's foundry  
 Bracelan D. miner, Empire Company  
 BRADY A. B. supt Rocky Bar Company, res Boston Ravine  
 Brady Charles, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Bradley John T. miner, S Auburn street  
 Bradley Frank, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Branch Edwin, miner, Scadden Flat  
 Brannel James, miner, Gold Hill



Brass John, tinsmith with Peter Johnston  
**BRAUN JUSTIN**, brewer, Boston Ravine  
 Broce John, Richardson street  
 Broce William, Main street  
 Breslin C. brickmaker, Empire street  
 Breslin D. miner, Ophir Hill, res Boston Ravine  
 Breslin Cornelius, laborer, Allison Ranch  
 Breslin Dennis, blacksmith's helper, res Boston Ravine  
 Briarty P. Mill street  
 Brittingham Wm. laborer, Lone road  
 Brittingham W. T. laborer, Allison Ranch  
 Brock P. miner, Empire Company  
 Broderick B. miner, Bardett mine  
 Brogan John, cabinet maker, at Pope's  
**BROGAN P. J.** merchant & hotel keeper, Forest Springs  
 Brogan T. C. clerk at P. J. Brogan's  
**BROOKS S. L.** stone mason, Boston Rav  
 Brooks Thomas, engineer, Scadden Flat  
 Browe John, steward, Pacific Hotel  
 Brown B. F. dentist, office at Dr. Kibby's, bds Exchange Hotel  
 Brown Edward, miner, bds Union Rest  
 Brown J. A. miner, near Lone Jack shop  
 Brown J. miner, Empire Company  
 Brown John, miner, Empire Company  
 Brown John, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Brown Josiah, miner, Kate Hays Hill  
 Brown Patrick, miner, S Mill street  
 Brown Samuel, miner, Lucky mine  
 Brown William, miner, Eureka mine  
 Brown William, miner, S Auburn street  
 Brown W. miner, Eureka mine, res Kate Hays Hill  
 Brown W. S. machinist, Taylor's foundry  
 Browner Jas. miner, bds Western Hotel  
 Bruke W. miner, French lead, res Lower Mill street  
 Bruff James, east side Wolf creek  
**BRUNEMAN E. A.**, Harmonie Saloon  
**BRUNSTETTER PETER**, proprietor of Grass Valley lumber yard and planing mill  
 Bryan John, carpenter, Hillsburg  
 Bryan J. A. engineer, Eureka mine  
 Bryant W. H. engineer, New York Hill  
 Bryant W. M. miner, E side Wolf creek  
 Brydon R. miner, Little Wolf creek  
 Bucher George, miner, Forest Springs  
 Bucher John, carpenter, Bean street  
 Bucket Thos. miner, Norambagua mine  
 Buckley Ephraim, shoemaker, Auburn st  
 Buckley Ed. shoveler, Allison Ranch  
 Buckley Michael, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Buckley Patrick, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Bulger Jas. I. engineer, Cambridge mine, bds with Hastings  
 Bulger William, miner, Andrew's mine, Union Hill  
 Burgin John, miner, Norambagua mine

Burke John, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Burke Michael, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Burke James, miner, S Auburn street  
 Burke Currence, foreman Ophir Hill mine  
 Burke T. with Halpen & Son, Union Hill  
 Burns James, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Burns John, laborer, Forest Springs  
 Burns John, lander, Eureka mine  
 Burns Thomas, carman, Union Hill mine  
 Burnie Alexander, mer tailor, Auburn st  
 Borne C. W. clothing, 79 Mill street, res Auburn street  
 Burnett John, miner, bds Hotel de Franco  
 Burnett John, miner, Grass Valley  
 Burt A. foreman Norambagua mine, bds at Bowden's  
 Burton Saml. miner, Norambagua mine  
 Bush Charles P. butcher, E Main street  
 Bush William, carpenter, E Main street  
 Bush A. F. Union Hill  
 Bush Mrs Jane, cor Main & Washington sts  
 Butler Jas. amalgamator, Allison Ranch  
 Buttle James, 4 miles E of Grass Valley  
 Butts E. P. miner, Eureka Hill  
 Buzza John, miner, bds E Main street  
 Byers Quartz Mill, South Wolf creek  
 Byers John, proprietor B's quartz mill  
**BYRNE JAS. K.** lawyer, (of Dibble & B.) office Main street, res Church st  
**BYRNE M., jr.** (of Mason & B., Empire stables) res School street  
**BYRNE W. S.**, Justice of the Peace and editor Grass Valley Union, res W side Church street

C

Cadden James, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Cadden John, miner, Boston Ravine  
 Cady Mrs Josephine, widow, cor Auburn and Bank streets  
 Cahill P. shoveler, Allison Ranch  
 Callaghan P. laborer, E Main street  
 Callion P. laborer, S Mill street  
**CAMBRIDGE CO.** (quartz) Howard Hill  
**CAMPBELL & STODDARD**, grocers, Boston Ravine  
**CAMPBELL A. W.** feed store, S Auburn street, res Auburn street  
 Campbell James, carman, Allison Ranch  
 Campbell J. C. amalgamator, Grass Vally  
 Campbell J. M. blacksmith, Mill street  
**CAMPBELL T. W.** sup't Lone Jack, res Missouri Flat  
**CAMPBELL Wm.** (of C. & Stoddard,) res Boston Ravine  
 Cann William, laborer, Grass Valley  
 Cann Wm. miner, Massachusetts Hill  
 Candler Wm. engineer, Union Hill mine  
 Candler W. M. engineer, Union Hill works  
 Canfield C. L. clerk, Hillsburg  
**CANFIELD JOHN G.** clothing merchant Exchange Building

CARR LEVI M. builder, Richardson st  
 Carral D. fruit store, Boston Ravine  
 Carril P. carman, Empire Company  
 Carringer D. J. blacksmith, bds Wisconsin Hotel  
 Carbery William, miner, S Mill street  
 Carden Peter, miner, Empire Company  
 Carkeek T. miner, Houston Hill  
 Carland Daniel, laborer, Eureka mine  
 Carney T. miner, Empire Company  
 Carson F. teamster at Binckleman & Co's  
 CARSON GEO. saddle and harness maker, op gas works, res Wood st  
 Carter Frank, miner, French lead  
 Carter Francis, miner, Gold Hill  
 Carter Frank, miner, Scadden Flat  
 Carter George, miner, French lead  
 Carter George, miner, Gold Hill  
 Carter James, miner, Gold Hill  
 Carter J. G. bootmaker, bds Pacific Hotel  
 Carter R. C. barkeeper, City Brewery  
 Caruana Frank J. amalgamator, bds at Pacific Hotel  
 Casey James, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Casey John, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Casey John, jr. shoveler, Allison Ranch  
 Casey W. miner, Kate Hays Hill  
 Casey Wm. miner, Kate Hays Hill  
 CASH ROBT. metallurgist, Union Hill r  
 Catcherick Thos. miner, Eureka mine  
 Catran A. shoemaker, Forest Springs  
 Cavanaugh Jas. miner, Cambridge mine  
 Cavanaugh John, miner, Ophir Hill mine  
 Cavanaugh John, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Cavanagh T. foreman Allison Ranch mine  
 Cavillon Jules, miner, Vail's ranch  
 Chabreaux A. feeder at Eureka mine  
 Chabrol Silvin, blacksmith and wagon maker, Ophir Hill  
 Chambers J. M. carpenter, Ophir Hill  
 CHAMBERS THOS. J. saloon keeper, bds Union Restaurant  
 Champion James, miner, Gold Hill  
 Champion Palk, saloon, Forest Springs  
 CHAPIN Rev. D. D. Rector Emmanuel Church, res Neal street  
 Chaplin C. S. wood dealer, Pike Flat  
 Chapman John, miner, Eureka mine  
 Chappell H. miner, Kate Hays Hill  
 Chappelon G. feeder at Eureka mill  
 Chase Robert H. miner, Grass Valley  
 Chasnaw F. watchman at Eureka mine  
 Chava A. restaurant, Boston Ravine  
 Chervial James, miner at Eureka mine  
 CHERVOILLOT JOHN, wagon maker, Boston Ravine  
 Chester Charles, carpenter, Maiden lane  
 Childers H. laborer, Empire Company  
 Childers Laton, sup't for Bowery Company, Forest Springs  
 Chollar Wm. sup't, Cincinnati Hill, bds Brighton House

Christy John, miner, Eureka mine  
 Chynowath W. miner, Union Hill mine  
 Civin James, miner, Forest Springs  
 CLANCY PETER, saloon, Allison Ranch  
 CLAPP J. S. Golden Eagle Hotel, Lower Main street  
 Clancy James W. saloon, Allison Ranch  
 Clark Aaron, sup't Gas Works Race st  
 Clark A. R. engineer, Lucky mine  
 Clark E. W. carpenter, bds Scott's, Boston Ravine  
 Clark George, miner, Empire mine  
 Clark George, miner, Howard Hill  
 CLARK J. H. Empire Restaurant, corner Main and Church streets  
 Clark L. engineer, Union Hill mine  
 Clark L. W. engineer, Union Hill mine  
 Clark William, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Clarke Calvin R. merchant, res Auburn st  
 Clarke Edward, miner, S Auburn street  
 Clarke John, brakeman, Allison Ranch  
 Clausman Mrs. Mill street  
 Clauser John, miner, Empire mine  
 CLAY GEO. H. barber, Cosmopolitan Saloon, Main street  
 Cleburn J., M. D. office at Loutzenheiser's drug store  
 Clements A. lumberman, Union Hill  
 Clemole T. miner, Norambagua mine  
 Cleophar LeCoq, cook, Hotel de France  
 CLEVELAND Dr. C. D. physician and surgeon, res Church street  
 Cleveland Frank, Auburn street  
 Clifford Timothy, shoveler, Allison Ranch  
 CLIFT WM. miner, Race street  
 Cloonan M. miner, Boston Ravine  
 Clowly M. miner, Allison Ranch  
 CLOUGH J. C. sup't Placer and Nevada Turnpike Co, G. V. township  
 Coad James, miner, Eureka mine  
 Coad James, miner, Houston Hill  
 Coad J. musician, bds Wisconsin Hotel  
 Coan M. miner, Cambridge mine  
 Coartes R. miner, Gold Hill  
 Cobb C. H. clerk with Garland & Co, bds Wright's restaurant  
 COBB CHARLES H. proprietor Cobb's Restaurant, Mill street  
 COBB D. photographer, Mill st  
 Cocconower John, engineer, French lead  
 Cock George, miner, Bennett street  
 Cocking N. J. miner, Norambagua mine  
 Cocking William, miner, Eureka mine  
 Cocking W. H. miner, Ophir Hill mine  
 Coe Mining Company, T. Findley, ag't  
 Coffe E. teamster at Greenhorn sawmill  
 Coffman John, rock breaker, Lucky mine  
 COHN AARON, clerk with Cohn Bros  
 COHN BROS. merchants, Main street  
 COHN H. clerk, with B. Gad & Co  
 COHN M. (of C. Bros) res corner Auburn and Bennett streets

## GRASS VALLEY TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

253

COHN J. (of C. Bros) res Auburn street  
Colbert John, blacksmith, Allison Ranch  
COLBERT MICHAEL, owner in Allison Ranch mine

COLE S. M. apothecary at Loutzenheiser's  
Coleman C. L. carpenter, Empire street  
Coleman H. G. carpenter, Empire street  
Coleman James, miner, Eureka mine  
COLEMAN J. C. miner, res Church st  
COLEMAN E. miner, res corner Neal and Church streets

Coliver Wm. under-ground foreman at Wisconsin mine

Collegen John,

Collier J. H. teamster, Hillsburg

COLLINS DAN, sup't O'Connor mine, Union Hill, res Collins street

Collins James, miner, Kate Hays Hill

Collins John, miner, Union Hill mine

Collins John, miner, Allison Ranch

Collins John, carman, Norambagua mine

Collins John, foreman, Wisconsin mine

Collins J. J. miner, Rhode Island Ravine

Collins J. M. foreman, Illinois mine, res Pike Flat

Collins Peter, drifter, Allison Ranch

Colman John, miner, Union Hill mine

Colmer Caleb, miner, Eureka mine

COLMER CHAS. brewer, Washington Brewery

Colnlin Frank, laborer, Eureka mine

Colvin B. F. miner, Perrin's ranch

Comb John, miner, Norambagua mine

Compstock O. P. carpenter, Pike Flat

Compton A. Neal street

Conaway C. teamster at Mohawk lumber yard, Auburn street

Conaway G. W. engineer, Raceville

CONAWAY JAS. C. (of Paterson & Co) res Auburn st

Condon M. milkman, Avon ranch

Conelius Wm. blacksmith, G. V. foundry

Condron Jas. laborer, Kate Hays Hill

Conklin Gilbert H. carpenter, bds Golden Eagle Hotel

Conlan M. miner, Empire mine

Conley Wm. miner, Empire mine

Conlin Francis, Mill street

Connell John, drifter, Allison Ranch

Connors J. miner, Empire mine

Connin B. miner, Empire mine

Connolly John, miner, Boston Ravine

Connolly Patk. shoveler, Allison Ranch

Connor James, drifter, Allison Ranch

Connor John, drifter, Allison Ranch

Connor John jr. miner, Allison Ranch

Connor Maurice, drifter, Allison Ranch

Connor P. miner, Allison Ranch

Connor P. jr. miner, Allison Ranch

Connor Tim, drifter, Allison Ranch

Conoly Patrick, miner, Empire mine

Conway James, miner, Cambridge mine

Conroy Eugene, miner, Eureka mine

Conroy John, miner, Ophir Hill mine

Conroy Mrs. R. Bennett street

Conrob W. miner, res near Gold Hill mill

Cook A. J. miner, Larimer's mine

Cook Edgar, machinist, S Mill street

Cooper A. engineer, Union Hill mine

Cooper W. miner, Union Hill mine

Corah George, miner, Norambagua mine

Corah Henry, miner, Norambagua mine

Corbett John, drifter, Allison Ranch

Cornelson John, Mazeppa livery stable

Cornish Edward, tinsmith, bds at Philip's on Bennett street

CORNISH EDWARD, hardware dealer, res Auburn street

Costeno M. carman, Union mine

Cota Nelson, res near Eureka mine

Cota Madame, saloon, near Eureka mine

Coughen Thomas, miner, Eureka mine

Coughlin Daniel, miner, Union Hill

Courts Mrs. E. A. Mill street

Cowan R. H. bookkeeper with T. S. Smith,

Cowell Richard, miner, Scadden Flat

Cowen Stephen, teamster with W C Pope

Cox Levi, farmer, near Eureka mine

Coyle E. miner, Empire mill

Coyle Pat, miner, Empire mill

Coyle Patrick, carman, French lead

Cracklen Thomas, miner, Boston Ravine

Crane Thomas P. Rocky Bar

Crandell George, miner, Gold Hill

Crase Wm. J. amalgamator, res Chapel st

Cratren Thomas, miner, New York Hill

Cresa James, Bennett street

Cristman H. amalgamator, Empire mill

Crize James, miner, Lucky mine

CROCKER JOHN R. blacksmith, Richardson street

Cronin D. blacksmith, bds Union Rest

Cronin P. drifter, Allison Ranch

Cross Thomas, miner, Union Hill

Crowley John, Rose Hill

Crowley Den. blacksmith, Allison Ranch

Crown Sol. miner, Grass Valley

Crumra John E. laborer, bds at Chaplin's, Pike Flat

CRYER ROBERT, saloon, Mill street,

Cunningham J. M. Race street

Curry John E. teamster, Kate Hays Hill

Curtis Mrs. E. Mill street

Curtis D. S. cor Pleasant and Neal sts

Curtis Francis, miner, Gold Hill

Curtis Thomas, miner, Gold Hill

## D

Dabb Jas. miner, Eureka mine

DAILY NATIONAL OFFICE, corner Main and Church streets

DAILY UNION OFFICE, Mill street over Johnston & Co.

Daley P. saloon keeper, Allison Ranch  
 Daley P. J. baker, Allison Ranch  
 Daley R. H. carpenter, Bennett street  
 Dally Richard, saloon keeper, near Pacific Hotel  
 Daly P. rockbreaker, Norambagua  
 Dalton Geo. P.  
 DALTON REV. T. J. pastor Catholic Church, res Chapel street  
 Dalton Peter, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Damon Mrs. Hillsburg  
 Daniel Blufford, drifter, Ione mine  
 Darling George, Union Hill  
 Darnell Chas. miner, Cambridge mine  
 Daucher A. Sr. shoemaker, Boston Ravine  
 Daucher A. Jr. shoemaker, Boston Ravine  
 Davey W. miner, Lucky mine  
 DAVIS ROBERT, butcher, City Market, corner Main and Auburn streets  
 DAVIS C. E. dentist, Lower Main street  
 Davis Edwin, miner Union Hill mine  
 DAVIS HENRY, Eureka drug store res West Neal street  
 Davis Henry, miner, Eureka mine  
 Davis John, miner Eureka mine  
 Davis John L. miner Frankfort mine  
 DAVIS JOHN T. butcher, Market street  
 Davis Joseph, miner, Auburn street  
 Davis L. L. book keeper, Richardson st  
 DAVIS MAT. butcher, bds Pacific Hotel  
 Davis M. B. miner, Auburn street  
 Davis Richard, miner, N. Y. Hill, res Gold Hill  
 Davis S. H. saloon keeper, Forest Springs  
 Davis Warren, carpenter, bds Union Restaurant  
 Davidson M. Boston Clothing Store, res San Francisco  
 Daws John, miner, Scadden Flat  
 Daws John, miner, French lead  
 Daws W. miner, Union Hill mine  
 Day H. H. mining sup't. Spring Hill  
 Dean John, rockbreaker, Eureka mine  
 DeBoyce Thos H. barber  
 Dedor Henry, carpenter, Empire st  
 Delay Edward, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Delay Daniel, private tutor at M. Colbert's Allison Ranch  
 Delay Dennis, amalgamator, assistant, at Allison Ranch  
 Delay R. H. carpenter, Bennett st  
 DELANO A. banker, Main st  
 Delary Geo. miner, Burdett mine  
 Dempsey Pat. drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Denan John, concentrator, Allison Ranch  
 Denman Z. H. blacksmith, res Mill st  
 Denner John, res Auburn st  
 Dennin John, miner, Auburn st  
 Depp John, teamster, Pike Flat  
 Dermott John, engineer, Empire mill  
 Desmon M. miner, Scadden Flat  
 DEUEL J. C. Att'y at Law, office W side Mill st

Dewar John, saloon keeper, Union Hill  
 Dewey J. H. musician, bds City Rest  
 DIBBLE & BYRNE, Att'ys at Law, office Exchange building  
 DIBBLE A. B. of Dibble & Byrne, res cor Main and School sts  
 DIBBLE & WANZER, butchers, Forest Springs  
 DIBBLE A. B. of Dibble & Wanzer, Forest Springs  
 Dickson Wm. engineer Orleans mill  
 Diffenderfer B. H. city express and job wagon, res Alta Hill  
 Dille S. H. carpenter S Auburn st  
 Dinan Jerry, blanket washer, Al'n Ranch  
 Dinan John, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Disley C. brickmaker Empire st  
 DIXON GEO. W. variety store, Mill st res Wood st  
 Dobbins Jas. moulder, Taylor's foundry  
 Dobbins Thomas, M. D. office Mill st, res Wood st  
 Dobson A. teacher, School st  
 DOBSON MRS. S. A. milliner, No. 46 Mill st  
 DODGE DAVID F. dealer in Yankee notions, res Maiden Lane  
 Dodge Josiah, ranchman, Forest Springs  
 Dodge Wm. miner, Gold Hill  
 Doe H. D. carpenter, Empire st  
 Doige Jas. miner, Scadden Flat  
 Dolan D. carman, Empire mine  
 DOLING JOHN, Fashion Saloon  
 Donahoe M. miner, Empire Co.  
 Donahoe F. carman, Empire Co.  
 Donahue Thos. engineer, Empire Co.  
 Donahue Moses, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Donahue Thos. G. Wolf creek  
 Donald Alfred, miner, Gold Hill  
 Donaldson C. W. engineer, bds City Rest  
 Donavan Dan. drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Donavan John, feeder, Allison Ranch  
 Donavan Patrick, shoveler, Allison Ranch  
 Donavan P. Scadden Flat  
 Donolly E. W. engineer, Opbir Hill mine  
 Donovan P. miner, Opbir Hill  
 Donovan P. miner, Empire Company  
 Dorr Edward, feeder, Larimer's mill  
 DORSEY & WALKER, feed store, No. 50 Mill street.  
 Dorsey G. Y. joiner, Church street  
 DORSEY J. J. (of D & Walker), res Church street  
 DORSEY S. P. agt W. F. & Co. res Church street.  
 Dougherty Phillip, laborer, Pike Flat  
 Dougherty Wm. drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Dow Aaron M. D. Main street  
 Dowd R. book-keeper, Empire stable  
 Dowling D. miner, lower Mill street  
 Doyle Thomas, carpenter, bds Pacific Hotel  
 Dragan Dennis, miner, Allison Ranch

Drew Thos. miner, French Lead  
 Drew Wm. miner, French Lead  
 Driscoll M. miner, Allison Ranch  
 Drysdale Alexr, workman at Ole Johnson's  
 Doffe Wm. wagon maker at Denman's  
 Duffy Patk, shoveler, Allison Ranch  
 Duffy Micht, 3 m E of Grass Valley  
 Dugan Chas. machinist, Taylor's Foundry  
 Dumphry Jno. carman, Rocky Bar  
 Ducanailen J. brickman, Main street  
 Dunkley Thos. engineer, Norambaga  
 Dunler F. barber, Ophir Hill  
 Dunn Henry, 3 m E of Grass Valley  
 Dunn John, fireman, Allison Ranch  
 Dunning E. B. amalgamator, Empire mill  
 Dunston W. miner, Union Hill  
 Dunlon Frank, Main street  
 Durgom Patrick, Church street  
 DUTY W. L. collector G. V. and Nevada toll road, res Glenbrook Park  
 Duval C. P. miner, Cambridge mine  
 Duval C. T. Union Hill  
 Duval W. H. C. miner, Cambridge mine  
 Dwire Jno. miner, Empire mine  
 Dwire M. miner, Empire mine  
 Dwire Patrick, miner, Empire mine  
 Dwyer Thomas, miner, Cambridge mine

## E

Early J. miner, Empire mine  
 Early J. D. miner, res School street  
 Easley Thomas, miner, Eureka mine  
 Easley Mrs. S. P. widow, Auburn street  
 Eaton C. F. carpenter, Hillsburg  
 Eccles William, barkeeper, at Stokes's saloon  
 Edgar W. M. engineer, Wood street  
 Edmonds Edward, miner, Eureka mine  
 Edmonds Samuel, miner, French Lead  
 Edmonds William, miner, Scadden Flat  
 Edmonds Walter J. barber, at Cosmopolitan saloon  
 Edward George, miner, Union Hill  
 Edwards Carter, Pleasant street  
 Edwards Edward, miner, Kate Hays Hill  
 Edwards Edward, miner, Eureka mine  
 Edwards George, miner, Union Hill mine  
 Edwards James, Wolf Creek  
 Edwards J. J. miner, Boston Ravine  
 Edwards John, miner, Lucky mine  
 Edwards John K. sup't, Gold Hill mine  
 Edwards Thomas, laborer and sick nurse, res head of Neal street  
 Edwards William, Walsh street  
 Edwards William, stone mason, School st  
 Egan John, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Eichel F. boot and shoe maker, Mill street  
 Elliot George, miner, Eureka mine  
 Elliot Samuel, miner, Lucky mine  
 Elliot Thomas E. express wagon, Richardson street

Ellis George, miner, Wisconsin mine, bds lower Mill street  
 Ellis James, miner, Massachusetts Hill  
 Ellis James, miner, French Lead  
 Ellis J. W. fruit peddler, Pike Flat  
 Ellis J. S. Pacific street  
 Ellis John, miner, Ophir Hill mine  
 Emmons E. moulder, Taylor's Foundry  
 EMPIRE MINING CO, S. W. Lee, sup't, Ophir Hill  
 Empire Water Company  
 ENGLISH PATRICK, blacksmith, Auburn street  
 English Thomas, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Estate John, miner, Grass Valley  
 Eustis John, Union saloon and store, Union Hill  
 EUREKA DRUG STORE, Main street, next to Findley & Co's bank  
 EUREKA MINING CO. William Watt, sup't, Eureka Hill  
 Eva James, blacksmith, Huston Hill, res Sebastopol Hill  
 Evans Thomas, miner, Massachusetts Hill  
 Everett J. A. carpenter, lower Mill street  
 EXCHANGE HOTEL, corner Main and Church streets

## F

Faden A. plasterer  
 Fair James, carpenter, Maiden Lane  
 Fairbanks Wilson, miner, Scadden Flat  
 FAHEY JOHN, of Allison Ranch Mining Co., res Church street  
 Fahey Michael, fireman, Allison Ranch  
 Farlaman John, carpenter, Church street  
 Falkner James, miner, boards Exchange Hotel  
 Farlin D. A. book-keeper, res cor Main and School streets  
 FARNHAM E. P. sulphuret works, Hillsburg  
 Farrar W. K. blanket washer, Orleans mill  
 FARRELL JAMES A. soda factory, cor School and Richardson streets  
 Farrell Joseph, miner, Boston Ravine  
 Farrell Peter, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Farrington Daniel, carpenter, Pike Flat  
 Faucett Alexander, miner, Gold Hill  
 Fawcett Richard, miner, Scadden Flat  
 Fay John R. Washington st  
 Feeney James, miner, Ophir Hill mine  
 Feeney John, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Felgs Fred, Grass Valley Lumber-yard  
 Fellers Dr. E. dentist, School st.  
 Fenner A. teamster, Norambaga mill  
 Ferguson James, engineer, Boston ravine  
 Ferguson James, miner, Ophir Hill  
 Ferrell James, miner, Bennett st  
 Ferrell James, miner, Eureka mine  
 Ferrell John, miner, Eureka mine



Ferris James, miner, Eureka mine  
 Field Patrick, teamster, Allison Ranch  
 Field Timothy, feeder, Allison Ranch  
 Fielding Thomas, miner, Boston Ravine  
 Flerney Daniel, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Flerney Philip, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Finchley, Thos. S. boarding house, U Hill  
 FINDLEY THOMAS, banker, Main st res  
 School st  
 Finnegan Michael, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 FINNIE KINSEY, grocers, Mill st  
 FINNIE ROBERT, [of Finnie & Kinsey.]  
 res Richardson st  
 Fisher John, miner, Empire mine  
 Fisher Samuel, tinsmith, at r. Johnston's  
 Fisher R. A. sup't Burdett Mining Co. res  
 Loyd st  
 Fitch G. A. rancher, Hillsburg  
 Fitch J. M. butcher, Union Market  
 Fitzgerald David, watchman, Al Ranch  
 Fitzgerald George, fireman, Allison Ranch  
 Fitzsimmons D. laborer, Pike Flat  
 Fitzsimmons D. carriage washer, Empire  
 stable  
 Fitzsimmons Jere, Irish Ranch  
 FLANDERS ROBERT, saddler, at R.  
 Linda  
 Flanders Z. Maiden Lane  
 Flannigan M. miner, Empire mine  
 FLETCHER GEORGE, book keeper, Tay-  
 lor's Foundry, agt Stringer's Para-  
 fine Machinery Oil  
 Fletcher John, Main street  
 Flint Levi, shoemaker, Forest Springs  
 Flood James, hostler, Empire stable  
 Floyd John H. miner, Union Hill  
 Flynn John, miner, Wisconsin mine  
 Foley J. M. miner, Allison Ranch  
 Foley Jeremiah, laborer, Allison Ranch  
 Foley T. miner, Empire mine  
 Forbes J. A. carpenter, bds Western Hotel  
 Forbes Robert, miner, Vail Ranch  
 Forbs Robert, miner, Forest Springs  
 Ford John, chief fireman, Allison Ranch  
 Ford John Jr., fireman, Allison Ranch  
 Ford Martin, amalgamator, Allison Ranch  
 FORD MARTIN, merchant, Boston Ravine  
 FORD P. H. merchant, Boston Ravine  
 Ford Richard, miner, bds Gold Hill  
 Ford Sylvester, butcher, bds City Rest  
 Forest Demon, miner, Kate Hayes Hill  
 FOREST SPRINGS COMPANY  
 Forney Wm C, saddler, bds Golden Eagle  
 Hotel  
 Foster A. J. painter, Richardson street  
 Foster Peter, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Fosse W. P. gas binder, Soda Factory  
 Fowler C. C. teamster, Ophir Hill  
 Fox John, miner, French Lead  
 Fox P. T. engineer, bds at Mrs. Aldersey's,  
 Lower Mill street  
 Francis James, miner, Eureka mine  
 Fray M. P. laundry, North Church street

FRANK JOHN, Washington Brewery,  
 Main street  
 Fraser Donald, miner, Boston Ravine  
 Frazier R. miner, Lucky mine  
 Freeman H. T. Auburn street  
 Frowning John, miner, Frankfort mine  
 Fry Henry, miner, Eureka mine  
 Fuchs Henry J. clerk, at Sylvester's  
 Fuller John E. clerk, Grass valley  
 FUNSTON MAT H. general book keeper,  
 res Auburn street  
 Furguson W. J. gas maker, bds Wisconsin  
 Hotel

## G

Gabe R. B. engineer, New York Hill  
 GAD & CO. cor Main and Mill st  
 GAD B. (of B. G. & Co) res School street  
 Gale A. teamster at Bromstetter's  
 Gaidigan Jas. hod carrier, Boston Ravine  
 Galigan H. miner, Empire mine  
 Gallager E. miner, Ophir Hill mine  
 Galligar John, laborer, Empire Company  
 Gallaty P. teamster at Campbell & Co's  
 GALLWAY P. sup't Allison Ranch mine  
 Gangove H. miner, Lower Mill street  
 Gangore Wm. miner, Lower Mill street  
 Ganson Jas. Cemetery Hill  
 Ganoung Mrs. M. (widow) Pleasant st  
 Gard Francis, miner, Gold Hill  
 GARDNER L. hair dressing saloon, cor  
 Mill and Bank sts  
 GARLAND & CO. merchants, Main st  
 GARLAND F. A. (of G. & Co.) res Rich-  
 ardson st  
 Garvey M. drifter, Allison Ranch  
 GAS WORKS, Main street  
 Gauthier A. blanket washer, Eureka Hill  
 Gavin John, miner, Burdett mine  
 Geard Francis, miner, Gold Hill  
 Gellathy A. miner, Colfax road  
 Gemmi Chas. cook at City Restaurant  
 GENILLER GALVIN, Franco American  
 billiard saloon, Main street  
 GEORGE R. W. T. physician, Main st  
 GEORGE T. M. proprietor Union Hill  
 stage line, res Washington st  
 George Wm. cor Neal and Auburn sts  
 GEPHARD GEO. of Union Turnpike Co.  
 res School st  
 Gerety Patk. miner, Boston Ravine  
 Getz Max, barber, bds Hotel de France  
 Gibb B. engineer, New York Hill  
 Gidley Mrs. J. G. variety store, Mill st  
 Gifford C. E. teamster, Lopez ranch, three  
 miles east of Grass Valley  
 Gilbeath H. laborer, Empire Company  
 Gilbert John, miner, Scadden Flat  
 Gilbert Josiah, miner, Scadden Flat  
 Gilbert Joseph, miner, French lead  
 Gilbert Thomas, miner, French lead

B. GAD'S IS THE PLACE TO FIT YOURSELF WITH FINE CLOTHING.



Gildersleeve Geo. carpenter, Neal st  
 Gill M. machinist, Taylor's foundry  
 Gill W. miner, Gold Hill  
 GILLIES DUNCAN, ornamental painter, Pleasant street  
 Gillroy John, miner, Illinois mine  
 Gilman J. P. dry goods, Main street  
 GILMORE S. F. mechanical engineer, in Grass Valley  
 GILPIN L. physician, Hillsburg  
 Gilpin W. P. miner, Hillsburg  
 Gilpin Z. miner, Hillsburg  
 Gilroy John, carman, Wisconsin mine  
 Glass A. tailor, Main st, bds Pacific Hotel  
 GLASS SCHENCK, jeweler, Main st, res Church st  
 Glasscock G. wood chopper, Union Hill  
 Glasscott J. miner, Ophir Hill  
 Glassin John, miner, Union Hill mine  
 Glasson James, miner, Gold Hill  
 Glasson W. blacksmith, Taylor's foundry  
 Gleason Joseph, miner, Gold Hill  
 Glidden F. blacksmith, Auburn street  
 Gloster D. M. miner, Allison Ranch  
 Gluyas John, miner, Ophir Hill mine  
 Gluyas James, miner, Scadden Flat  
 GLYNN JOHN, bakery, Union Hill  
 Glynn M. drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Goad James, miner, Norambagua  
 Goad John C. foreman Eureka mine, bds Exchange Hotel  
 Goddard J. machinist, G. V. foundry  
 Godfrey L. L. carpenter, Main street  
 Goff D. miner, Empire mine  
 Goine Francis, miner, Main street  
 GOLD MARKS, clerk at B. G. & Co's  
 GOLD HILL MILL, (quartz) Mill street  
 GOLDBERG PHILIP, Boston clothing store, res West Main st  
 GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL, J. L. Clapp proprietor, Main street  
 GOLDKOFFER & BRAUN, brewers, Boston Ravine  
 Goldkoffer Wm. (of G. & Braun) res Boston Ravine  
 Goldsmith W. P. south end Bennett st  
 Goldsworthy W. miner, Lucky mine  
 Goldsworthy Jos. miner, French lead  
 Goldsworthy W. miner, Pike Flat  
 GOODMAN ISADORE, variety store, Mill st. bds Cobb's Restaurant  
 Gorham John M. blacksmith, Mass. Hill  
 Gordan P. engineer, Pike Flat  
 Gore A. A. clerk at W. F. & Co's, bds at Neal's, Neal st  
 Gourdon R. French laundry, Mill street  
 Goyen Wm. miner, Forest Springs  
 Grace Mrs. Mary, (widow)  
 Grady P. miner, Empire mine  
 Granville John, miner, Eureka mine  
 Granville T. miner, Norambagua mine  
 Graves A. G. miner, res Ophir Hill

GRASS VALLEY MILLINERY STORE  
 No. 3 Main st, Mrs. A. F. Jones  
 GRASS VALLEY BREWERY, Binkelman & Richards, No. 0 Auburn st  
 GRASS VALLEY & NEVADA LAUNDRY, Lower Mill st, Grass Valley  
 GRASS VALLEY NATIONAL PRINTING OFFICE, Main street  
 GRASS VALLEY UNION PRINTING OFFICE, Mill street  
 Graves D. teamster, Pike Flat  
 Graves O. S. miner, res Ophir Hill  
 Gray James, miner, New York Hill, res South Auburn st  
 Greaney Thos. drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Greaves J. T. butcher, Main st  
 Grearson Jas. miner, Spring Hill  
 Greeley G. W. millwright, Ophir Hill  
 GREEN CHAS E. boots and shoes, Mill street, res Church st  
 Green Mrs. (widow) Pleasant st  
 Greenbank John, teamster, Grass Valley  
 Grenfl Chas. O. saloon, Mill st  
 Grey W. A. barber, Grass Valley  
 Gribble James, miner, Gold Hill  
 Gribble John, miner, Gold Hill  
 Gribble Josiah, miner, Eureka mine  
 Gribble Wm. miner, Eureka mine  
 Grieve John, miner, Massachusetts Hill  
 Griffin Jere, Church st  
 Griffin John, stone mason, Lower Mill st  
 Griffiths Thomas, Pacific st  
 Grimes O. engineer, Empire mine  
 Grimshaw Henry, toll-house keeper on Placer and Nevada turnpike  
 Grinfall John, Miner, Pike Flat  
 GRINNAGE Z. W. Golden Eagle hair dressing saloon  
 GROVE CHAS. butcher, Boston Ravine  
 Grandy R. miner, Lucky mine  
 Guerin P. boarding house, Ophir Hill  
 Guest J. W. Wolf Creek  
 Guirard Frank, laborer, Main street  
 Guirard A. C. San Francisco market  
 Gundry Geo. miner, Union Hill mine  
 Gundry Joseph, miner, Boston Ravine

## H

Hadigan M. rock-breaker, Allison Ranch  
 Hadlen M. laborer, Auburn street  
 Hagewood Jno. carpenter, Hillsburg  
 Haley J. miner, Kate Hays Hill  
 Haley John, laborer, Empire mill  
 Hall Joseph B. Grass Valley  
 Hall N. miner, Utah mine, res Colfax road  
 Hall P. carman, Allison Ranch  
 Halloran M. drifter, Allison Ranch  
 HALPHEN & SON, store keepers, Union Hill  
 HALPHEN E. (of H. & Son) Union Hill

F2

FULL SUITS OF CLOTHING, FROM \$10 TO \$75, AT B. GAD'S.

- HALPHEN F. (of H. & Son) Union Hill  
Hamby Frank, bakery, Allison Ranch  
HAMILTON GARVEN, Town Trustee,  
res Church street  
Hamilton J. F. rancher, one mile west of  
Grass Valley  
HAMMIL JAMES, sup't Union Hill mine  
Hammil John, foreman, Union Hill mine  
Hammil Thomas, miner, Union Hill mine  
Hammil Wm. miner, Union Hill mine  
HANAK S. hardware merchant, corner  
Mill and Neal streets  
Hancock Richard, miner, Eureka mine  
HANCOCK S. H. saloon keeper, Main st  
Hand, W. D. teamster, bds Wisconsin  
Hotel  
Hanging Thomas, saloon, Main street  
Hangley Jerry, drifter, Allison Ranch  
Hanlin M. laborer, South Auburn street  
Hanley Michael, Auburn street  
Hanna W. Pacific street  
Hannan Jacob, Wolf Creek  
Hannah Wm. carpenter, Eureka mine  
Hannin M. foreman, Empire mine  
Hansen Peter N. rancher and teamster,  
near Buena Vista Ranch  
Hanson C. brick mason, Washington st  
HANSON JOHN, City Restaurant, Mill  
street  
Harlin Thomas, miner, Town Talk mine  
Harmon J. C. store keeper, Union Hill  
Harmon Hugh, shoveler, Allison Ranch  
HARMONIE SALOON, Main street, un-  
der Nathan & Hoffman  
Harper John, miner, Boston Ravine  
Harper John, miner, Gold Hill  
Harrigan John, teamster, Forest Springs  
HARRIS S. M. dentist and druggist, No.  
56 Mill street  
Harris Alfred, miner, Kate Hayes Hill  
HARRIS AMASA H. clerk, at P. John-  
ston's  
HARRIS B. T. cronk beer maker, res  
North Church street  
Harris John, miner, bds Pacific Hotel  
Harris John, miner, Gold Hill  
Harris John, miner, French Lead  
Harris O. F. Alta street  
Harris Samuel, tailor, with Ben Wood  
Harris Samuel, miner, Gold Hill  
Harris Thomas, miner, Union Hill  
Harris W. miner, Kate Hayes Hill  
Harris Wm. miner, Eureka mine  
Harris Wm. miner, Gold Hill  
Harrington Arthur, Gold Hill  
Harrington Caleb, mason and plasterer,  
east side of Mill street  
Harrington D. miner, Empire mine  
Harrington Dennis, miner, Allison Ranch  
Harrington H. shoveler, Allison Ranch  
Harrington John, blacksmith, res North  
Bloomfield  
Harrington M. drifter, Allison Ranch  
Harrington P. miner, Allison Ranch  
HARRISON JACKSON, barber, Main st  
Harry Joseph, miner, Union Hill  
Harry R. miner, Union Hill  
Hart Samuel, miner, Gold Hill  
Hartnett L. machinist, Taylor's Foundry  
Hartnett M. carpenter, Allison Ranch  
Hartnett W. carpenter, Allison Ranch  
Harvey Henry, miner, Union Hill  
Harvey James, miner, Allison Ranch  
Harvey John, miner, French Lead  
Harvey Martin, miner, French Lead  
Harvey Richard, miner, Union Hill  
Haeilton Jas. L. miner, Hope Company's  
mine, bds Wisconsin Hotel  
Haskell Chas. carpenter, Lucky mine  
Hastings Geo. miner, Grass Valley  
Hastings John, teamster, Kate Hays Hill  
Hastings Mrs. Mary, boarding house, at  
Union Hill  
HATHAWAY O. W. & CO. tinsmiths,  
Main street  
HATHAWAY O. W. (of H. & Co.) res  
Pleasant street  
Haven J. H. Little Wolf Creek  
Hawkins Benj. Main street  
HAWKINS THOS. Golden Eagle hair  
dressing saloon, Main st  
Hawkins Edmond, miner, Grass Valley  
Hays John, miner, Boston Ravine  
Hayes P. miner, Allison Ranch  
HAYWOOD E. W. saloon, main st, bds  
Hotel de France  
HEADMAN E. clerk with S. Hanks  
Healey I. old Auburn road  
Healey John, bootmaker, Boston Ravine  
Healey O. V. amalgamator, bds National  
Hotel  
Hegarty Wm. drifter, Allison Ranch  
Henderson A. miner, Raceville  
Henderson Jas. carpenter, Union Hill  
Henderson J. H. carpenter, Union Hill  
HENDERSON J. H. Pioneer boot & shoe  
store, res West Main street  
HENDERSON M. M. millwright, Pike F  
Hennessy John, feeder, Allison Ranch  
HENNESSY P. merchant, Allison Ranch  
HENNINGER J. Union Restaurant, cor  
Mill and Banks sts  
Herbet Jas. saloon keeper, Mill st  
HERCHBERY S. clerk at H. Levy & Co's  
Hering D. miner, Empire mine  
Healy R. miner, Empire mine  
HEYMAN J. drygoods, bds International  
Hicks J. blacksmith, res Boston Ravine  
Hicks Mrs. boarding house, Gold Hill  
HICKMAN A. clerk at P. Johnstons, res  
Main st  
Higgins J. laborer, Empire Company  
Higgins W. pattern maker, Boston Ravine  
HILL C. R. rancher, Auburn street

HILL G. W. rancher, Hillsburg  
 HILL S. at sulphuret works, Hillsburg  
 Hill S. H. laborer, Sutton's ranch  
 HILL & FARNHAM, metallurgical works  
 Hillsburg  
 HILL WM. (of H. & Farnham) Hillsburg  
 Hiller J. A. hardware, res Mill st  
 Hinds M. barkeeper, Military saloon  
 Hinley J. saloon, Boston Ravine  
 HIRSCHFELD J. dry goods, mill street  
 HOGLAND A. G. clerk at Ole Johnson's  
 Hobart W. W. (of Spencer & H.) res on  
 School street  
 Hobart E. machinist, G. V. foundry  
 HOBBY WM. proprietor Western Hotel,  
 Main street  
 Hobby G. W. barkeeper, Western Hotel  
 Hobby John, teamster, Western Hotel  
 Hocking J. miner, bds Western Hotel  
 Hocking William, miner Gold Hill Flat  
 Hocking Thomas, Massachusetts Hill  
 Hocking W. H. miner, Wisconsin mine  
 Hockins Thomas, miner, Scadden Flat  
 Hodge John, miner, Eureka mine  
 Hodge P. H. miner, Union Hill, res cor  
 Main and Church sts  
 HODGE SAMUEL, International Hotel,  
 Mill street  
 Hodge Thomas, Mill street  
 Hodges James, miner, Eureka mine  
 Hodgins Jasper, miner, French Lead  
 Hogan Michael, shoveler, Allison Ranch  
 Hogan M. miner, Empire mine  
 HOLBROOK D. P. saloon, Main street  
 Holden A. teamster, Boston Ravine  
 Hoffman J. E. miner, bds Hotel de France  
 Holland John, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Hollis Benj. F. painter, Mill street  
 HOLLIWOOD A. steward at Union Rest  
 Holmes C. clerk at A. Salaman's  
 Holmes George, miner, Massachusetts Hill  
 Holman John, miner, French Lead  
 Hood Thomas, mason, Washington st  
 Hooker C. H. butcher, Ophir Hill  
 HOOVER AARON, saloon, Main st  
 Hooper C. H. Colfax road  
 Hooper Peter, miner, Gold Hill  
 Hooper Thomas, miner, Gold Hill  
 Hooper Thomas, miner, French Lead  
 Hoover John, hostler,  
 Horan James, Main street  
 Horan M. miner, French Lead  
 Horan M. drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Horman M. miner, Allison Ranch  
 Hornel John, brewer at Binkleman & Co's  
 Hornbach A. cook at Union Restaurant  
 Hoskins R. miner, Gold Hill  
 Hoskins Ed. miner, Lucky mine  
 Hoskins John, engineer, French Lead  
 Hoskins Joseph, miner, Lucky mine  
 Hoskins William, foreman French Lead  
 Hoskins J. F. miner, Lucky mine

Hotaling C. K. cor Mill & Washington st  
 Houghton W. A. teacher of penmanship,  
 res cor Auburn and Richardson st  
 HOUSTON A. H. & CO. Betsey mine, on  
 Osborn Hill  
 HOUSTON HILL MINING CO., J. F.  
 Nesmith, agent  
 Howard A. cook at Cobb's Restaurant  
 Howard G. teamster at Green Horn saw  
 mill  
 Howe G. S. clerk at Exchange Hotel  
 Howe H. blacksmith, Auburn st  
 Hoyle J. machinist at Taylor's foundry  
 Hodson W. G. moulder, G. V. smelting  
 works, res Main st  
 Hughes Jas. drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Hughes John, hod carrier, Gold Hill  
 Hughes John, miner, Gold Hill  
 Hughes William, laborer, Empire mine  
 Huguenon W. carpenter, Winchester Hill  
 Humiston Mrs. R. res Auburn st  
 Hunt D. B. miner, bds Exchange  
 Hunter W. W. engineer, Pacific ore works  
 Huntley D. B. dairyman, cor Auburn and  
 Neal streets  
 Huntley P. C. dairyman, cor Auburn and  
 Neal streets  
 Hurley J. miner, Eureka mine  
 Hurley Patrick, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Huse A. P. butcher, Forest Springs  
 Huss F. cabinet maker, Grass Valley and  
 Nevada road  
 Huss J. cabinet maker, at O. Johnson's  
 Hussey M. miner, Cambridge mine  
 Hussey M. miner, Empire company  
 Hutchinson J. K. Pleasant st  
 HYDE WM. clerk, Forest Springs

## I

Idaho Mining Co., near Eureka mine  
 Imhoff Saml. G. tinsmith, with Loyd, res  
 Neal street  
 Ingram Wm. prop'r Boston Ravine Hotel  
 Ione House, near Ione mill  
 Ione Mining Co. 2 miles S of Grass Valley  
 Ismert Peter, rancher, Glenbrook  
 Israel Benedix, dry goods, res Church st  
 Israel & Hirschfeld, dry goods, Mill st  
 Irish James, miner, Scadden Flat  
 Ivory John, Neal street

## J

Jacks J. M. teamster, Auburn street  
 Jacobs G. laborer, Mohawk lumber yard  
 Jacobs T. miner, Kate Hays Hill  
 Jago E. B. miner, Forest Springs  
 James & English, blacksmiths, Auburn st  
 James Edwin, miner, Eureka mine  
 James J. miner, Lucky mine  
 James J. G. miner, cor Race & Auburn sts

James James, Union Hill mine  
 James James, (of English & J.), Auburn st,  
 near main  
 James John, miner, Raceville  
 James John, miner, French lead  
 James John, miner, Union Hill  
 James John W. miner, Scadden Flat  
 James Peter, miner, Union Hill mine  
 James Thomas, miner, Lucky mine  
 James Thos. E. engineer, Auburn st  
 James Wm. miner, Bennett street  
 James Wm. miner, Union Hill mine  
 James Wm. farmer, E main street  
 Jansin A. S. miner, Pike Flat  
 Jeffery Edward, miner, S Auburn street  
 Jeffree John, miner, Alta st  
 Jeffry Robert, miner, Eureka mine  
 Jeffrey Silas, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Jenking —, miner, Eureka mine  
 Jenkins E. miner, Norambagua mine  
 Jenkins H. miner, Union Hill mine  
 Jennings Ben. miner, Norambagua mine  
 Jennings Hugh, miner, French lead  
 Jennings M. H. miner, New York Hill  
 Jennings N. miner, Massachusetts Hill  
 Jewell John, miner, Eureka mine  
 Job Jerry, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Job William, engineer, Gold Hill mill,  
 res Chapel street  
 John Peter, miner, Scadden Flat  
 Johns James, miner, Union Hill mine  
 Johns James, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Johns Stephens, miner, French lead  
 Johns John, miner, French lead  
 Johnson B. cabinet maker, with Wohler  
 & Halleck  
 Johnson J. H. groom, Empire stable  
 Johnson John, teamster, soda factory  
 Johnson John G. barber, cor Main and  
 Church streets  
 Johnson L. P. barkeeper, Boston Ravine  
 JOHNSON OLE, furniture ect. Main st  
 Johnson Wm. miner, bds Western Hotel  
 Johnston George, miner, Eureka mine  
 Johnston John, miner, Eureka mine  
 JOHNSTON JOHN, grocer, mill street,  
 res Neal st, bet Mill and Auburn  
 JOHNSTON PETER, hardware dealer,  
 No. 18 Mill street, res Auburn st  
 Jones A. F. millinery, No. 3 Main street  
 JONES Mrs. A. F. milliner, Main street  
 Jones Charles, miner, Chapel street  
 Jones Charles, miner, Lone Jack  
 Jones David, miner, Eureka mine  
 Jones David A. wood choper, cabins on  
 Worthington's ranch  
 Jones Ed. carman, Allison Ranch  
 Jones Edward, miner, Eureka mine  
 Jones Frank, miner, Massachusetts Hill  
 Jones Fred, miner, Massachusetts Hill,  
 bds at Scott's, Boston Ravine  
 Jones John, Massachusetts Hill

Jones Peter, miner, Eureka mine  
 Jones Robert, miner, Massachusetts Hill  
 Jordan G. A. sec'y Union No. 2 mine  
 Joseph Morris H. variety store, Main st,  
 bds Wisconsin Hotel  
 Joyce Patrick, fireman, Allison Ranch  
 Judkins W. carpenter, bds Western Hotel  
 Juliff Francis, miner, Bennett street  
 Julian H. miner, res E side Boston Ravine

## K

KAISEL C. H. laundry, Mill street  
 Kahaleher Wm. miner, Allison Ranch  
 Kain Thomas, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Kane M. rancher, ridge road to G. V.  
 Kasten F. teamster, Binkleman's brewery  
 Kate Hays Mining Co. Kate Hays Hill  
 Katzenstein G. works at Hotel de France  
 Kavanaugh Moses, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Kay W. miner, Eureka mine  
 Kearvin Pat, Norambagua mine  
 Keefe Owen, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Keefe Joseph, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Keefer J. S. carpenter, bds Golden Eagle  
 Hotel  
 Keenan Pat, miner, French lead  
 Keefe Timothy,  
 Keefe Dennis, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Keleher Wm. brakeman, Allison Ranch  
 Kelley B. hostler, Empire stable  
 Kelley John, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Kelley Peter, carman, New York Hill  
 Kelley P. T. clerk at King's shoe store  
 Kelley Peter, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Kellogg J. E. blacksmith, bds at Chaplin's,  
 Pike Flat  
 Kellogg Jesse H. blacksmith with Avery  
 & Crocker, Main st  
 Kelly C. miner, Main st  
 Kelly Mathew, miner, Raceville  
 Kelly Mathew, fireman, Empire mill  
 Kelly Michael, feeder, Norambagua mine  
 Kelly Patrick, grocer, Main street  
 Kelly Peter, miner, Empire mine  
 Kelly Wm. feeder, Empire mill  
 Kemp John, miner, Union Hill mine  
 Kemp Thomas, miner, Union Hill mine  
 Kempsey James, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Kendall R. miner, Norambagua mine  
 Kendig Daniel, wagon maker, bds Golden  
 Eagle Hotel  
 Kennedy B. Rocky Bar  
 Kennedy S. miner, Rocky Bar  
 Kenney J. T. Boston Ravine  
 Kenney Michael, Forest Springs  
 Kennelly John, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Kensley M. miner, Empire mine  
 Kervan Patrick, miner, Allison Ranch  
 KIBBE T. R., M. D. School street  
 Kilroy Patrick, miner, Allison Ranch  
 King A. miner, Union Hill mine

## GRASS VALLEY TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

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KING GEO. C. shoe dealer, 18 Mill st  
 King H. miner, Scadden Flat  
 King Wm. miner, Norambagua mine  
 Kingsley F. carpenter, res Grass Valley  
 and Nevada road  
 Kinn Wm. miner, bds Town Talk House  
 Kinsela John, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Kinsela M. drifter, Allison Ranch  
 KINSEY S. (of Finnie & K.) Richardson st  
 Kinsman A. miner, Kate Hays Hill  
 Kinsman Joel, miner, Lower Mill st  
 Kinsman John, miner, Kate Hays Hill  
 KIRKPATRICK & MASLIN, attorneys  
 at law, Main st, op Exchange Hotel  
 Kirkpatrick Frank, carman, Union Hill  
 KIRKPATRICK M. (of K. & Maslin) res  
 Wood street  
 Kite Wm. carpenter, Hillsburg  
 Kitto James, French lead  
 Kitto John, foreman, French lead  
 Kitto Richard, miner, French lead  
 Kitto Thomas, Kate Hays Hill  
 Kline C. Wood street  
 Knight John, miner, Union Hill mine  
 Knight Peter, miner, Scadden Flat  
 KNODERER T. gunsmith, Mill st, bds  
 Golden Eagle Hotel  
 Kosminsky S. merchant, bds Exchange  
 Kriss Geo. bds at Washington Brewery  
 Kruse H. miner, Alta Hill  
 Kuley John, miner, Eureka mine  
 Kute R. miner, Cambridge mine

## L

Ladrue Timothy, miner, Sebastopol Hill  
 Lacey Martin, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Laity George, miner, Boston Ravine  
 Lake Edwin, machinist, bds Union Rest  
 LAKENAN JAMES M. Grass Valley  
 foundry, res Church street  
 Lambert D. miner, Union Hill mine  
 Lamarque B. L. musician, Mill street  
 Lanager Jacob,  
 Lane Charles, laborer, S Auburn st  
 Lane J. laborer, Empire mill  
 Landers M. miner, Empire mine  
 Landers Richard, miner, Eureka mine  
 Landlan M. carman, Empire mine  
 Landlon John, laborer, Empire mine  
 Landolt Frank, butcher at City Market  
 Langdon James, Bennett street  
 Langlois T.  
 Larcut W. miner, Empire mine  
 Larey Con. carman, Empire mine  
 Larimer J. W. proprietor Larimer's quartz  
 mill, Boston Ravine  
 Larkin Wm. drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Lary Thomas, miner, Scadden Flat  
 LATHROP S. jeweler, S Mill street  
 Latlin John, miner, Empire mine  
 Latta S. N. carpenter, Auburn st

LATON B. B. proprietor Laton's mill, res  
 corner Church and Walsh streets  
 Lawrence E. miner, Union Hill mine  
 Lawrence Edward, miner, Eureka mine  
 Lawrence James, miner, Eureka mine  
 Lawrence J. moulder, Grass Valley foundry,  
 res Hillsburg  
 Lawrence M. Hillsburg  
 Lawson A. merchant, Hillsburg  
 Lawson E. teamster, Hillsburg  
 Laver P. carpenter, bds Wisconsin Hotel  
 Leahy M. miner, Norambagua mine, res  
 Allison Ranch  
 Leamey T. miner, Allison Ranch  
 Lean Richard, engineer, Wisconsin mine  
 Leary James, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Leary John, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Leary Patrick, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Leavitt S. D. mason, bds Empire Rest  
 LEE S. W. sup't Empire Mining Com-  
 pany, res corner Main and High sts  
 LEECH CHAS. proprietor Mohawk lum-  
 ber yard, res Auburn st  
 LEECH REUBEN, miner, res Waide of  
 Auburn street  
 Lennaville Mrs. Margaret, Mill st  
 Leon Breant, tailor, res Mill st  
 Leribaux J. miner, Union Hill mine  
 Letcher James, miner, Eureka mine  
 LEVINGSTON E. variety store, Main st  
 LEVY H. & CO. tobaccoists, Main st,  
 opposite Mill street  
 LEVY H. (of H. L. & Co.) res Church st  
 LEVY H. dry goods, res Church st  
 LEVY JULIUS, shoe store, Mill st  
 LEVY S. & BROS. dry goods, 47 Mill st  
 Lewis J. shutter maker, Taylor's foundry  
 Lewis Richard, miner, Allison Ranch  
 LIBBEY J. G. laundry, Mill street  
 Lilly John, tinsmith, at Hatheway & Co's  
 Lind Alexander, miner, Badger mine  
 LIND JAMES, clerk at Pioneer boot and  
 shoe store, res Bennett st  
 LIND ROBERT, harness maker, Main st  
 Linehan Patrick, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Linch James, miner, Empire mine  
 Linch Wm. rock breaker, Allison Ranch  
 Lincoln J. miner, Union Hill mine  
 Little D. S. mechanic, E Main st  
 LITTLE GEO. merchant, Forest Springs  
 Lloyd A. D. engineer, Ophir Hill mine  
 Lloyd John, blacksmith, Union Hill mine  
 Loiseau L. teamster, lone mine  
 Loissell —, feeder, Eureka mine  
 Loney T. amalgamator, Norambagua mill  
 Looney James, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Looney Jerry, carman, Allison Ranch  
 Looney Jerry, miner, Church Hill  
 Looney John, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Looney Patrick, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Looney Pat. carman, Allison Ranch  
 Lopez J. M. ranchman, Glenbrook



Lord George, miner, Gold Hill Flat  
**LORD JOS.** (of T. Loyd & Co.) Main st  
 Lord T. H. carpenter, Wood st  
 Lourtney James, miner, Allison Ranch  
**LOUTZENHEISER WM.** druggist, corner Main and Auburn sts  
 Lovy C. H. blacksmith, Avery & Crocker's  
 Low Seth, miner, Boston Ravine  
**LOYD T. & Co.** hardware, Main st  
 Lucas A.  
 Luce R. miner, Empire mine  
 Lucky Mining Co., W. A. Taylor, sup't  
 Luke Henry, miner, Town Talk House  
 Luke Wm. Town Talk House  
 Luke Wm. miner, Rhode Island Ravine  
 Lusch R. laborer, Empire mine  
 Lutje Otto,  
 Lyda P. clerk, Western Hotel  
 Lyford W. G. miner, International Hotel  
 Lynch Daniel, Mill street  
 Lynch John, Race street  
 Lynch John, miner, Ophir Hill  
 Lynch Thomas, miner, Empire mine  
 Lynch William, laborer, Union Hill  
 Lyneh William, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Lynn S. book keeper at T. Loyd & Co's,  
 bds Hotel de Franco  
 Lyon S. M. blacksmith at G V foundry  
 Lytle William, Hillsburg  
 Lyttle Thomas, miner, Allison Ranch

**M**

Mackenzie W. S. jeweler with S. Glass  
 McAnnally R. engineer, Cambridge mine  
 McAuliffe M. blacksmith, Allison Ranch  
 McBreen T. butcher, Ione Road  
 McBriarty P. miner, S Mill street  
 McCabe Barnet, miner, Forest Springs  
 McCabe J. miner, Empire mine  
 McCabe J. miner, res S Auburn st  
 McCabe James, miner, Boston Ravine  
 McCall J. feeder, Empire mill  
 McCain Seth, ranchman, 4 miles S of G V  
 McCann John, miner, Empire mine  
 McCane Thomas, miner, Allison Ranch  
 McCann Jas. miner, Massachusetts Hall  
 McCann John, miner, Gold Hill  
 McCardel Bernard, miner, Washington st  
 McCart E. washman, G V laundry  
 McCarthy Daniel, miner, Allison Ranch  
 McCarthy J. L. shoveler, Allison Ranch  
 McCarthy John, carpenter, Allison Ranch  
 McCarthy Tim. drifter, Allison Ranch  
 McCarthy T. miner, Gold Hill  
 McCarty Mrs. rooms to let, 3 Auburn st  
 McCarty Henry, res Auburn st  
 McCarty J. carman, Norambagua mine  
**McCAULEY BEN.** sup't of Sebastopol  
 mill, res Boston Ravine  
 McCleary J. S. apothecary, W Main st  
 McCormick John, drifter, Allison Ranch

McConnery D. miner, Empire mine  
 McCUE J. S. stables, res Church st  
 McCUE T. W. livery stable, Main st, res  
 Auburn st  
 McCUE & CO. livery stable, on Main st  
 McDermott J. miner, Empire mine  
 McDermott P. miner, S Mill st  
 McDonald Arthur, miner, Boston Ravine  
 McDonald James, fireman, French lead,  
 res Massachusetts Hill  
 McDonald R. millwright, Auburn st  
 McDonald T. miner, Massachusetts Hill  
 McDonald Thos. sulphuret cleaner, res  
 Massachusetts Hill  
 McDonald Owen, miner, Allison Ranch  
 McDonald Phil. miner, Allison Ranch  
 McDonel T. miner, Empire mine  
 McDonnell Hugh, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 McDonnell Granville, Auburn st  
 McDonough M. book keeper at M. Ford's  
 McEllin D. laborer, Auburn st  
 McFaden W. C. miner, Chapel st  
 McFate Thomas, miner, Lone Jack  
 McGavin John, miner, Gold Hill  
 McGowin John, laborer, Empire mill  
 McGRATH B. miner, res Mill st  
 McGourey Jas. miner, Ophir Hill mine  
 McGuiness James, miner, Allison Ranch  
 McKEE GEO. B. prop Wisconsin mine,  
 bds at E. McLeod's, Washington st  
 McKEE S. book keeper at J. Johnston's  
 McKeeffry D. laborer, E Boston Ravine  
 McKeeffry J. L. laborer, Mohawk lumber  
 yard  
 McKelvy B. laborer, Empire mill  
 McKenna J. miner, Lucky mine  
 McKinnon Peter, laborer, Gold Hill  
 McKenney Abel, Hillsburg  
 McLAIN GEO. D. clerk at Adams, Mc-  
 Neil & Co's  
 McLaughlin M. miner, S Auburn st  
 McLaughlin M. drifter, Allison Ranch  
 McLaughlin Pat, shoveler, Allison Ranch  
 McLean Daniel, res Wood street  
 McLeod F. blacksmith, Washington st  
 McMahon Tim, blacksmith, Allison Ranch  
 McMullin James,  
 McPeak Charles, laborer, at Watt Bros  
 McPherson W. miner, Empire mine  
 MCSORLEY ED. saloon on Mill st, bds  
 Hotel de Franco  
 McSweeney D. rock breaker, Allison Ranch  
 Maden John, miner, Town Talk House  
 Madden John, miner, Eureka mine  
 Madden Mrs. C. res at Bennett's  
 Madril Mrs. (widow) res Bennett st  
 Magher D. miner, Boston Ravine  
 Maguire B. miner, Allison Ranch  
**MAHER DENNIS,** proprietor Military  
 Saloon, res Neal street  
 Mahoney T. brickmaker, res Badger st  
 Man John, miner, Eureka mine



## GRASS VALLEY TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

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**MAIN STREET BAKERY**, Main st. G. W. Anderson, proprietor

Mais Charles, watchman, Brunstetter's lumber yard

Mann John, miner, Gold Hill

Mann V. carpenter, Forest Springs

Manion Michael, miner Allison Ranch

Mankervis H. miner, Scadden Flat

Mansaw Z. engineer, Cambridge mine

Manuel L. miner, French Lead

Maroonx Romuald, clerk miners' Hotel

Larch J. B. expressman, Deffenderffer's Express, res cor Alta and Bean st

Margeson A. miner S Auburn st

Marion J. pattern maker, G V Foundry

Markes Thos. miner, French lead

Markwell John, rancher, 3 m E of G V

MARSHALL J. E. gardner, Marshall st

Marshall Jos. clerk at S. Hanak

MARSHALL MARK T. orchardist, res Marshall st

Martell C. engineer, Lucky mine

Martin Alex. tinsmith, Bennett st.

Martin Darius, Winchester Market

Martin John, Main st

Martin John, miner, Eureka mine

Martin John, miner, Gold Hill

Martin Timothy, miner, Camb'dge mine

Martin Thos. miner, Cambridge mine

Martin Thos. engineer, Empire mill

Martin Nrs. widow, Hillsburg

MASON & BYRNE, Empire Livery Stables, Mill st

MASON JAMES B. (of M. & Byrne) res

MASON J. B. (of M. & Byrne.) res East Main street

Mason T. engineer, Lucky mine

MASLIN EDWIN W. (of Kirkpatrick & M.) res Auburn st

Mason L. Grass Valley

Matchet R. teamster, Buena Vista Ranch

Matteson A. ranchman, Union Hill

Matteson C. ranchman, Union Hill

Maurer H. res Richardson st

May James, miner, Eureka mine

May W. H. miner, Kate Hays Hill

May W. H. carpenter, Kate Hays Hill

Mazappa Livery Stable,

MAZEPPA SALOON, cor Mill & Neal sts

MEEDS D. G. baker, cor Main & Church

Meek B. miner, Pike Flat

Meek E. E. L. miner, Grass Valley

MEEK J. D. constable, office at Judge Byrne's, res Church street

Mellin Thomas, miner, Eureka mine

Melville G. F. musician, bds Hotel de France

Menhenick R. mason, Boston Ravine

Menjar J. miner, Eureka mine

Merril Wm. miner, Norambagua mine

Morrinack Mining Co. near Glenbrook

Michael A. Mill street

MICHAEL H. tobacconist, bds Exchange Hotel

Michael James, saloon, Colfax road

Michell Thomas, miner, Gold Hill

Michell L. R. laborer, Mohawk lumber yard

Micholas John, miner, Norambagua mine

Middleton John, teamster, Hillsburg

MILITARY SALOON, Main st. H. S. Hancock, proprietor

Millar Wm. G. physician, Mill st

Miller Chas. carman, Union Hill mine

Miller C. E. wagonmaker, bds Union Restaurant

Miller E. miner, Empire mine

Miller H. carman, Union Hill mine

Miller Peter, ranchman Forest Springs

Miller P. S. boarding house, F Springs

Miller R. feeder, Empire mill

Miller Thomas L. miner, res near Larimer's mill

Miller W. miner, Empire mine

Miller John, School st

Miller Thomas, School st

Millman George, miner, Eureka mine

Mills Edgar, miner, Cambridge mine

Mills George, miner, Norambagua

Mills John, miner, French Lead

Mills John, painter, bds restaurant

Mills Michael, miner, South Auburn st

Mills Mrs. Pleasant street

Minners John, miner, bds Lower Mill st

Mitchell John, School street

Mitchell Charles, brewery, Neal street

Mitchell J. miner, Kate Hays Hill

Mitchell John, miner, Gold Hill

Mitchell John, engineer, Union Hill mine

Mitchell Josiah, miner, Kate Hays Hill

Mitchell Luke, miner, Eureka mine

Mitchell M. miner, Cambridge mine

Mitchell Michael, drifter, Allison Ranch

Mitchell W. H. miner, Kate Hays Hill

Mitchell W. H. miner, Auburn street

MITCHELL W. H. proprietor Wisconsin Hotel, cor Auburn and Main streets

Mitchell Thomas, miner, French Lead

Mock P. B. rancher, one half mile from Grass Valley

Mogan Michael, blanket washer, Allison Ranch

MOHAWK LUMBER YARD, C. Leech, proprietor, Auburn street

Moll S. miner, Union Hill mine

Molloy J. C. wood-chopper, French Lead

Monnie Alexis, rancher, Kate Hays Hill

Montgomery John W. Union Hill saloon and store

Montgomery W. H. barkeeper at Pacific Hotel

Mooney B. Union Hill

Moony R. carman, Empire mine

Moony T. rock-breaker, Union Hill mine

- Moore Thomas H. blacksmith, Mill st  
 Moran Mrs. Margaret, Main street  
 Moran, Peter, miner, Ophir Hill mine  
 Moran Thomas, barber, W Main street  
 Morateur A. saloon keeper, Boston Rav  
 Morcon R. miner, Gold Hill  
 More Israel, teamster, bds Chaplin's, Pike Flat  
 MOREHOUSE A. ranchman, Pike Flat  
 Morehouse J. miner, Pike Flat  
 Morehouse Joseph, carman, Norambagua  
 Morey L. L. blacksmith, bds at Gilpin's, Hillsburg  
 MORRIS & NATHAN, dry goods merchants, Mill street  
 MORRIS JACOB, (of M. & Nathan) res Auburn street.  
 Morris J. W. Grass Valley  
 MORRIS MRS. R. variety store, Mill st  
 Morrissey T. shoveler, Allison Ranch  
 Morrison A. baker with Campbell & Stoddard  
 MORSE E. F. sup't Essex mine, Lower Mill street  
 Morton John, amalgamator, U Hill mill  
 Morton R. H. boarding house, Union Hill  
 MOSHER MRS. dress maker, cor Auburn and Bennet streets  
 Mosher Charles, Winchester street  
 Moss W. J. engineer, Norambagua  
 Mott George M. bds International Hotel  
 Moulton John, miner, Union mine  
 Moyle Bennett, miner, Union Hill  
 Mulcahy John, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Mullen A. miner, Boston Ravine  
 Mullen James, laborer, Bennett street  
 Mullen John, miner, Empire mine  
 Mullen P. miner, Empire mine  
 Mullen T. stone mason, Bennett street  
 Mullen T. B. miner, Pike Flat  
 Muller Tim, miner, Rocky Bar  
 Mullin A. miner, Cambridge mine  
 Mullin J. miner, Empire mine  
 Mulligan P. miner, Empire mine  
 Mullarkey W. ranch, five miles south of Grass Valley  
 Mulloy Daniel, Church street  
 Muncey M. E. Neal street  
 MURBAR MARTIN, butcher, Fulton market, res Auburn st  
 Murley Henry, miner, Lucky mine  
 Murney J. miner, Pike Flat  
 Murray M. millwright, Empire mill  
 Murriah H. miner, Kate Hays Hill  
 Murriah H. miner, Eureka mine  
 MURRY D. hotel keeper, Boston Ravine  
 Murry Mike, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Murphy C. miner, Union No. 2  
 Murphy Daniel, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Murphy D. miner, Boston Ravine  
 Murphy G. painter, shop next to Union stables, Main st  
 Murphy M. miner, Empire mine  
 Murphy Mrs. M. milliner, Neal st  
 Murphy Peter, miner, Lucky mine  
 Murphy Patrick, carman, Norambagua  
 Murphy T. miner, Ophir Hill  
 Murphy W. miner, Empire mine  
 Murton Peter, miner, South Auburn st  
 Musgrove R. miner, Lower Mill st  
 Mutton Chas. miner, Norambagua  
 Mutton Thos. miner, Wisconsin mine  
 Myers Fred. miner, Eureka mine  
 Myers James, miner, Massachusetts Hill  
 Myland John, miner, Allison Ranch
- N
- Nagar W. miner, Scadden Flat  
 Nagle D. carman, Allison Ranch  
 Nankavin R. miner, Norambagua  
 Nankarvis R. miner, Norambagua mill  
 Nankervis Wm. miner, Pike Flat  
 Nash E. W. shoe maker, Mill st  
 Nathan C. clerk at Nathan & Hoffman's  
 Nathan B. Auburn st  
 Nathan D. drygoods, res Auburn st  
 Nathan M. clerk, Mill st  
 Nathan & Hoffman, clothing merchants, cor Main and Mill sts  
 Natress Thos. miner, E Main st  
 Neely S. miner, Chapel st  
 Neese E. miner, Forest springs  
 Nelson C. engineer, Ophir Hill mine  
 Nelson C. L. blacksmith, bds Wood st  
 Nelson W. miner, Empire mine  
 Nelson W. W. miner, Ophir Hill  
 Necedale Peter, Collins st  
 Nesmith J. F. book keeper at Delano's  
 Nettle John, miner, Kate Hays Hill  
 Nevan Pat, miner, French Lead  
 Nevin James, blacksmith, Empire Co  
 Newkirk R. teamster, Hillsburg  
 NEWMAN J. & CO. drygoods, Mill st  
 Newman Joseph, (of J. N. & Co.) bds Hotel de France  
 Newman J. A.  
 Newman John, miner, Forest Springs  
 New Orleans Mill Co., Little Wolf Creek  
 New York Hill Mining Company  
 Nicholas J. miner, Eureka mine  
 Nichols John, Washington st  
 Nilan John, miner, Empire mine  
 Nilan John, miner, Allison Ranch  
 Ninnis W. miner, Kate Hays Hill  
 Nixon R. works at Hill's sulphuret works  
 Nolan Patrick, drifter Allison Ranch  
 Nole James, miner, French Lead  
 Noonan E. W. clerk, res Church st  
 Noonan P. miner, Rocky Bar  
 Northey E. miner, Gold Hill  
 Northy G. miner, Eureka mine  
 Northey H. miner, Eureka mine  
 Northey Wm. miner, Gold Hill

Northup Rev. C. H. minister, Pike Flat  
Northup C. W. blacksmith, bds Golden  
Eagle Hotel

NORTHSTAR MINING Co. French Lead  
Norton J. G. wood ranch, bds at Chap-  
lins, Pike Flat

Norton M. miner, Union Hill

NORTON M. S. postmaster, res Church st

Norton Michael W. teamster, Pike st

Notter John, barkeeper, Oasis saloon

NOVITSKY SIMON, hatter, Mill street

Noy Jas. miner, Eureka mine

Nugent P. miner, Empire Co

Nuttall John, miner, Lucky mine

Nye James F. miner, Kate Hayes Hill

NYE D. B. Church street

Nye L. miner, Kate Hayes Hill

## O

O'Brian J. miner, Empire Co

O'Brien Michael, shoveler, Allison Ranch

O'Brine Wm. miner, Gold Hill

O'Connor J. C. Spring Hill

O'CONNOR M. P. Justice Peace, West

Main st

O'Connor, miner, Union Hill

O'Connor T. teamster, Grass Valley

O'Donel W. brickmaker, Auburn st

O'Farrel John, carman, Empire Co

O'Farrel M. brakeman, Empire Co

O'Hearn Jas. miner, Boston Ravine

O'Keefe, P. brickmason, Boston Ravine

O'Keefe D. miner, Mill st

O'Keefe Bart. miner, Allison Ranch

O'Neal J. miner, Empire mill

O'Neal Jerry, miner, Allison ranch

O'Rear Wm. C. Wymore res Richards'n st

O'Rourke Michael, miner, Allison ranch

O'Rourke Patrick, drifter, Allison ranch

O'Rourke Thos. drifter, Allison ranch.

Oakley, J. F. miner, E Main st

Oats George, miner, Norambaga mine

Oates Richard, bootmaker, Mill st

OCCIDENTAL SALOON, W. C. Stokes,

prop'r, Main st.

Odge John, miner, Gold Hill

Odge W. H. miner, Gold Hill

Odgers J. E. miner, S Auburn st

Odgers Josiah, miner, Eureka mine

Odgers Joseph, miner, S Auburn st

Odgers Samuel, miner, Ophir Hill mine

Odgers W. H. miner, S Auburn st.

Odgers Mrs. Hannah, Boston Ravine

Old Wm. miner, bds at Mrs. Williams

Olds Henry W. Auburn st

Oliver Richard, miner, Ione road

Opia James, miner, Union Hill mine

Opia John miner, Union Hill mine

Opia Bennett, miner, Eureka mine

Opia Wm. miner, Eureka mine

Ophir Hill Mining Co

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Ophir House, Schafer, prop'r, Ophir Hill

Orr James, butcher, Allison ranch

Osborn C. H. Glenbrook Race Track

Osgood Wm. H. miner, bds at Scott's,

Boston Ravine

Osgood W. H. carpenter

Oskins Thomas, miner, S Auburn st.

OTHET T, miner, Feed store cor Neal

& Mill st, res Auburn st

Otte Hy. Boarding House, No. 2, Main st

Otwell Thos, clerk, Wisconsin hotel

Ousley Green, laborer, Washington st

Ousley Jonlan, wheelright, Bost. Ravine

## P

PACIFIC ORE CO. works on G. V. &  
Nevada road.

Packard Elijah, carpenter, Hillsburg

Paddock R. teamster, Leech's mill

Papin Leandre, laborer, N. Church st

Parker John, lumber dealer, res cor Neal

& High sts

Parks Richard, carpenter, Union Hill

Parkhurst Edwin, Main st

Parmalee Henry, miner, bds at Martin's,

Union Hill

Parr Ed. miner, Union Hill mine

Parr Edward, miner, E Main st

Parr Wm. miner, Norambagua mine

Parron Wm.

Parry George, steward City Rest

Pascoe John, miner, Scadden Flat

Pascoe Jno. Jr, miner, French Lead

Pascoe Jno. sen. miner, French Lead

Pascoe N. miner, French Lead

Pascoe Nicholas, blacksmith, French Lead

Pascoe Walter, blacksmith, French Lead

Patterson H. lumber dealer, S Auburn st

Patterson E. J. (of P. & Conoway) bds at

Pacific Hotel

PATTERSON JAS. R., clerk at McSor-

ley's, Rest. Wood st.

Patterson Thos. miner, Last Chance mine

Patton John A. saloon keeper, Forest

Springs

Paul Geo. miner, Eureka mine, res lower

Mill st

Paul Henry, miner, Eureka mine, res

lower Mill st

Paul Jas. miner, Eureka mine, res lower

Mill st

Paul J. feeder, Empire Co

Paul Jas. F. foreman Burdett mine

Paul Samuel miner, res E Main st

Paul Sam'l F. miner, res E Main st

Paul Wm. miner, Eureka mine

Paynter P. A. miner, bds at Mrs. Williams

Peacock J. Sebastopol Saloon, Boston R.

Pearce Jas. blacksmith, Eureka mine

Pearce Jas. miner, French Lead

Pearce John, miner, French Lead

Pearce John, miner, Eureka mine  
 Pearce Richard, miner, Norambagua  
 Pearce Thos. J. butcher, People's Market  
 Pearce Wm. miner, Mass. Hill  
 Pearce W. J. boiler maker, G. V. Foundry  
 Pearson E'wd, engineer, Spring Hill  
 Peaslee M. P. teamster, cor Pacific & Marshall sts  
 Peeres J. blacksmith helper, Eureka mine  
 Peeters J. W. res Auburn st  
 Pellamontain J. miner, Union Hill  
 PELLATIER H. prop'r Hotel de France  
 Peller F. miner, French Lead.  
 Peller H. miner, French Lead  
 Pelham R. O. rancher, Dry Creek, R. & Ready tp  
 Penaluna R. miner, Union Hill mine  
 Penberth H. miner, Union Hill mine  
 Penberth Edward, miner, res Auburn st  
 Penberthy Harry, miner, Hueston Hill  
 Penberthy Henry, miner, Bennett st.  
 Penberthy John, bds at Mrs. Williams  
 Penberthy Thos. B. miner, Houston Hill  
 Pendleton A. M. carpenter, bds S Bost. R  
 Penglase Geo. miner, res Scadden Flat  
 Parker John, miner, Mass. Hill  
 Perkins Bradbury, miner, Union Hill  
 Perkins Josiah, wagon maker, Pike Flat  
 Perkins Thos. res Bean st  
 PERRIN JOSEPH, of Perrin's quartz mill  
 Perry John, miner, res Houston Hill  
 Perry John, blacksmith, res lower Mill st  
 Perry Richard, miner, res School st  
 Petary B. res Washington st  
 Peters James, miner, Eureka mine  
 Pett Charles, blacksmith, Eureka mine  
 Phillippic H. concentrator, Eureka mine  
 Phelps T. E. miner, bds Scott's, B. Ravine  
 Phen Joseph, miner, res Boston Ravine  
 Phillips Gregory, miner, Bennett st  
 Phillips Henry, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Phillips John, engineer, res Boston Rav  
 Phillips John, blacksmith, Empire Co  
 PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, D. Cobb, proprietor, Mill st  
 Pic Frank, carpenter, res Union Hill  
 Picard A. rock breaker, Eureka mine  
 Picard L. feeder, Eureka mine  
 Pierce Jos. res cor Main & High sts  
 Pillow Nicholas, miner, Eureka mine  
 Pinneo G. D. — res G. V.  
 Pper: Hugh, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Planer Ernst, upholster at Ole Johnson's bds at Wisconsin Hotel  
 Pogue Peter, blacksmith, res Auburn st  
 Poirier, Oliver, shoemaker, res Boston R  
 Polglase Jno. miner, French Lead  
 Polkinghorn Jno. miner, Eureka mine  
 Pollard John, miner, Eureka mine  
 Pollard John O. miner, Eureka mine  
 Pollard Richard, miner, Norambagua  
 Pollard Thos. miner, Eureka mine

Pollard C. miner, Bennett st  
 POLLEY H. Union livery stable, East Main st  
 POLLEY R. D. at Polley's stable, East Main st  
 Ponce Thos. blacksmith, Allison ranch  
 Pooley Jas. H. storekeeper, Union Hill  
 POPE WM. C. Auction & Com. Merchant, Undertaker & Furn't store, Mill st  
 Porter Jerry, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Potter M. B. schoolteacher, Winchester Hill, bds Wright's club house  
 POWERS MRS. LUCY, boarding house Allison ranch  
 Powers Edward, res Mill st  
 Powers Robert, cook at G. Egle Hotel  
 Powers Mrs. (widow) res Mill st  
 Pwer Henry, res Richardson st  
 Pwer Richard, shoveler, Allison ranch  
 Powning Ambrose, res Auburn st  
 Powning John, miner, Gold Hill  
 Powning John, miner, S Auburn st  
 Powning, Joseph, mining sup't, Loyd st  
 Powning Jos. foreman Hueston Hill mine res Raceville  
 Powning James, sup't Cambridge mine  
 Poyzer Thos. res Lincoln Avenue  
 Pratt Metcalf, res Boston Flat  
 Prentice Frederick A. ag't Cal. State Tel. Co. office at Edwards & Co. Main st  
 Price Lawrence, miner, Allison ranch  
 Priedaux Hy, miner, Lucky mine  
 Prior Richard, miner, Lucky mine  
 Priek Wm. miner, French Lead  
 Pritchard Jas. carpenter, res School st  
 Probia Wm. miner, French Lead  
 PRODGER JNO. H. jeweler, 54 Mill st res Auburn st  
 Prout G. miner, Union Hill mine  
 Prout J. miner, Gold Hill  
 Prout Thomas, miner, Eureka mine  
 Prot Thomas, miner, res Bennett st  
 Provinces M. amalgamator, Empire Co  
 Provia Wm. miner, Boston Ravine  
 Purcell M. miner, Allison ranch  
 Pryor James, miner, res Bennett st  
 Pryor John, miner, Lucky mine

Q

Quick Martin, teamster, res Empire st  
 Quigley M. miner, Eureka mine  
 Quinn E. melter, Taylor's Foundry  
 Quirk Phil. miner, Empire Co

R

Rabb Elias, res Washington st  
 Radcliff Phillip, engineer, Gold Hill mine res lower Mill st  
 Radicon B. feeder, Union Hill mill  
 Ragan Con. miner, Cambridge mine

## GRASS VALLEY TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

267

- Randal S. P. brakeman, Empire Co  
 Randall Henry, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Ray W. W. groom, Empire Stable  
 Reed Joseph, miner, Union No. 2  
 Reed J. C. boot & shoemaker, Boston R  
 Reed Newell  
 Reed Patrick, res Hillsburg  
 Reed Richard, miner, Union Hill  
 Rodan Mining Co. Osborn Hill  
 Regan Con. drifter, Allison ranch  
 Regan Timothy, miner, Allison ranch  
 Reiley Henry, engineer, res Chapel st  
 Reiley James, miner, E side Boston Rav  
 Reiley M. carman, res Boston Ravine  
 Reiley Pat'k, laborer, res Forest Springs  
 REILLEY CON. sup't Cambridge mine  
 Reilly Patrick, miner, Shamrock mine  
 RELLEY JNO. W. carpenter, bds Golden  
 Eagle Hotel  
 Rentshler Jno. G. Eagle Bakery, S Mill st  
 Reminton M. S. chief engineer, Allison R  
 Rerdon Eugene, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Reseigh William, miner, brickyard  
 Revel Joseph,  
 Reydet John, fish dealer, Bennett st  
 Reynolds B. F. res Winchester Hill  
 Reynold H. H. res Mill st  
 Reynolds James, miner, Allison ranch  
 Reynolds Michael, miner, Allison ranch  
 Reynolds Wm. miner, Eureka mine  
 Rhodes Geo. teamster, Greenhorn S mill  
 Richard John, helper, French Lead  
 Richard Wm. miner, Union Hill  
 Richards Alf. miner, French Lead  
 Richards Benj. miner, Norambagua mine  
 Richards Benj. miner, res Main st  
 Richards Edward, miner, Eureka mine  
 Richards Francis L. brewer, N Auburn st  
 Richards Jas. miner, French Lead  
 Richards Thos. blacksmith helper H. Hill  
 Richards Wm. miner, French Lead  
 Richards W. H. miner, French Lead  
 Richardson C. miner, res Eureka Hill  
 Richardson C. R. miner, Ophir Hill  
 Richardson M. carpenter, bds West'n H  
 Richardson Mrs. (widow.) Richardson st  
 RIDER MRS. J. V. Grass Valley Semi-  
 nary, E Main st  
 Rieley John, miner, Allison ranch  
 Rightmyer H. moulder, Taylor's foundry  
 Riley Jas. — Wolf creek  
 Riley M. miner, Empire mine  
 Riley Michael, carman, Eureka mine  
 Riordan M. carman, Allison ranch  
 Ripert Sidoene, Eureka mine, bds at Cotas  
 Roach John, res Main st  
 Roach M. miner, Empire mine  
 Roach M. carman, Norambagua mine  
 Roach Patrick, carman, Norambagua m  
 Robins John saloon keeper lower Mill st  
 Robbins A. miner, Pike Flat  
 Robbins John, miner, French Lead  
 Robert Stephen, miner, Pike Flat  
 Robert C. employed on G. V. & N. T. road  
 ROBERTS E. W. Notary Public & Att'y  
 at Law, res near Coe mine  
 Roberts Harrison, butcher, bds Pac. Hotel  
 Roberts Henry, Brighton House Mass Hill  
 ROBERTS H. C. bookkeeper, Findley's  
 Bank.  
 Roberts Hugh, miner, Eureka mine  
 Roberts John, miner, Mass. Hill  
 Roberts J. S. woodchopper, bds at Pens-  
 ley's, Boston Ravine  
 Roberts Philip W. miner, Sebastopol  
 Roberts R. Storekeeper, res Union Hill  
 ROBERTS ROBERT G. blacksmith, res  
 G. V. st  
 Roberts Mrs. S. Brighton Hotel Mass Hill  
 Robinson E. carpenter, Washington st  
 Robinson James, carpenter, Rocky Bar  
 Robinson John, carman, Union H. mine  
 Robinson R. barber, Boston Ravine  
 Robinson Wm. miner, Town Talk mine  
 Robinson Wm. F. miner, Houston Hill  
 Robinson Mrs. (widow) res Mill st  
 Roche Michael J. drifter, Allison ranch  
 Roche Michael, sen. drifter, Allison ranch  
 Roche Patrick, shoveler, Allison ranch  
 Rochel Francisco, miner, Boston Ravine  
 Rocasery Peter, res near Eureka mill  
 ROCKY BAR MINING CO. A. B. Brady  
 sup't, Mass. Hill  
 Rodda James, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Rodda John, nurseryman, Pike Flat  
 Rodda John, carpenter, res Bennett st  
 Rodda Joseph, miner, French Lead  
 Rodda Thos. miner, Union Hill  
 Rodda W. boilermaker, Taylor's foundry  
 RODDA WM. H. sup't Norambagua mine,  
 res Boston Ravine  
 Rodgers John, miner, res Union Hill  
 Rodgers John, miner, Eureka mine  
 Rodgers John, miner, Colfax road  
 Rodgers John, bookkeeper, res Hillsburg  
 Rodgers John, engineer, French Lead  
 Rodgers P. miner, Eureka mine, res  
 Auburn st  
 Rodgers P. Colfax road  
 Rodgers Thos. miner, Eureka mine  
 Rodgers Wm. miner, Eureka mine  
 Rodgers Wm. miner, lower Mill st  
 Rodgers Wm. engineer, French Lead  
 Rodgers Thos. miner, Eureka mine  
 Roff Almon, miner, Mill st  
 Rogers J. J. — E Main st.  
 Rogers J. W. engineer, Houston Hill, bds  
 Wisconsin Hotel  
 Rogers Patrick, res Auburn st  
 Rogers Manuel, rancher, Glenbrook  
 Roland S. J. butcher, res Empire st  
 Roland W. A. butcher, res Empire st  
 Rollins John, miner, lower Mill st  
 Rollins John Jr, miner, lower Mill st



Rondoni & Orse, charcoal burners  
 Rondoni Antonio, (of R. & Orse) B. Alley  
 Roscoro James, miner, French Lead  
 Roscorow James, miner, French Lead  
 Rose Numar, miner, Eureka Hill  
 Roscrer L. laborer, res Auburn st  
 Rosevere John, miner, Eureka mine  
 Rosevorn H. miner, Empire Hill  
 Rosewell James, miner, Mass. Hill  
 ROSS MOSES W. (of Smith & Ross) res  
 Richardson st  
 Roster James, miner, Ophir Hill  
 Roth Philip, shoemaker, Union Hill  
 Bourke M. drifter, Allison ranch  
 Bourke Patrick, miner, Allison ranch  
 Rowe David, miner, res Grave Yard Hill  
 Rowe George, miner, lower Mill st  
 Rowe Henry, blacksmith, Eureka mine  
 Rowe Richard, miner, French Lead  
 Rowe F. miner French Lead  
 Rowe Wm. miner, Union Hill, bds at 3.  
 Hodges  
 Rowe Wm. helper, Norambagua mine  
 Rowland R. miner, Union Hill  
 Rowland T. O. brickmaker, Boston Rav.  
 Rubert D. H. carpenter, res School st  
 Buck Anton, baker, res E Main st  
 Rule Francis, miner, Boston Ravine  
 Rule Joseph, miner, Boston Ravine  
 Rule Wm. miner, French Lead  
 Rule W. teamster, Kate Hayes Hill  
 Rannels Mrs. Mary A. res Mill st  
 Rannels W. res Union Hill  
 Rannels W. H. clerk at Monitor lumber  
 yard, res Empire st  
 Rush John R. miner, Boston Ravine  
 Russell J. A. physician & surgeon, office  
 Mill st.  
 Ryan John, miner, Empire Co  
 Ryan M. miner, Ophir Hill  
 Ryan M. E. (of Garland & Co.) bds at G's  
 Ryan Patrick, drifter, Allison ranch  
 Ryan Pat. Jr. barkeeper Allison ranch  
 Ryan Wm. woodman, Ophir Hill  
 Ryder D. A. teamster, Hillsburg  
 Ryder Geo. miner, Eureka mine

S

Sabin F. cigar manufacturer, Mill st  
 Salaman A. grocer, Mill st, res School st  
 SALE JOHN K. detective, res Main st  
 Salyer John, engineer, Hillsburg  
 Sampson Edward, miner, Gold Hill  
 Sampson John, carpenter, Scadden Flat  
 Sampson Richard, miner, Gold Hill  
 Sampson Wm. miner, Gold Hill  
 Sampson Walter, French Lead  
 Samuel A. drygoods, bds Pacific Hotel  
 Samuel M. (of H. Levy & Co) res Church st  
 Samuel W. drygoods, bds Union Rest  
 Samuels E. miner, G. V. & Nevada road

SANDERS J. clothing, res Church st  
 Sanders S. clothing, res Mill st  
 Sandoz A. barber, res Richardson st  
 Sanford E. P. teamster, res High st  
 Sanford J. H. bar keeper at Exchange  
 Sanford J. N. blacksmith, Neal st  
 Sanka Isaac, res Church st  
 Sannatt Francis, laborer, Boston Ravine  
 Fauvee F. gardener, Wolf Creek  
 Savage John, drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Savage Wm. drifter, Allison Ranch  
 Sawyer I. N. cabinet maker, at Pope's  
 Saxon Edwin, engineer, Eureka mine  
 Saxon James, engineer, Eureka mine  
 SCADDEN H. sup't Ione m, res Chapel st  
 SCADDEN T. miner, Massachusetts Hill  
 Scandlin W. miner, Empire mine  
 Schadel J. W. sawyer, Enterprise mill  
 SCHAFER A. B. prop. Ophir House  
 SCHAFFER & SWITHENBANKS, old  
 Union market, No. 6 Mill st  
 Schaffer F. cabinet maker, with Kohler &  
 Halleck  
 SCHAFFER GEO. butcher, res Pike st  
 Schmadeke R. miner, Bennett st  
 Schnall Wm. miner, Allison Ranch  
 Schnider G. shoemaker, Mill st  
 SCHRAKAMP F. Harmonie Saloon, un-  
 der Nathan & Hoffman's  
 Schofield E. ranchman, Bennett st  
 Schofield B. teamster, Bennett st  
 Scovel John, miner, Eureka mine  
 Scofield C. machinist, G. V. foundry  
 Scofield Jas. ranchman, old Auburn road  
 Scolari Eugene,  
 Scoville T. A. miner, Bennett st  
 Scovoir J. brickmaker  
 Scott Andrew, miner, Ione mine  
 Scott Harrison, carpenter, Boston Ravine  
 Scott Robert, stage driver, Grass Valley  
 Scott Wm. H. amalgamator at Empire  
 mill, res Mill st  
 Scriver W. M. miner, Georgia mine  
 Semmens James, miner, French Lead  
 Semmens John, miner, French Lead  
 Seville Geo. D. Pleasant st  
 Seymour John, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Shaddock J. H. teamster, Allison Ranch  
 Shaoer A. miner, Eureka mine  
 Shanon T. laborer, Larrimer mill  
 Shanghnessy J. miner, Allison Ranch  
 Shea D. shoveler, res Kate Hays Hill  
 Shephard A. carpenter, Walsh st  
 Shepherd J. W. laborer, bds at Hobby's  
 Sheridan J. miner, Allison Ranch  
 Sherridan P. miner, Empire company  
 Sherlock D. C. painter, bds International  
 Sherman F. laborer, res East Main st  
 Sherman Fred. cook at Western Hotel  
 Sherman I. blacksmith, Lucky mine  
 Sherman J. T. Hillsburg  
 Shlenke C. bar keeper, Washington Rav



Shiel P. drifter, res Kate Hayes Hill  
 Shurtwell W. gardener at Bennett's  
**SILVESTER H.** merchant, Main st  
 Simmons C. wood ranch, Pike Flat  
 Simmons Geo. wood ranch, Pike Flat  
 Simons E. miner, Eureka mine  
 Simons N. miner, Gold Hill  
 Simons R. miner, Colfax road  
 Sinnott Wm. feeder, Union Hill mine  
 Sinnott W. carman, Allison Ranch  
**SKELTON J. P.** printer, Grass Valley  
 National office, res High st  
 Skelton J. blacksmith, Empire Company,  
 res Auburn st  
 Skelton Wm. miner, Union Hill  
 Skeys David, miner, Union Hill mine  
 Skeys Wm. miner, Union Hill mine  
 Sleep Wm. feeder, Eureka mill  
 Sloane John, painter, Boston Ravine  
**SMITH & ROSS**, druggists, No. 24 Mill st  
 Smith A. feeder, Lucky mine  
 Smith Chas. miner, French Lead  
 Smith C. jr. machinist, Taylor's foundry  
 Smith C. A. carpenter, Hillsburg  
**SMITH C. C.** (of S. & Ross) res Richard-  
 son street  
 Smith Chas. H. miner, res S Auburn st  
**SMITH CHAS. W.** Exchange Hotel,  
 Main st  
 Smith Edward, milk ranch, French Lead  
 Smith Edwin, carriage maker, Wash. st  
 Smith Erastus, miner, Colfax road  
 Smith F. moulder, Grass Valley foundry  
 Smith Henry, butcher, Union market  
 Smith H. H. blacksmith, Wisconsin mine  
**SMITH H. P.** butcher, Scadden Flat  
 Smith Ira, res Mill st  
 Smith Isom, carpenter, Richardson st  
 Smith James, drifter, Lone Jack mine  
**SMITH J. S.** sup't Orleans mill, res  
 Woodpecker Ravine  
 Smith J. W. boots and shoes, W Main st  
 Smith Nathan, teamster for J. Johnston  
 Smith Nicholas, milk ranch, French Lead  
 Smith P. T. variety store, Mill st  
 Smith Pat. T. miner, bds Wisconsin Hotel  
 Smith Robert, miner, New York Hill  
**SMITH ROBERT L.** of Wisconsin mine,  
 res Woodpecker Ravine  
 Smith Robt. R. teamster for Adams, Mc  
 Neil & Co  
**SMITH T. S.** Intelligence office, Mill st  
 Smith Wm. farmer, Woodpecker Ravine  
 Smith W. D. engineer, Gold Hill  
 Smith W. D. jr. brewer  
 Smitheran Thos. miner, French Lead, res  
 Kate Hays Hill  
 Sneath Edlin, miner, Union Hill, bds at  
 Sam'l Hodges  
 Sneed J. N. blacksmith at Campbell's shop  
 Snell John, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Snell Wm. miner, Norambagua mine

Snell Wm. miner, bds Pacific Hotel  
**SNOW H. J.** city marshal, Richardson st  
 Snider Jacob, barber at A Sandoy's  
 Souden John, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Soule G. H. tinner, bds at Pacific Hotel  
 Souther G. miner, Lucky mine  
 Southern Jos. miner, Gold Hill  
 Southey G. miner, Lucky mine  
 Spaulding Jonas, laborer, bds Western H  
 Sparks Wm. blacksmith, bds Int. Hotel  
**SPENCER W. K.** cor Neal & School sts  
 Spiegel Norris, variety store, Main st  
 Spiker A. Oasis saloon, bds at Ottes  
 Sprecker Aug. saloon cor Main & Mill sts  
 Sprang John, miner, Ophir Hill mine  
 Sprague John, miner, Kate Hayes Hill  
 St. Louis Fred. painter, bds at Finchley's  
 Stafford James, miner, Allison ranch  
 Stamp M. engineer, Larimer's mill  
 Startzman F. K. school teacher, Allison R  
 Stead Wm. blacksmith, Boston Ravine  
 Stebbins F. saloon keeper, Union Hill  
**STEBBINS J. H.** printer, G. V. National,  
 bds at F. McLeods  
 Sterling Jas. amalgamator, Eureka mill  
 Stephens D. miner, Union Hill  
 Stephens Sam'l, miner, French Lead  
 Stephens S. C. school teacher, Pike Point  
 Stephenson W. cor Rich'd's'n & Church sts  
 Stevenson A. N. confectioner, Main st  
 Stevens David, miner, Union Hill mine  
 Stevens F. P. tinsmith at P. Johnston's  
**STEVENS G. W.** (of St Vogdman's) res,  
 School st  
 Stevens P. Pratt & Co's mine Scad'n Flat  
 Stevens Wm. clerk at Loyd & Co's, res  
 Boston Ravine  
**STEVENS & VODGMAN**, boots & shoes,  
 Mill st  
 Stewart J. feeder, Empire mine  
 Stewart Wm. feeder, Empire mine  
 Stoddard Alex. W. (of Campbell & Co.)  
 Boston Ravine  
 Stoddard Orlando, carpenter, Eureka mine  
 Stokes John, helper, French Lead  
 Stokes Wm. C. Occidental Saloon, Main  
 st. res Church st near Main st  
 Stockbridge Mining Co. Mass. Hill  
 Stockford J. helper, Norambagua mine  
 Stone Dwight B. bookkeeper, Church st  
 Stone D. B. clerk, bds Hotel de France  
 Stone Jerry, res Church st  
 Stone John L. carpenter, res Loyd st  
 Stover N. C. laborer, Worthington ranch  
 Stromley M. brickmaker, Empire st  
 Strelman H. Oasis saloon, bds at H. Ottes  
 Strype Jas. plasterer, lower Mill st  
 Swain J. M. res Main st  
 Swaringen Z. stable keeper at Polley's,  
 res Main st  
 Sweetman Pat. saloon keeper, 8 Mill st  
 Sweetman R. feeder, Lucky mine

Sweet Thos. miner, French Lead  
 Sweet Wm. ass't. foreman, French Lead  
 Sweetland Rob't, miner, Lucky mine  
 Sugar Pine Lumber Yard, Jas. Parker  
 prop'r, Main st.  
 Sullivan C. carpenter, Boston Ravine  
 Sullivan D. drifter, Allison ranch  
 Sullivan D. brakeman, Empire mine  
 Sullivan D. laborer, Cambridge mine  
 Sullivan Dennis, miner, Pike Flat  
 Sullivan Dennis, blacksmith, Camb. mine  
 Sullivan Edward, miner, Cambridge mine  
 Sullivan Edw'd, carman, Allison ranch  
 Sullivan Humphrey, drifter, Allison ranch  
 Sullivan H. shoemaker, S Auburn st  
 Sullivan J. miner, Boston Ravine  
 Sullivan Jerry, drifter, Allison ranch  
 Sullivan Jerry, Jr. drifter, Allison ranch  
 Sullivan Jeremiah, teamster at M. Ford's  
 Sullivan J. F. miner, Empire mine  
 Sullivan Matt, drifter, Allison ranch  
 Sullivan M. drifter, Kate Hayes' mine  
 Sullivan Owen, drifter, Kate Hayes' Hill  
 Sullivan P. miner, Forest Springs,  
 Sullivan F. miner, Allison ranch  
 Sullivan Tim, shoveler, Allison ranch  
 Sullivan T. concentrator, Allison ranch  
 Sullivan T. A. res rear Western Hotel  
 Sutton P. Dairy ranch bet G. V. & Nevada  
 Sweeney D. rockbreaker, Allison ranch  
 Sweeney Pat. shoveler, Kate Hayes' Hill  
 Swift John, baker, Main st bakery  
 Switthenbunse J. butcher, Mill st res  
 Richardson st  
 SYKES JOHN I. miner  
 Symons Jno. miner, Union Hill  
 Symons Richard, Colfax road

## T

Tackney John, drifter, Allison ranch  
 Taafe John, watchman, Eureka mine  
 Tarleton B. miner, Empire mine  
 Tary P. laborer, bds Eagle Hotel  
 Taylor B. Main st  
 TAYLOR C. Att'y at Law, res Alta st  
 Taylor F. L. millright, bds G. Eagle H.  
 Taylor James, machinist, Taylor's foundry  
 TAYLOR M. C. prop'r Mill st Foundry,  
 res Church st  
 Taylor R. M. laborer, Sutton's ranch  
 Taylor Thos. laborer, res School st  
 Taylor W. R. sup't Lucky mine  
 Teel Charles C. miner, N Church st  
 Temby Sam'l, miner, G. V  
 Terrell Wm. miner, Norambagua mine  
 Thomas Andrew, miner, Eureka mine  
 Thomas John, miner, French Lead  
 Thomas John, miner, Gold Hill  
 Thomas Joseph, miner, Mass. Hill  
 Thomas Joseph, cor Neal & Pleasant sts  
 Thomas Mrs. M. A. saloon, Mill st

Thomas Reuben, miner, N Church st  
 Thomas Robert, miner, French Lead  
 Thomas Sampson, miner, Rocky Bar  
 Thomas Thos. miner, French Lead  
 Thomas T. foreman Norambagua mine  
 Thomas W. H. miner, Eureka mine  
 Thompson A. C. butcher, Union Hill  
 Thompson Chris. laborer, bds Finchley's  
 Union Hill  
 Thompson C. P. res Main st  
 Thompson H. F. blacksmith, bds at Pa-  
 cific Hotel  
 Thompson John, carman, Eureka mine  
 Thompson Mrs. M. A. teacher in primary  
 department G. V. Seminary  
 Thorasen Hans, ———  
 Thurston Miss Nellie E. dress maker,  
 Mill st.  
 Tigart N. miner, Empire mine  
 Tilley Edwin, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Tierney Peter, miner, Allison ranch  
 Timby C. miner, Hillsburg  
 Timby John, miner, Hillsburg  
 Timby S. miner, Gold Hill  
 Timby Wm. miner, Hillsburg  
 Tobin Thos. miner, Allison ranch  
 Thomasscer F. ———  
 TOMPKINS DR. E. A. M. D. res cor  
 Church & Neal sts  
 Tomkins G. millman, Lucky mill  
 Tonkin M. miner, Eureka mine  
 Tonkin Thos. miner, Boston Ravine  
 TOOTHAKER W. H. rancher, Colfax  
 road  
 Topliffe G. W. miner, Ambrose st  
 Totten W. H. woodchopper, Eureka Hill  
 Town Talk Co. Howard Hill  
 TOWNSEND C. C. variety store, 38 Mill  
 st. res W. Main st  
 Townsend W. D. clerk, Bennett st  
 Townsend John A. foreman Empire mine  
 Townsend W. S. pattern maker, Taylor's  
 Foundry  
 Tracy Geo. bookkeeper' Tracy's saloon  
 Tracy Matt, saloon keeper, S Mill st  
 Trainer W. miner, Ophir Hill  
 Traybicox John, miner, Union Hill, res  
 E Main st  
 Frederick Jas. miner, Chapel st  
 Frederick Jos. miner, Gold Hill  
 Tregloan Jas. miner, Eureka mine  
 Tremain Chas. miner, French Lead  
 Tremain John, miner, Eureka mine  
 Tremain James, miner, Eureka mine  
 Tremain John, miner, Mass. Hill  
 Trenberth John, miner, ———  
 Trevillian Francis, miner, Eureka mine  
 Tr. villian T. miner, Norambagua mine  
 Trevillian Wm. miner, Norambagua  
 mine  
 Trewella Henry, miner, lower Mill st  
 Trewella J. F. miner, Chapel st

Treize Henry, miner, Eureka mine  
 Treize Philip, miner, Colfax road  
 Treize Philip Jr. miner, Colfax road  
 Treize Wm. miner, Colfax road  
 Treize Wm. miner, Kate Hayes Hill  
 Trudgeon T. miner, Norambagua mine  
 Trus James, harness maker, Boston Rav  
 Trunkiel P. teamster, Greenhorn S mill  
 Truscott Jas. miner, Norambagua mine  
 Truscott Wm. miner, French Lead  
**TUCKER & GEORGE**, physician & surgeon, office next door to Wis. Hotel  
 Turner Mrs. Kate, saloon, Main st  
 Tuttle Dan'l, res Pleasant st  
**TUTTLE E. L.** bookkeeper, Delano's Bank  
 Twaddel Jas. miner, Boston Ravine  
 Tweedy David, miner, Mass Hill  
 Twidy D. miner, French Lead  
 Tyler Nat. A. carpenter, res Wood st  
**TYRRELL G. G.** physician & surgeon, office Eureka drug store

## U

Udy Thos. foreman, Eureka mine  
**UNGER ELIAS**, Saloon, res Washington st  
 Unger Frank, clerk, Unger's saloon  
 Union Hill Saloon & Store, Montgomery & Eustis prop'r's  
**UNION HILL MINING CO**  
**UNION LIVERY STABLE**, H. Polley prop'r, E Main st  
**UPHAM F. F.** dentist, Main st. res Auburn st  
**UPHOFF H.** saloon Mill st bds City Restaurant  
 Uren George, miner, French Lead  
 Uren James, miner, Gold Hill  
 Uren John, miner, Chapel st  
 Uren Thos. blacksmith, Forest Springs

## V

Van Antwerp C. T. carpenter, bds at Western Hotel  
 Van Arsdale A. B. carpenter, Forest Springs  
 Van Bergen Martin, hostler, Empire stable  
 Van Bibber J. F. moulder, Taylor's Foundry  
 Van Dwyer, S. V. R. clerk, Golden Eagle Hotel  
 Van Hoetter, soap factory, Main st  
 Vaughn Wm. miner, bds Union Rest  
**VERDELLET CHARLES**, saloon keeper Boston Ravine  
 Vermange C. blanket washer, Eureka mill  
 Vetter John, laborer, Empire mine  
 Vial John, miner, Raceville  
 Vial Mrs. (widow) Raceville

Vieguere P. concentrator, Eureka mill  
 Vignon H. ——— Main st  
 Vincent Joseph, miner, Scadden Flat  
 Vincent Sam'l, miner, S Auburn st  
 Visick James, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Visriene Peter, steward, Miners' Hotel  
 Vivian A. miner, Eureka mine  
 Vivian Frank, miner, Scadden Flat  
 Vivian Tucker, ——— Auburn st  
**VOGLEMAN H.** saloon, Mill st

## W

**Wahlheim Phillip**, shoemaker at J. Newman & Co's  
 Wait H. O. miner, res Pleasant st  
 Wales James, miner, Colfax road  
 Wales Thomas, gardener, S Auburn st  
 Walker John, miner, Lucky mine  
**WALKER J. M. C.** Mining Sup't  
 Walker J. T. carpenter, Pike Flat  
 Walker Thos. R. miner, N School st  
 Wallace John, feeder, Norambagua mill  
 Wallace Matthew, feeder, Gold Hill mill  
 Wallis M. miner, Scadden Flat  
 Walwork Richard, miner, Scadden Flat  
 Walsh John, carman, Allison ranch  
 Walsh Matt, drifter, Allison ranch  
**WALTERS & GETY**, hair-dressing & bath rooms, No. 5 Mill st  
**WALTERS WM.** (of W & Gety) res. Church st  
 Walworth S. L. brickmaker, res Richardson st  
 Wanzer Sidney, butcher, Forest Springs  
 Ware Jas. res Alta Hill  
 Ware Barney, drifter, Allison ranch  
 Ward Geo. H. watchmaker, Mill st  
 Ward James, laborer, Larrimer's mill  
 Ward John, miner, Union Hill mine  
 Ward John, carpenter, Union Hill  
 Ward Wm. W. W. painter, Church st  
 Warner Charles S. blacksmith, bds at Cobb's Rest.  
 Warren John, miner, Eureka mine  
 Wasley John, miner, Houston Hill mine, res Wolf creek  
 Wasley Walter, miner, Wisconsin mine  
 Waters Geo. L. cook International Hotel  
**WATERS GEO. L.** Att'y at Law, Main st  
 Waters Rich'd, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Watkins J. W. ranchman, French Lead  
**WATSON B. J.** school teacher, Forest S  
 Watson J. miner, Kate Hays Hill  
 Watson P. H. miner, Shamrock mine  
**WATT DAVID**, of Eureka Mining Co., res Gold Hill  
**WATT ROBT.** of Eureka Mining Co., res Gold Hill  
**WATT WILLIAM**, of Eureka Mining Co., res Gold Hill  
 Wear James, miner, Norambagua mine  
 Wear William, miner, Norambagua mine

WEBBER JOHN, jr. clerk at Dixon store,  
bds Hotel de France  
Webster E. C. res Auburn st  
Webster T. miner, Union Hill mine  
WELCH B. F. teacher, G. V. High Schol  
Welch P. miner, Boston Ravine  
Weeks Jas. miner, French Lead  
Weed Q. N. miner, Alta Hill  
WELLER L. B. clothing, bds Exchange  
Wells C. S. cook, Boston Ravine  
WELLS C. S. printer, National office  
Welsh John, millman, Allison Ranch  
Welsh John, laborer, Boston Ravine  
Wemyss Robt, laborer, Eureka mine  
WEST E. R. feed store, East Main st,  
res Richardson st  
Westjohn H. carpenter, Boston Ravine  
Whaler Thomas, laborer, Forest Springs  
Whelan T. carpenter, Allison Ranch  
Wheeler F. clerk with Garland & Co  
Whelden R. millright, Mill st  
Whetstone J. miner, Lucky mine  
White Jas. feeder, Lucky mill  
White J. miner, Norambagua mine  
White John, shoveler, Allison Ranch  
White Mich. drifter, Allison Ranch  
White Mich. jr. shoveler, Allison Ranch  
Whitaker R. clerk at Monitor saw mill  
Whiteaide G. W. book-keeper at Mohawk  
lumber yard  
Whiteaide Wm. res Church st  
Whitford J. M. miner, Eureka mine  
Whiting E. H. res Neal st  
WHITING L. L. water ag't for Empire  
Ditch Company, res Auburn st  
Whiting N. wood sawyer, res Pleasant st  
WIEDERO OTTO, watchmaker and jew-  
eler, res cor Main and School st  
Wilbur P. R. artist, gallery op theater  
WILCOX J. H. sup't Empire Mining Co,  
res Ophir Hill  
Wilcox John, laborer, Union Hill  
Wilcox J. G. teamster, Washington st  
Wilde Mrs. Boston Ravine  
Wilder R. miner, Norambagua mine  
Wills James, miner, Spring Hill  
Wills W. miner, Gold Hill  
Wills William, miner, Eureka mine  
Willard Charley, miner, Union No. 2  
Willard C. M. of Union No. 2  
Williams W. miner, Eureka mine  
Williams Alf. miner, bds Wisconsin Hotel  
Williams Allen, carpenter, Hillsburg  
Williams Chas. miner, Gold Hill  
Williams E. miner, Lucky mine  
Williams Edward, res Bennett st  
Williams G. M. cook, City Restaurant  
Williams Mrs. H. boarding house, Racev  
Williams Jas. miner, Gold Hill  
Williams John, miner, French Lead  
Williams John, miner, Norambagua  
Williams J. H. miner, Norambagua

WILLIAMS J. E. P. Winchester market  
Williams Johnson, miner, res E Main st  
Williams M. feeder, Lucky mine  
Williams Owen miner, Eureka mine  
Williams R. miner, Gold Hill  
Williams Richard, miner, Eureka mine  
Williams R. machinist, G. V. foundry  
Williams Thomas, miner, Union Hill  
Williams Thos. miner, Wisconsin mine  
Williams T. miner, Allison Ranch  
Williams T. W. miner, Eureka mine  
WILLIAMS W. A. sup't Pacific Ore Co  
Williams W. H. miner, res S Auburn st  
Willmach J. book keeper at Lucky mine  
Wilson G. ranchman, Wilson's ranch  
Wilson James, miner, Allison Ranch  
Wilson M. H. brakeman, Empire mill  
WILSON S. D. & Co. merchants, Mill st  
Wilson T. boot and shoe maker, Mill st  
Wilson Wm. blacksmith, Mill st  
Wilton John, miner, Eureka mine  
Wineberry Jas. barber, Mill st  
Winkins J. T. miner, res Auburn st  
WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY, on  
Wisconsin Hill  
WOHLER HENRY, furniture, Main st  
WOLF M. U. Miner's Hotel, Boston Rav  
WOLF J. M. L. Grass Valley Laundry  
WOLF SIMON, clerk at J. Newman &  
Co's, bds at Exchange Hotel  
WOLF JOHN, Catholic Book Store, Main  
st opposite Mill st  
Wood A. A. rancher & teamster, Pike Flat  
Wood B. tellor, cor Mill st & Bank alley  
WOOD H. V. butcher, res Auburn st  
WOOD WM. butcher, People's Market  
Wood W. W. res Church st  
Woods W. T. grocer, West Main st  
Woodbury J. G. machinist, G. V. foundry  
Woodbury J. carpenter, bds Pacific Hotel  
WOODCOCK H. of Narragansett mine,  
bds Scott's, Boston Ravine  
Woodfield H. shoemaker, Forest Springs  
Woodruff John, miner, Irish Ranch  
Woodruff S. laborer, Main st  
Woodward E. laborer, Sutton's ranch  
Woodworth F. res Main st  
Worthington J. G. ranchman, Pie Plant  
ranch, Grass Valley & Nevada road  
Wright A. tinsmith with Loyd & Co  
Wright J. boarding house, W Main st  
WYMORE & O'REAR, grocers, Mill st  
Wymore C. C. of W. & O'Rear

Y

Yeates John A. miner, Spring Hill  
Yendell Wm. miner, res Chapel st  
Youle Geo. miner, bds at Parr's  
Young Henry, miner, Spring Hill  
Young John, miner, Houston Hill mine  
Young William, clerk Union Hill mine  
ZACHARIAS L. clerk with H. Michael

C. C. SMITH.

M. W. ROSS.

**SMITH & ROSS,**

No. 26 MILL STREET, GRASS VALLEY.



WHOLESALE



AND RETAIL



DEALERS IN

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**

CHEMICALS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

ALCOHOL,

KEROSENE,

TURPENTINE.

**WHITE LEAD.**

Paints,

Oils,

Varnishes,

Brushes,

PAINTERS MATERIALS

WINDOW GLASS.

Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles,

**BOOKS, STATIONERY,**

Blank Books, School Books,

DEPOSITORY OF BIBLE SOCIETY.

AGENTS FOR

**FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,**

— ALSO —

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS.

 Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. 

B. GAD'S IS THE PLACE TO FIT YOURSELF WITH FINE CLOTHING.

**W. C. POPE,**

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

 **FURNITURE,** 

**OILS, LAMPS, BEDDING,**

**ETC., ETC.**

No. 56 & 58 MILL STREET.....GRASS VALLEY.

**W. C. POPE,**

**CITY SEXTON AND UNDERTAKER,**



**56 AND 58**

MILL STREET.....GRASS VALLEY.

**W. C. POPE,**

**AUCTION AND COMMISSION**

**MERCHANT.**

No. 56 & 58 MILL STREET.....GRASS VALLEY.

Out-door Sales promptly attended to, and

 **LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.** 

**W C. POPE, Auctioneer**

**AN IMMENSE STOCK OF CLOTHING—WHERE? AT E. GAD'S GREAT**



JAS. B. MASON.

M. BYRNE, Jr.

# EMPIRE STABLE,



NOS. 17 & 19 MILL STREET,

GRASS VALLEY.

---

**Splendid Matched Carriage Teams.**

**STYLISH BUGGY HORSES.**

**WELL TRAINED SADDLE HORSES.**

---

**CAREFUL DRIVERS FURNISHED WHEN DESIRED.**

---

THE BEST

**CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND CONCORD WAGONS.**

---

Having recently purchased the above Stable from Mr. FAULKNER, we assure the public that the reputation it gained under his management will be sustained by us.

**MASON & BYRNE. Proprietors.**

CLOTHING EMPORIUM, CORNER MAIN AND MILL STREETS, GRASS VALLEY.

# GRASS VALLEY LUMBER YARD

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE WESTERN HOTEL.

EVERY KIND OF

Flooring Lumber Constantly on Hand.

THE BEST OF

**SIDING AND DRESSED FLOORING,  
SUGAR-PINE LUMBER.**

Connected with the Lumber Yard is a

**PLANING MILL AND TURNING LATHE,**

**FLOORING,**

**SIDING**

**SUGAR-PINE LUMBER,**

**ROUGH LUMBER,**

**LATHS. Etc.**

Furnished on Short Notice.

**LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,**

DRESSED AND UNDRESSED.

**P. BRUNSTETTER, Proprietor.**

FULL SUITS OF CLOTHING, FROM \$10 TO \$75, AT B. GAD'S.

**THOS. FINDLEY & CO.,**  
**BANKERS,**

**Main Street,**  
**GRASS VALLEY.**

OPPOSITE MILL STREET.

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**PURCHASE GOLD DUST.**

**MAKE ADVANCES**

**ON GOLD DUST FOR ASSAY OR COINAGE**

**AT UNITED STATES MINT.**

**DRAW CHECKS ON SAN FRANCISCO, SACRAMENTO AND VIRGINIA.**

**Our Sight and Time Drafts on the Bank of the State of New York.**

**ROTHSCHILD'S & SONS' DRAFTS FOR SALE ON EUROPE.**

**BOYS SUITS, AND UNDER-CLOTHING, ALL SIZES, AT E. GAD'S.**

WM. K. SPENCER.

W. W. HOBART.

## SPENCER & HOBART,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

# STATIONERS

Legal, Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper,

BLANK BOOKS IN EVERY STYLE,

PASS BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM BOOKS,

TIME BOOKS,

*Drawing, Tracing & Tissue Paper,*

GOLD PENS AND POCKET CUTLERY,

PORTFOLIOS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC

A L B U M S .

ARNOLD'S FLUID; MAYNARD, AND NOYES & DAVID'S INKS.

Mucilage,

Sheet Music,

Music Paper,

Musical Paper,

### STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

Agents for the Daily and Weekly Union, Bulletin, Alta, Times, Courier de San Francisco, Nevada Daily Gazette, Abend Post, Golden Era, Police Gazette, and all other California Papers. Also, Atlantic Papers and Periodicals.

WM. K. SPENCER,

## NOTARY PUBLIC & COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA.

Also—Agent for the Union Insurance Company, of San Francisco.

WHO KEEPS THE GREAT CLOTHING EMPORIUM, CORNER OF

WM. CAMPBELL

ALEX. STODDARD.

**CAMPBELL & STODDARD,**  
**BOSTON RAVINE.**

DEALERS IN

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,**

**HARDWARE**

**CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,**

**LIQUORS,**

**Mining Tools of Every Description,**

**ROPE OF ALL SIZES, POWDER, CAPS, Etc.**

With a wagon to deliver goods at any reasonable distance Free of Charge.

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In Connection with their Grocery Business they have a

**LARGE BAKERY,**

**Furnishing Bread, Pies, Cakes and Crackers.**

MAIN AND MILL STREETS, GRASS VALLEY ? B. CAD.



**OTTO WIEDERO,**

**WATCH MAKER**

— AND —

**JEWELLER,**

[IN SALAMAN'S BUILDING.]

**No. 28 Mill Street, Grass Valley.**



**DIAMONDS AND SILVER WARE,**

OF ALL KINDS.

**FINE QUARTZ JEWELRY**

ON HAND AND CUT TO ORDER.

**Every Kind of Jewelry Manufactured, Set and Repaired.**

**Watches of All Kinds.**

**WATCHES CAREFULLY REPAIRED AND GUARANTEED FOR ONE  
YEAR.**

**B. GAD ALWAYS KEEPS THE BEST BOOTS AND SHOES.**



**J. SANDERS,**  
 **CLOTHING STORE,** 

No. 36 MILL STREET, CORNER OF BANK ALLEY,  
Grass Valley.

Every Variety of  
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, AND GENTLEMEN'S  
FURNISHING GOODS.

**WASHINGTON BREWERY,**

— BY —

**JOHN FRANK,**  
OPPOSITE THE CITY GAS WORKS, MAIN STREET,  
Grass valley.

**CATHOLIC BOOK STORE,**  
 **JOHN WOLF,**   
PROPRIETOR,  
HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF  
**BOOKS AND STATIONERY.**  
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE MILL STREET,  
Grass Valley.

**PIONEER HAT STORE.**



**S. NOVITZKY.**  
Corner of Mill Street and Bank Alley,  
**GRASS VALLEY.**

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B. GAD'S IS THE PLACE TO FIT YOURSELF WITH FINE CLOTHING.

**WM. LOUTZENHEISER,**  
CORNER OF MAIN AND AUBURN STREETS,

**DRUGGIST,  APOTHECARY**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,  
DRUGS,**

Chemicals, Patent Medicines, and Perfumeries.

In fact Every Article usually kept in a First-Class Drug Store.

**SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM,**



**THEOPHILUS KNODERER,**

PROPRIETOR,

**5 MILL STREET, [opposite Smith & Ross' Drug Store,] GRASS VALLEY.**

**GUN, RIFLE & PISTOL MANUFACTURER.**

**ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE.**

**C. C. TOWNSEND'S**



**VARIETY STORE.**

**No. 38 MILL STREET, GRASS VALLEY,**

Where all kinds of

**BOOKS, STATIONERY AND CONFECTIONERY**

**CAN BE HAD CHEAP FOR CASH.**

**AN IMMENSE STOCK OF CLOTHING—WHERE? AT B. GAD'S GREAT**

# **STRINGER'S PARAFFINE OIL LUBRICATOR,**

**Warranted not to Gum.**

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THE ABOVE LUBRICATOR HAS BEEN IN CONSTANT USE FOR THE  
last ten years in the largest Iron, Saw, Cotton and Woolen Mills in the  
Eastern States and Europe, and lately by the Railways and  
principal Mines and Mills of this State.

## **ECONOMY**

To Consumers, both in Price [BEING LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF  
LARD OIL,] and quantity used, the

## **SAVING IN WEAR OF MACHINERY**

— AND —

## **Reduced Consumption of Fuel,**

In the ratio of lessened loss of motive power by Friction, will, we hope, be considered of sufficient importance to induce Proprietors of Machinery to become familiar with its many valuable LUBRICATING QUALITIES.

**SOLD IN CASES AND BARRELS, BY  
GEORGE FLETCHER,  
Agent for Nevada County,  
Mill Street Foundry, Grass Valley.**

# **WISCONSIN HOTEL,**

CORNER OF

**Mill and Auburn Streets, Grass Valley.**

**WILLIAM H. MITCHELL,**  
PROPRIETOR.

Informs the Public that he has spared neither Pains or Expense to make this  
House one of the

## **BEST IN THE MOUNTAINS.**

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### **THE BAR**

Is well supplied with the finest brands of

**WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.**

---

Adjoining the Bar, I have a fine

### **BILLIARD SALOON**

With two of Phelan's Improved Cushion Tables.

**WILLIAM H. MITCHELL**

FULL SUITS OF CLOTHING, FROM \$10 TO \$75, AT B. GAD'S.

# OCCIDENTAL SALOON

— AND —



**CHOP HOUSE,**



Main Street, Grass Valley,

STAFFORDSHIRE STONE ALE ON DRAUGHT.

FRESH OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

W. C. STOKES, Proprietor.

**PETER JOHNSTON,**

Mill Street,

GRASS VALLEY.

**L. SAMUEL & BROTHER,**

DEALERS IN

**FANCY DRY GOODS,**

*Ladies and Misses Shoes,*

No. 48 MILL STREET, GRASS VALLEY.

GERMAN

**BOARDING HOUSE,**

No. 9 Main Street, Grass Valley,

H. OTTE, PROPRIETOR.

BOYS SUITS, AND UNDER-CLOTHING, ALL SIZES, AT B. GAD'S.

W. A. SMITH.

THOMAS HODGE.

# CITY BREWERY

 SMITH & HODGE. 

PROPRIETORS,

**Lower Mill Street, Grass Valley.**

 BREWERS OF PALE ALE. 

**GO TO OLE JOHNSON'S**

— TWO STORY —

# FURNITURE WARE HOUSE,

IF YOU WANT TO GET

 PIANOS AND FURNITURE CHEAP 

Having a NEW HEARSE, I am prepared to attend to **UNDERTAKING** on the shortest notice. My prices are such as to defy competition.

**OLE JOHNSON, Proprietor,**  
Corner Main and Mill Streets, Grass Valley.

# GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

**J. L. CLAPP** ..... **Proprietor.**

Located opposite the City Gas Works, Main Street,

**GRASS VALLEY.**



**J. L. CLAPP** has recently fitted up the house built by **RELLEY**, and is now prepared to furnish all who may call upon him with comfortable Rooms and the Best of Accommodations.

 The Table will be Supplied with the Best the Market Affords. 

WHO KEEPS THE GREAT CLOTHING EMPORIUM, CORNER OF



## SHAVING SALOON

— AND —

## LODGING HOUSE,

**LUCIUS GARDNER, Proprietor,**

Corner of Mill Street and Bank Alley,

GRASS VALLEY.

---

## BLACKSMITHING

— AND —

## WAGON MAKING,

DONE BY

**AVERY, CROCKER & KENDIG,**

IN THE BEST STYLE, OF THE BEST MATERIALS,

— AND —

WITH THE GREATEST DISPATCH,

AT THEIR SHOPS,

**East Main Street, Grass Valley,**

Opposite the Grass Valley Foundry.

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## CHARLES BEHRISCH'S BILLIARD SALOON & BAR, BOSTON RAVINE,

[OPPOSITE MARTIN FORD'S.]

Is kept Supplied with the Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

MAIN AND MILL STREETS, GRASS VALLEY / B. CAD.

**HARMONIE SALOON,**  
**BRUNEMAN & SCHRAKAMP,**  
**MAIN STREET, UNDER NATHAN'S CLOTHING STORE,**

Constantly on hand, the Best of

**LIQUORS, WINES, ALES, ETC.**

Oysters in every Style, served up at all times,  
DAY OR NIGHT.

**D. BINKLEMAN.**

**FRANCIS RICHARDS.**

**GRASS VALLEY**  
**BREWERY,**

**BINKLEMAN & RICHARDS,**

PROPRIETORS.

**BRICK BUILDING, NORTH AUBURN STREET,**

**Grass Valley.**

**MAIN STREET BAKERY,**

One door West of the Exchange Hotel, Grass Valley.

**GEO. W. ANDERSON, Proprietor,**

The Proprietor of the Main Street Bakery would inform the Public that he is prepared to furnish Wedding Parties or Balls with every variety of Fancy Cakes and Confectionery, at the shortest notice.

**Manufacturer of all kinds of Crackers.**

**B. GAD ALWAYS KEEPS THE BEST BOOTS AND SHOES.**

# INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.



CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STREETS,

Grass Valley,



**SAMUEL HODGE,**  
PROPRIETOR.

THE attention of Visitors to Grass Valley is called to this new and splendid Hotel, which contains a large number of well ventilated, commodious and handsomely FURNISHED ROOMS, offering the **Best of Accommodations** to Regular Boarders and Transient Custom. The **TABLE** will always be supplied with the **Best the Market Affords.**

## THE BAR

Connected with the House is fitted up in good style, and its contents are of the choicest kinds. I hope, by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of patronage from the Traveling Public, as well as from my friends in Grass Valley.

# JOHN JOHNSTON,

No. 14 Mill Street,.....Grass Valley,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

## WINES, LIQUORS,

## Paints,

## Oils,

## Varnishes,

do. do.

**THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MOUNTAINS.**

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**B. GAD'S IS THE PLACE TO FIT YOURSELF WITH FINE CLOTHING.**

**E. R. WEST,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**HAY, GRAIN AND FEED,**

**No. 38 Main Street,  
GRASS VALLEY.**

**CITY MARKET.**

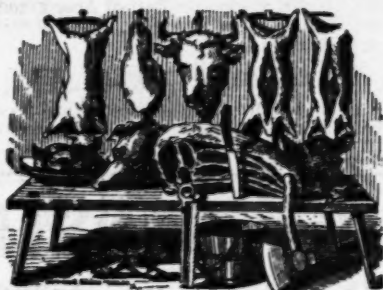
Fresh Beef,

Fresh Pork,

Mutton

and

Sausage



Corned Beef,

Pickled Pork,

Bacon,

and

Lard.

**WOOD & PIERCE,**

Corner of Main and Auburn Streets.....Grass Valley.

**SUGAR CURED HAMS,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGE,**

**TONGUES AND**

**SMOKED BEEF,**

Constantly on hand and for Sale Cheap.

**S. L. BROOKS,**

**STONE AND BRICK MASON.**

 All Kinds of Stone-Cutting done. 

Can be found at all times at

**BOSTON RAVINE.**

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF CLOTHING—WHERE? AT B. GAD'S GREAT

**OLDEST PAPER IN NEVADA COUNTY.**

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**THE GRASS VALLEY  
DAILY NATIONAL**

**NEWSPAPER AND  
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,**

**ABOVE EXCHANGE HOTEL,  
NO. 104 MAIN STREET**

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**EVERY VARIETY OF  
PLAIN AND FANCY WORK  
DONE NEATLY AND PROMPTLY  
AT THE LOWEST RATES.**

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**Terms of Subscription, per year,.....\$10.00  
Six Months, \$5, to be paid in advance.**

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**ADVERTISING DONE AT MODERATE RATES.**

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**Bills to be Paid Monthly.**

JNO. R. RIDGE, .....Editor }  
CHAS. S. WELLS, ..... }  
JNO. P. SKELTON, Business Manager } **PROPRS.**

**CLOTHING EMPORIUM, CORNER MAIN AND MILL STREETS, GRASS VALLEY.**

# ALL ABOARD

— FOR —

# GRASS VALLEY & NEVADA.



**Patronize the Old Line.**

**SPEED, SAFETY AND ECONOMY,**

**Not to be Run Off, Bought Off or Bluffed Off!**

The Proprietors, having succeeded the late popular owners, CLEVELAND & ROYS, assure the Public that no falling off in the stock or accommodations need be apprehended.

## HOURS OF DEPARTURE:

Leave Grass Valley at 8 and 11 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

Leave Nevada at 9 o'clock a. m., and 2 and 5 o'clock p. m.

With one of the Largest and Finest Concord Coaches now running on this Coast.

**HANK & KEN BROWN,**  
**Proprietors.**

FULL SUITS OF CLOTHING, FROM \$10 TO \$75, AT B. GAD'S.



# D. COBB'S

CELEBRATED

## PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

Mill Street, (near Neal St.) Grass Valley,

Produces finer Photographs than any other Gallery in the County, and second to none in the State.

## GRASS VALLEY FOUNDRY,

JAMES M. LAKENAN, Proprietor,  
Main Street, Grass Valley.

Steam Engines and Boilers built to order. All kinds of Quartz Machinery constructed, fitted up or repaired, on the shortest notice.

## FINNIE & KINSEY,

DEALERS IN

## ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 3 Mill Street, Grass Valley.

## MEAGHAR'S SALOON,

No. 81 Main Street, Grass Valley.

Having opened a Saloon at the above place, I am now prepared to furnish the best

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, CIGARS, ETC.

Call and see me if you desire a good drink.

DENNIS MEAGHAR.

BOYS' SUITS, AND UNDER-CLOTHING, ALL SIZES, AT B. GAD'S.

**W. S. BYRNE,  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,**

**OFFICE:**

**MAIN STREET, [UP STAIRS,] KORN'S BUILDING,  
Grass Valley.**

**CONVEYANCING PROMPTLY EXECUTED.**

Collections made with dispatch, and prompt return rendered.

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**DIBBLE & BYRNE,  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,**

**Office—Next door to Post Office, in Exchange Building, Main Street,  
Grass Valley.**

---

**E. W. ROBERTS,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,**

**WEST SIDE OF MILL STREET.  
Grass Valley.**

**NOTARY PUBLIC.**

**Records Searched, Abstracts of Titles to Quartz Mines in Nevada  
County furnished, and Correctness Guaranteed.**

**WHO KEEPS THE GREAT CLOTHING EMPORIUM, CORNER OF**

---

**J. C. DEUEL,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,**  
— AND —  
**NOTARY PUBLIC,**  
No. 18 MILL STREET, GRASS VALLEY.

---

**M. KIRKPATRICK.**

**E. W. MASLIN.**

**KIRKPATRICK & MASLIN,**  
**ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,**

OFFICE:

Up Stairs, opposite Exchange Hotel, south side Main Street,  
**Grass valley.**

☞ Mining Titles Investigated, and Abstracts thereof prepared. ☞

---

**MYLES P. O'CONNOR,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,**  
**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, NEVADA COUNTY.**

OFFICE—No. 42 MILL STREET,

**Grass Valley.**

Residence—No. 127 Main Street.

**GOLDKOFFER & BRAUN,**  
**BOSTON RAVINE**  
**BREWERY,**

**Mill Street, Boston Ravine.**

The best of Lager Beer manufactured, and delivered in all parts of the County in quantities to suit customers. Saloons and Families supplied every day at their residences or places of business. Orders left at the Brewery will be promptly attended to.

**JOHN BENNETT.**

**JOHN T. BENNETT.**

**BENNETT & CO.,**

**No. 64 Main Street,.....Grass Valley,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN



**HARDWARE**

**Cutlery, Stoves, Iron, Steel, Nails, Powder, Fuse,**

**METAL AND SHEET IRON PIPE,**

**Doors, Blinds and Windows;**

**Paints, Oils and Varnishes;**

**Farming and Mining Tools;**

**CROCKERY.**

**Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.**

**WILLIAM HILL.**

**E. P. FARNHAM.**

**ESTABLISHED IN 1862.**

# **METALLURGICAL WORKS,**

**HILLSBURG,**

[HALF-MILE EAST OF GRASS VALLEY,]

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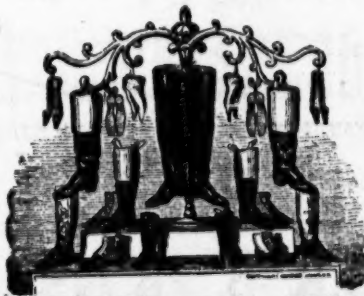
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We have an Omnibus Line running between NEVADA and GRASS VALLEY, making three trips a day; leaving Grass Valley at 9 a. m. and 1 and 5 p. m. Returning, leave Nevada at 10 a. m. and 3 and 6 p. m.

**T. W. McCUE, Grass Valley,  
J. S. McCUE, Colfax.**



# SKETCH OF MEADOW LAKE TOWNSHIP.

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BY F. TILFORD.

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The township of Meadow Lake, or as it is more popularly, and perhaps more appropriately termed, "Excelsior," is bounded on the north by the county of Sierra, on the south by Placer, on the east by the boundary line of the States of California and Nevada, and on the west by the townships of Eureka and Washington. These limits contain an area of 384 square miles, and were organized as the ninth township of Nevada county, by the Board of Supervisors, in the month of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Until a very recent period, the district was almost wholly unknown to the public of California. Travelers over the Henness Pass and Donner Lake routes returned to their homes in the lowlands and described in glowing language the wild and picturesque scenery which skirts these highways as they approach the summits of the Sierra. Now and then, an adventurous tourist, who had wandered from the great thoroughfares of travel, among the solitudes of the mountains, published a sketch from his note book descriptive of a somber forest, through whose shadowy glades reigned an awful silence, a crystal stream whose banks were fringed with the loveliest of flowers, or some magnificent sheet of water, in whose clear waves he had seen reflected the fleeting clouds of a summer sky, or the starry firmament of night. Yet a large majority even of the reading community had no very definite idea of the climate, scenery, or resources of the mountainous region included in the boundaries of the present township of Meadow Lake. In their minds it was associated in the vision of a dreary winter, extending over nine months of the year, and a rocky, inaccessible wilderness, closed to the approaches of society by impenetrable barriers of snow and ice. The remembrance of the ill-fated Donner party cast a shade of deeper gloom over the picture which imagination had drawn.

Still Excelsior did not remain entirely unexplored. The demand for water herewith to work the auriferous claims scattered through the valleys and foothills of Nevada and Sierra counties, had at an early period attracted the attention of capitalists to these snow-crowned and exalted regions. Here, it was evident, might be obtained at the proper elevations, an inexhaustible supply of the coveted element, which could be collected in reservoirs, and conducted by aqueducts to less famed localities. Action speedily followed the conception, and in the Summer of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, the first permanent structure was erected in the district by the South Yuba Canal Company. It consisted of a stone wall projected across a ravine, the banks of which were some three hundred yards apart. This wall forms the dam of a reservoir, or artificial lake, from which Nevada City and a large section of country in the southwestern part of Nevada county, obtain in the summer and fall months, their principal supply of water. It measures in some

places fifty feet in height; is at the apex fifteen feet wide, and is built of solid granite, without a particle of wood or cement entering into its composition.

The sheet of water, thus collected and discharged by a small gate at the dam, is called Meadow Lake, and lies within the corporate limits of the town designated by the same name. The reservoir or lake is about two miles long from north to south, and between three hundred yards and three-fourths of a mile wide, with a depth in places, ranging with the season, of from ten to thirty fathoms. Other enterprises of a similar character followed in the line indicated by the South Yuba Company. About two miles west of Meadow Lake, another reservoir has been formed, called French Lake, of about the same depth and dimensions as the one described. To the east of the former, and some three miles distant, is still another sheet of water styled "English Lake." French Lake is tapped by the great Magenta flume, and supplies the country lying around Eureka South. Forest City, in Sierra county, and the mining region in its vicinity, obtain their supplies of water from the "English" reservoir.

Whether these attempts to subject to man's dominions, the snows of the Sierra, have been a pecuniary success to their projectors, the writer is unable to state, but they have undoubtedly proved of incalculable benefit to several cities, and a multitude of miners and agriculturalists in Sierra and Nevada counties.

No discovery, and not even a suspicion of the existence of mineral treasures followed the labors of the first explorers of the district. They passed over ledges, since proven to be exceedingly rich, without a dream of the wealth beneath their feet. A fact, at first view so remarkable, can only be accounted for in the peculiar appearance of the country, differing in almost any respect from what is presented in any other portion of California. Elsewhere, the gold-bearing ledges rise above, or can be unmistakably traced upon the earth's surface. Whatever may be the character of the country rock, whether porphyry, slate or granite predominates, the quartz ledges may be easily discovered by the practiced eye of an experienced miner. The geological formation of Excelsior presents great difficulties to the prospector. In some places immense forests cast their shadows over the ground, which is carpeted with luxuriant grasses; in other localities huge boulders, or vast masses of granite—among which it was once a favorite theory that true fissure veins of gold and silver were never found—are the prominent features of the landscape. The ledges, lying even with the masses of granite around them, and capped with a species of mineral which is neither pure quartz nor country rock, are traceable only by broad stains of a dark, reddish hue. It is not then, on reflection, surprising that parties whose attention and energies were directed to other purposes than the search for gold, should have failed to discover the existence of treasures so strangely concealed by nature. The time for the discovery of the wondrous riches of the Sierra summits was not far distant. It was, however, made like that of Marshall in 1848, under circumstances, and by a person apparently the most unlikely to accomplish such an event.

Sometime in eighteen hundred and sixty, Henry Hartley, an Englishman, wandered to these mountain solitudes. He came partly, as the writer has been informed, with a view to the improvement of his health, threatened somewhat with consumptive tendencies, and partly to trap the wild game of the mountains, when the deep snows of winter should have fallen. No idea of gold hunting seems to have occurred to the hardy trapper as he plunged into solitudes more dreary and

desolate than the lonely island of Selkirk. The long winters of the mountains were his choice seasons. Thus it was, when not imprisoned in his cabin by the fury of the storm, the adventurer glided with his snow shoes over the frozen expanse which surrounded him. In the spring the trapper resorted with the rewards of the chase to the lowlands, lingered there during the Summers, and returned with his supplies when the snows first announced the approach of winter. Thus passed three years of his sojourn in the wilderness, when in June of 1863 Hartley first observed, with some surprise, a number of ledges about half a mile distant, in a southeasterly direction, from the site of the present town of Meadow Lake. In August of the same year, Hartley, accompanied by John Simons and Henry Feutel, to whom he had communicated the news of his discovery, visited the newly found ledges, and in September made the first locations in Excelsior—then forming a part of Washington township. They located under the title of "Excelsior Company," two thousand feet on each of the parallel ledges, named "Union No. 1 and 2." These ledges were about seventy-five feet apart, and could be distinctly traced northwesterly and southeasterly for the distance of a mile. The quartz on the surface is stained a dark, reddish brown by the action of oxide of iron, derived from the gold-bearing pyrites which it contains in great abundance. In many places the decomposed sulphurets of the ledge were resplendent with fine gold. Every experiment which these prospectors made with their pans and horns—an invariable portion of a miner's equipment—strengthened their first impressions of the richness of their discovery. The writer is happy to have it in his power to state that assays since made, as well as results of milling on a large scale, have confirmed the judgment of the original locators, and demonstrated that these claims are among the foremost of the district.

The Excelsior was for a long time the only mining association in the newly discovered region. It was not until the summer of 1864, that the California Company discovered and located their ledges, claiming seventeen hundred feet in each of four very prominent ledges—the California, Knickerbocker, Indian Queen and Indian Boy. The first named resembles in every respect the Union ledges of the Excelsior Company, having the same direction, northwesterly and southeasterly, and is in fact considered by many as the same ledge formation. The "California" was incorporated in February 1865, under the law of the State of Nevada, and afterward, in the month of June 1866, owing to some irregularities attending its first organization, incorporated again under the statutes of California. It is now a thriving association, with a valuable mill, a shaft that strikes one of their ledges (the Knickerbocker) at a depth of seventy-five feet, and bids fair at no distant day to become as prosperous as any mining company in the county of Nevada. Not however, until the summer of 1865, was public attention attracted to the auriferous region, where the adventurous Hartley had dwelt so long amidst the solitude of nature.

The first movement was from Virginia City in the State of Nevada. Faint rumors had been carried to that place of "rich prospects struck" on the summits of the Sierra, and of vast ledges showing anywhere on their surface free gold. Specimens of a superior quality were exhibited as indications of the mineral wealth of the Eldorado which nature had located more than eight thousand feet above the level of old ocean. Times were exceedingly dull around Virginia, and indeed throughout Washoe. The great Comstock, at the depth then explored, wore threatening appearances of failure. Humboldt, Reese River and Emeralds had,

in the expressive language of the mining regions, been "played out!" Idaho, although rich, was too far distant; Montana was then almost unknown; in fine, the new field of Excelsior had no competitor in popular favor, and was hailed by a large crowd of restless and discontented miners, dwelling in or near Virginia City, as another chance which propitious fortune had thrown in their way. With such characters to resolve and act, when action consists merely in a transition from one locality to another, means substantially the same thing.

From June until late in the fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, hundreds came in—an eager and excited crowd—over the roads from Washoe into Nevada county. In the meantime a similar excitement, although in a less degree, had sprung up in Placer, Sierra, the lower portions of Nevada, and indeed through all northern California. Miners with their prospecting and working implements strapped to their shoulders, traders with their wares, and adventurers of every character; many with no definite idea of how a subsistence was to be made, much less how a fortune was to be acquired, spread over the hills and valleys of the promised land. In the month of July, a public meeting, the first one held in Excelsior, was called at the site of the present town of Meadow Lake. Even then a few cabins had been constructed on the western banks of the reservoir, and the place was known as Summit City. The assemblage was convened as a miner's meeting, and proceeded to adopt boundaries for the new district, which then formally received its title of "Meadow Lake." The mining laws of Nevada county were adopted by acclamation, and the County Recorder's office was designated as the proper place for the filing of notices of locations, claims and transfers. No time was lost in the work of prospecting. Stakes, with notices, clothed the whole region, and every mass of rocks which bore the slightest resemblance to a ledge, was claimed and located. It is estimated that during the summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, twelve hundred locations were made in the district, containing in the aggregate more than one million two hundred thousand feet of so-called auriferous ledge rock. In the feverish excitement which prevailed, locations were made over the whole country. Boulders, masses of granite, rocks of every description assumed to the distempered fancy of the prospector, the shape and outlines of a quartz ledge, and were duly entered, under glittering titles, upon the Recorder's books. To one who had ever resided in Washoe in the flush times of the silver land, it was the old scene repeated on a new stage, and with a slight difference in the cast of the characters. In the month of July, Meadow Lake was surveyed and laid out as a town. It was included within the limits of a survey of one hundred and sixty acres, made and filed by Erick Prahm, under the Possessory Act of eighteen hundred and fifty-two. Prahm had been a locator of the California claims the previous year, and his pre-emption entry was in trust, and for the benefit of the California Company. The new town was laid out into spacious streets, eighty feet wide, and the blocks divided into lots with a frontage of sixty and a depth of eighty feet. Through the center of the blocks ran alley ways sixteen feet wide. A spacious plaza was reserved and dedicated for public use in the northern part of the future city. Lots were sold by the California Company, to actual settlers, for the small consideration of twenty-five dollars in cash, and upon the condition that they should be inclosed and improved.

The village was originally styled "Summit City," which name it retained until its incorporation, by Act of the Legislature, in the spring of eighteen hundred and

sixty-six. When the fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-five closed, the village had made considerable advances in population and improvement. Not less than one hundred and fifty houses had been erected, and others were in the course of construction. Stores were established, driving a brisk traffic with the settlers and visitors to the town; hotels, three in number, were crowded to excess, and drinking saloons, with their bars and gambling tables, reaped a rich harvest. From June until October it is probable that more than three thousand people visited the district, and each bringing with him some money for investment, created a season of flattering but transient prosperity for the place.

While undoubtedly the large majority of locations made during the exciting summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-five were wholly without merit, entered without the slightest judgment, and in many instances with no expectation of ever developing a mine, there were several claims located which have since been worked successfully, and are unquestionably of more than ordinary richness. Among them were the "Confidence," "Mohawk & Montreal," "Comet," "Enterprise" and "U. S. Grant." The first named is situated in the southwestern part of the town, on the Pacific ledge. It contains one thousand feet, has a shaft or incline sunk to a depth of some seventy feet, with well defined walls nine feet apart, and has yielded between eight hundred and a thousand tons of ore, worth on an average in free gold not less than twenty dollars to the ton. The company has erected a substantial frame building over its shaft, and is pushing its incline downward with commendable energy.

The Pacific ledge runs southeast and northwest, and within the limits of the Confidence claim, shows on the surface a well developed ledge, varying in width from five to seven feet. The upper rock is composed of decomposed sulphurets, and is studded with free gold, plainly visible to the unaided eye. Within a few feet from the surface the great mass of the vein rock changes in character and appearance. The gold in the quartz is combined with sulphurets of iron, copper, arsenic and zinc. The proportion of sulphurets in the rock ranges from twenty-five to forty-five per cent., and when concentrated, yields by the chlorine treatment, about one hundred dollars per ton.

The Mohawk & Montreal Company, claiming eleven hundred feet, is located on a ledge of the same name. It is one of a series of lodes or great veins which have their center in a prominent elevation some two miles to the south of Meadow Lake, called the "Old Man Mountain." The course of the ledge is almost due east and west, and can be traced by unmistakable croppings the entire length of the company's claims. The rock from these claims, carefully selected from the mass and carried by pack mules a distance of some six miles, has been worked at the "Winton mill," yielding on the average by the ordinary mill process thirty dollars per ton in free gold. The mine has been penetrated by a tunnel, and its character tested at a depth of more than two hundred feet below the apex. Here it presents every appearance of a well defined ledge, containing sulphurets similar to those of the Pacific, except perhaps in the absence of zinc among the base metals. The ore at the depth mentioned gives, under the chlorine process, twenty-seven dollars per ton.

The U. S. Grant, another fine claim, containing sixteen hundred feet, is situated at the southern base of "Old Man Mountain." It was located by Thomas Carlyle and others, in the month of August, on a ledge styled the "Ohio." The mine has



been energetically and successfully worked, and has done more, perhaps, than any claim in Excelsior to sustain the reputation of the district. Rock from it has yielded as high as one hundred dollars to the ton, and the average ore may be safely estimated at not less than thirty dollars in free gold. To the extent which the Grant has been prospected, it contains less of the sulphurets than any other ledge in that section. The ore is consequently easily and cheaply worked by the ordinary crushing and amalgamating process; a fact which has materially aided the company in prospecting and developing its claim.

Still further to the south, and seven miles from the town, is situated the Enterprise mine. The company owning it has fifteen hundred feet on the ledge. Their location was made in July, and commenced under the most flattering auspices. Specimens of surpassing richness, showing everywhere on the surface, indicated a deposit of vast mineral wealth. Twenty-four hundred pounds of selected rock were sold, and yielded to the fortunate purchasers a profit of four thousand dollars. Subsequent explorations have disclosed a body of bright sulphurets with nearly forty per cent. of arseniurets, worth on an average twenty-eight dollars per ton.

Later in the season, some time in the month of October, a location was made four miles to the west of the town of Meadow Lake, called the Comet Company, on the Shooting Star ledge. A shaft has been sunk on it to the depth of forty-two feet, disclosing a well defined ledge eight feet in width. The rock also differs materially from the ores of the other claims which have been described. Frequent assays show the presence of a considerable proportion of silver. The writer is not aware of another ledge in Excelsior in which more than a trace of argentiferous ore can be detected.

A large number of claims located and partially prospected in the summer and fall of 1865, have, during the past season, been sufficiently developed to deserve the name of mines. Many of them give promise of future excellence, but as the space allotted to a sketch like the present does not permit a particular description of all, the author has selected those named as the representative mines of the district. The large amount of work performed upon them, the important fact that they belong to different series of ledges, and the quantity of pay ore taken from their shafts and tunnels, fairly entitle them to the distinction. Very little labor, beyond what was necessary to hold a claim for twelve months, under the liberal mining laws of the county, was done on any ledge in the district during the year. The task of development was deferred to a later period. Before the first storms of November, the crowd of adventurers scattered over the hills and valleys of Excelsior, had departed for a more genial clime. A few remained in Summit City, determined to watch through the winter over their newly acquired claims, to guard them against trespassers, and be prepared for the tide of fortune that was expected to set in, with a golden current, on the return of spring. About two hundred persons, among whom were a few families, sojourned through the winter in the little village.

The season was one of severity and almost unprecedented duration. The first fall of snow occurred on the 24th of September. Early in October it disappeared, and for the remainder of the month the weather was comparatively mild and pleasant. In November, violent winds from the southwest swept over the district, bringing with them dense dark masses of clouds, sure precursors of snow and wintry storms. The signs, so familiar and well understood by the experienced dwellers



in these mountainous regions, did not fail on this occasion. The storms continued almost without cessation through the month of November. By the first of December the country was covered with snow to a depth of five feet. From New Year's day until March 1866, the weather was, as is usually the case in this section, free from storms—the skies clear, and the atmosphere, never intensely cold, was frequently so moderate that fires were not requisite for comfort, except in the night time. The Excelsior climate in the winter time is far more moderate than the weather on the eastern slope of the Sierra, within a distance of less than one hundred miles. It comes not within the province of this sketch to discuss the philosophy of a fact which can be attested by hundreds who have wintered in Washoe and on the summit. In the month of March, the southwest winds which had prevailed in November, again appeared, accompanied by their invariable attendants—snow and sleet. Spring, as it is seen in other portions of California, is unknown in these high altitudes. The transition from winter to summer is almost immediate. As the period for the inevitable change draws near, it would seem that the storm king, throned in the frozen recesses of the mountains, becoming conscious that his tempestuous reign must soon dissolve under the genial sunshine of summer, exerts all his remaining strength, and makes a last determined effort to retain his dominion over nature.

The months of March, April and May, 1866, will long be remembered in the mountains for their unprecedented severity. All marks of the narrow trails which traverse the summit were obliterated by the drifting snows, and even the highways, in many places, were rendered difficult of passage. As an illustration of the character of the season, it may be mentioned, that from the 20th of May until the first day of June, there was almost constantly a snow storm in and around Meadow Lake. The first summer month opened with a strange aspect in this mountainous region. Instead of fragrant flowers, murmuring streams, the hum of bees, and carol of birds, so familiar to the denizen of the plains on the approach of the summer months, here were seen mountains capped with snow, streams held fast with frozen chains, and icicles pendant from the branches of the giant pines, whose lofty heads towered grandly among the clouds of the Sierra. Still traveling was not interrupted to any serious extent. The tide of emigration set in toward Excelsior about the first of May, and continued without abatement through the month of June. During these months it may be safely estimated that no less than four thousand people visited the new district. It appeared for a time that the exciting scenes which had been witnessed in Virginia City a few years previously, were destined to be repeated in Meadow Lake. In the town all was excitement and activity. The bar-rooms of the public houses, three in all, and the saloons, were crowded to overflowing with strangers who had been attracted to the village. Every sleeping place and corner were in demand, and from twenty-five to thirty persons were often crowded together at night in a room aptly styled a *corral*. There was nothing talked of but "feet," "ledges," stocks and town lots. The latter were held at figures that seemed to a cool observer, not merely extravagant, but absurdly high. For a lot sixty by eighty feet, on any of the principal streets, from \$1,500 to \$2,500 were asked, and actually, in some instances, paid. Rents were advanced in the same proportion. A small tenement on "C" street, with a frontage of 18 feet and a depth of 24 feet, rented for \$200 per month. The possessor of a few corner lots considered himself a millionaire, and talked of his thousands of dollars with more

nonchalance than he would have exhibited, at some former period of his life, in discussing the details of a bargain which involved as many dimes. There was but little building undertaken until the latter part of June. Although there were four saw-mills in the district, which had been constantly in operation during the spring, yet owing to the inclemency of the weather and the almost impassable state of the roads leading from them to the town, lumber was scarce, and held at prices ranging from \$50 to \$75 per thousand feet. The only supplies of the much needed article came from Sierra Valley, a distance of some fifteen miles. As soon as materials could be obtained, building commenced on an extensive scale, and during the months of July and August from four to five hundred frame houses were erected. Some of these tenements were really handsome and substantial edifices, and remain as useful and ornamental structures, giving to the town an appearance decidedly more aristocratic and city-like than is usually seen in a mountain village.

In the month of June a Stock Board, with thirty-nine members, was established. Considering that there was not at the time a mine developed, or ledge visible, in the whole district, the transaction was unique and refreshingly cool. With solemn visages, night after night the members assembled, a long roll of stocks was called, and no bids made. Verily the sellers were many, but alas! purchasers were few! In the town the whole affair was regarded as a farce, which all enjoyed, and none, perhaps, more than the actors who assumed a leading part in the performance. Yet the effect of the movement was decidedly prejudicial to the interests of Excelsior; abroad it created, not unreasonably, an impression that the people of the district had no confidence in, nor intention of developing their claims, but held them simply for speculative purposes. The excitement which prevailed in the town and district was fictitious, and destined, after a brief existence, to find an inglorious collapse. A reaction followed, and Excelsior experienced a descent from its exalted pinnacle in public estimation, almost as rapid, and quite as unreasonable as its famous rise.

Hundreds had rushed to a mountain region when the snow was ten feet deep on the ground—into a village with only a few rudely constructed tenements, and lastly, into a mining district, new, and of course undeveloped, and then, forsooth, were surprised and chagrined at not finding the ample accommodations of a city, the serenity of a summer climate, and mines and mills in active operation! All such visitors returned to their homes sadder, and it is to be hoped, somewhat wiser than before their departure. There was yet another class of emigrants who favored Meadow Lake for a brief season with their presence, and left in deep disgust with the district. It consisted of a lot of idle, needy and profligate adventurers, who had neither capital nor industry, but expected to live by sharp practices, by preying on the unwary—in fine, by any methods other than the exercise of an honest and useful industry. Men of this character were sadly disappointed in Excelsior, and returning to their wonted haunts in the cities, decried with eager voices the mines and prospects of the new district. Fortunately there were among the residents of the township, a few persons of sound, practical judgment, who clearly foreseeing the inevitable result of the fictitious excitement prevalent in the spring, had resisted its influence, and pursued the even tenor of their way. Such men, enlightened by experience, and well knowing that labor and capital only—more potent when united than the wand of Prospero—could open roads, level forests, develop mines, or erect mills, had gone persistently to work upon their claims.

Their example had a salutary and encouraging effect upon the majority of the community. The results made evident what energetic work could accomplish. Four good roads were opened from the town—one to Bowman's Station, situated on the South Eureka branch of the Henness Pass, another to Jackson's, a few miles distant, on the same road; a third to intersect the main Henness Pass at a point near Truckee Lake, and intended to accommodate the Washoe travel. A fourth, was completed to Cisco, and connects by a line of daily stages with the Central Pacific railroad, thus bringing the district within a day's ride of San Francisco.

Some thirty claims, situated in different parts of the township, were developed to depths on the ledges varying from twenty to two hundred and forty feet. The results in all cases have been eminently satisfactory. They have demonstrated beyond any reasonable doubt that the ledges of Excelsior are *true fissure veins*, and not mere superficial deposits of auriferous quartz.

Seven mills have been erected, or are in the course of speedy construction, for the reduction of ores, with an aggregate capacity of seventy-two stamps. Two furnaces for the roasting of rock have been finished, and Plattner's chlorine process used successfully at one of them. Experiments have proved that the gold in the sulphurets can be saved within five per cent. of their assayed values. In addition to this and other achievements, they have built and paid for a handsome and substantial town. Although the building of the latter, in advance of the development of the ledges of the country, may seem an unusual and unwise departure from the established order of improvement, it has not been without its advantages. Any one who has ever resided in a mining region will understand the substantial benefits which must accrue to the mill-men, and workmen in a mine, from having in their vicinity a permanent depot, where supplies can be obtained at all seasons, upon moderate terms.

Meadow Lake is not the only town laid out in the district. About two miles to the south of it, and at the intersection of the Cisco trail and the Yuba river, stands the present village and *embryo* city of Osaville, a name that seems not altogether inappropriate, when one looks at the huge boulders which cover much the greater portion of the town site. Following down the Yuba in its tortuous course, the traveler comes in about an hour's walk to Carlyle, a little village with a score of houses, situated at the base of Old Man Mountain, and near by the Grant mine. Still further to the west is Paris, a small cluster of deserted cabins, built apparently for no other purpose than to demonstrate the folly of its projectors. There is yet another town called Mendoza, located near the Enterprise works, quite flourishing at one time during the summer, but abandoned at the approach of winter. As none of these places are more, at present, than mining camps, any description of them is deemed superfluous.

When we remember that this vast amount of work, which has been stated in a summary manner, was the product of one brief season of exertion; that it was undertaken in the face of predicted failure, and accomplished with no aid from extraneous capital, it must be conceded that the residents of Excelsior have shown a degree of energy which affords the best guarantee of future success.

The first storm commenced on the morning of the third of November. It was ushered in with the usual gales from the southwest, and on their wings came the lowering clouds of winter, frowning darkly as they gathered around the mountain tops. Rain and snow came down in heavy showers during the day; by night the

former element had disappeared, and the snow flakes descended with noiseless fall upon forest, hill and glen. At sunrise, on the fourth, the face of nature was covered with a veil of spotless white. No one, unless he has been an eye-witness of the scene, can appreciate, from description, the wondrous change which a few hours of a winter's storm will effect in the appearance of a mountain landscape. At eve the sun sinks in purple splendor beneath the horizon; no sign in the heavens indicates to the inexperienced observer the coming storms. The old mountaineer, however, reads nature with a different power of percepts, and readily discerns the portents of the tempest. He sees them in the light clouds which hover in the western sky; he hears them in the southwest winds' melancholy sighing through the forests. The last glance at sunset takes in the evergreen pines, the stream dancing along its narrow channel and dashing its spray over the grim old rocks which stand in its wayward course—the lakes whose crystal waves reflect the golden hues of departing day; the next morn the scene is changed. The icy hand of winter has been laid on the landscape, and the beholder, dazzled and astonished, finds scarcely a trace of the loveliness which enchanted his senses the previous evening. The stillness and repose of death now reign where only a few weeks before all was life and animation. The mountain tops are shrouded in robes of white; the tall pines, with their snowy wreaths and pendant icicles, wear a strange and spectral appearance; the babbling brook is frozen into silence, and the lake lies cold and motionless, its polished surface gleaming like burnished steel in the light of day. The scene, now weird and desolate, is no longer beautiful—it has become sublime. The first snows of November soon disappeared, leaving the country open and accessible to travel in every direction. Toward the last of the month the weather became somewhat stormy, and as it closes, at the date of this sketch, the district is covered by snow to the depth of ten or twelve inches.

The writer feels that he cannot, in justice to the subject which he has ventured to present to the public, conclude this description without an allusion, at least, to the magnificent scenery and glorious summer and autumn climate of Excelsior. He has for several months past been a dweller in the mountains, far removed from the luxurious ease of the cities, and subject to all the privations of life in the wilderness. He finds an ample compensation for any sacrifice of social enjoyment, in the wondrous pictures which memory will retain of Excelsior to the last syllable of recorded life.

Within the limits of the district are Donner and Crystal lakes. These are on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, and have been so often described by tourists, that no further sketch is required to attract public attention to their beauties. Some four miles distant from the line of railroad travel, and in the immediate vicinity of the beautiful lake of the meadows, the visitor can find a scene of loveliness and sublimity not surpassed on the habitable globe. Let him, on some dewy morn, climb to the top of Old Man Mountain, or the heights which to the westward, overlook the pleasant village of Meadow Lake. From those rocky battlements the soul expands as it contemplates the beauty and grandeur of nature. Look well—for the picture which spreads before you has been drawn by the hand of an Almighty Artist. In one direction repose a cluster of lakes, whose clear waves mirror the fleeting, fleecy clouds of day—the star-lit firmament of night. Their shores, rising into gentle hills, are crowned with stately forests, and decked with flowers as fair as the dews of earth ever nourished. Down the mountain

sides roll in silvery threads a thousand tiny streams, finding rest in the bosom of some placid lake, or mingling with the sparkling waters of the rapid rolling Yuba. Glancing in another course, at the base of Old Man Mountain, the dazzled eye beholds a landscape of a sterner character. Huge boulders of everlasting granite, trees standing apart and in solitary majesty, and frightful, yawning chasms make up a picture, wild, weird and desolate, but grandly sublime. The writer has looked upon the scene at all hours of the day, and at all seasons of the year, and never yet without a feeling of solemn awe pervading his whole being. Perhaps the most appropriate time to view the landscape is when the storm is raging, and the darkness of twilight has cast a somber mantle over the face of nature. At fitful intervals, when the lightning's glare illumines the scenery, and the harsh thunder rolls along the granite peaks of the mountain, one catches for a moment an inspiration which tempts him to exclaim—

“The sky is changed; and such a change! O night  
And stern and darkness, ye are wondrous strong—  
Yet lovely is your strength, as is the light  
Of a dark eye in woman.”

The beauty of the scenery is not the only, nor perhaps the chief, attraction of Excelsior. The delightful summer and fall climate of the district has excited the notice of all who have visited it during these seasons. In August and September, when the heat of the plains is sultry and oppressive, the temperature of the summit is most refreshing. The physical character of the country contributes to this result. The altitude of the district, placed between seven and eight thousand feet above the level of the ocean, secures it alike against the assaults of pestilence, or the miasmatic vapor of the lowlands. On the other hand, its numerous lakes, rippling streams, and dense forests, not only afford pleasing contrasts to the eye, but diffuse an agreeable moisture through the atmosphere, and thus take from it that rarity so generally prevalent in mountainous regions. To the invalid in search of vigorous health; to the tourist, longing to sojourn awhile amid scenes of unsurpassed grandeur; to the weary dweller in the city, or on the plains, who would exchange, for a brief season, the conventional restraints of society for the free life of the mountains, Excelsior offers inducements to a visit, beyond any spot in California.

The reader must pardon this digression. He may at least be assured that the author has no selfish object to subserve in descanting on the merits of a region which none have yet seen without carrying away with them a feeling of true enjoyment. The author has no town lots to sell—no mines in which a “few feet may yet be purchased at a low figure”—not even a desire to see or mingle with the gay denizens of the fashionable world who might be attracted to Excelsior. His avocations and tastes lead him to other pleasures, and far different pursuits. He has written this sketch, because in the first place it pleased him to write of a theme with which circumstances have made him familiar; and secondly, it will gratify certain friends, whose interests are identified with those of Excelsior, and who naturally wish the district placed in its proper character before the world. The writer has no solicitude as to the future of Meadow Lake district. The period of its prosperity may be delayed; but it will come sooner or later, as certainly as night follows the day. The unreasonable prejudice which ignorance and envy have created against it, are already disappearing before the light of acknowledged



**facts.** One more, and yet another season of toil, of continued and well directed application of skill to the development of its magnificent ledges, and Excelsior will assuredly rank among the richest mining regions of the Pacific coast.

The mineral region popularly called the Excelsior district, extends over an area some eight miles from north to south, and from five to six miles, between its eastern and western boundaries. The town of Meadow Lake is a prominent point near the northern line of the district. At this place the summit of the Sierra Nevada attains an altitude of some eight thousand feet. Two miles to the southwest of Meadow Lake, a rocky eminence called "Old Man Mountain," raises its bald and storm-beaten cliffs of granite to an elevation of not less than one thousand feet above the surrounding country. Along the canyon, at the eastern base of Old Man Mountain, a branch of the Yuba river finds its way, in a southwesterly course, to the lowlands. The district to the north of Meadow Lake, and indeed in any direction except to the south, is covered with a dense forest, consisting of every variety of pine and cedar. The supply of timber and fuel derivable from this source is deemed, if not inexhaustible, at least amply sufficient for many years to come.

In the district there are about twenty artificial or natural lakes, and the number could be increased almost indefinitely at a trifling expense. All that is required to form a reservoir is the cost and labor of erecting a stone dam across some valley or ravine. The snows of winter, melting into torrents at the approach of summer, furnish in abundance whatever water is desired. Thus nature has generously supplied the two principal wants of a mining population.

The gold bearing ledges of Excelsior have been exposed by the soil washing away, leaving them with distinct traces, in many instances, for more than a mile. The general course of the principal lodes is northwest and southeast, although the exceptions are numerous, forming in some instances a vast net work of ledges, as difficult to thread as the labyrinths of ancient Egypt. They all occur in a stratified granitic formation, at many localities devoid of mica or its substitute. The gold bearing vein stone is of the same mineralogical character as the country rock, and is highly charged with iron pyrites, sometimes intermixed with sulphurets of copper, zinc and lead. Auriferous arseniurets of iron also occur in the ledges on the ridge terminated by the eminence called "Red Mountain," a prominent point opposite to the town of Clasco, on the Central Pacific Railroad. Near the same locality, on the road leading from Clasco to Meadow Lake, a nickel and cobalt vein, bearing arseniuret of iron, intermixed with copper pyrites, is found imbedded in a granitic formation, close to its contact with the slate. The selected ore from this vein is reported to assay, in copper, 14 per cent.; in nickel 3 per cent.; in cobalt 1 1/2 per cent. Auriferous copper ores assaying up to 15 per cent. of the latter metal are also found in the district, and it is proposed by competent parties to erect, at an early day, an experimental furnace on the Rachtette plan for their reduction to crude copper. Some four miles to the west of Meadow Lake, in a ledge known as the "Shooting Star," at the depth of forty feet, auriferous ore has been found which assays as high as 15 per cent. of copper, and yields by chemical analysis \$40 per ton in silver.

While the general direction of the Excelsior ledges, as before stated, is northwesterly and southeasterly, and their characteristics are similar, yet for the purpose of classification they may be divided into five series, namely: the California, the Pacific, the Baltimore, the Old Man Mountain and the Enterprise.



The California series consists of a few prominent ledges whose course is more nearly north and south than any others in the district; among them the Excelsior, California and Empire are very generally and favorably known to the residents of Excelsior. The Pacific series, in which the Knickerbocker, Wisconsin and Pacific are the most prominent ledges, has a course almost due northwest and southeast, and seems, in some instances, to terminate in the California ledge, in other cases to pass on uninterrupted through it and the parallel lodes. The Baltimore series appears to radiate from a point near the canyon in the vicinity of Osaville, on the Yuba, and is embraced within an angle from the point of radiation of about forty degrees, running from north forty degrees west to north eighty degrees west. The ledges of the Old Man Mountain division radiate from a point near the western extremity of Phoenix Lake, a beautiful sheet of water whose shores are near the base of the mountain, several hundred feet above the altitude of Meadow Lake. In this group are the Mohawk and Montreal, U. S. Grant, Montana, Gold Run, Crescent, and other promising claims. The ledges of Old Man Mountain, with a slight deflection to the north and south, are very nearly in a due eastern and western course. To the southward occurs the Enterprise series of ledges, not yet sufficiently developed to determine with accuracy its course or mineral character. Arseniurets of iron are found in abundance in the lodes of this division—as high in some instances as 40 per cent.

The Excelsior ledges are easily traced by an experienced miner in the district, by the dark, reddish appearance of the outcroppings, caused by the oxidation of the iron pyrites encased in them. In width, they range on the surface from five to nine feet, and have, in almost every instance, been found to enlarge as they descend. It is a remarkable fact that not a ledge which can be traced downward twenty feet has yet pinched out below that depth.

Contrary to the idea generally prevalent, no difficulty is experienced in extracting the gold from the sulphurets. The only difficulty ever encountered originated from the inexperience of the men intrusted in the first mills of the district with the amalgamation of the ores. Their entire knowledge was derived from, and confined to, the quartz mills of the State of Nevada. They were novices in the treatment of auriferous rock, and made their first essays in Excelsior. At present the vein stone is treated for free gold by the common mill process in battery, and on copper plates, and the sulphurets, concentrated from the tailings, are subsequently worked by the chlorine process. The metallurgical works of Messrs. Deetkin & Chappallett, in the vicinity of the town, are the pioneer establishment of the district, and have by repeated experiments, made on different ores, demonstrated that by Plattner's chlorine process the gold can be extracted from any rock in Excelsior, within five per cent. of its assayed value. The principal and most serious difficulty, so far, consists in the want of proper concentrators, that will perform a close concentration cheaply, and with a minimum loss. Sulphurets abounding in the ores of this district, and averaging by assay from \$50 to \$60 per ton in gold, yield scarcely a profit on account of the cost of concentration by manual labor, as practised in other quartz mining districts of California, in which sulphurets, better in quality, but less in quantity, are produced. This difficulty, however, as it is only of a mechanical character, will soon be remedied.

Allusion has been made to the proportion of sulphurets in the vein stone of Excelsior, and herein consists one of its most remarkable features. While in the

mines around Grass Valley and Nevada City ten per cent. is considered a large proportion of sulphurets, in this section from 25 to 35 per cent. is the average proportion. There is no doubt but that the reduction of ores can be effected as economically in Meadow Lake as in any other mining district of the county or State. Owing to the abundance of wood and water, the milling process can be carried on at a cost of from two to two and a half dollars per ton. Competent parties who have resided in the district, and are thoroughly conversant with the subject, estimate the cost per ton of working concentrated sulphurets, by the chlorine process, at from six to seven dollars.

The Central Pacific Railroad, by its proximity to the mines, will greatly facilitate all milling and mining operations. What then can prevent the rapid and successful progress of Excelsior? Broad ledges of auriferous rock permeate the district in every direction; magnificent forests crown its mountains; spacious lakes nestle in its valleys, and hundreds of streams dash through its canyons. With all these natural advantages, if the residents of Excelsior will continue the good work of development, so auspiciously commenced during the past summer, a golden harvest of prosperity assuredly awaits them.

[The winter of 1866-7 was unusually severe in the mountains, and the depth of snow in Meadow Lake district was about twenty-five feet on the level. But notwithstanding the great depth of snow, work was prosecuted in several of the mines without interruption, and communication was kept open with the railroad at Cisco the most of the time.]

#### LIST OF MILLS IN MEADOW LAKE DISTRICT.

|                                  | No. Engines. | No. Stamps. |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Winton.....                      | 1            | 9           |
| U. S. Grant.....                 | 1            | 5           |
| California.....                  | 1            | 8           |
| Excelsior.....                   | 1            | 20          |
| Meadow Lake Reduction Works..... | 1            | 10          |
| Golden Eagle.....                | 1            | 5           |
| Mohawk & Montreal.....           | 1            | 5           |

In addition to the above, the district has furnaces for roasting ores at the Winton mill and the Metallurgical Works, established by Mr. Deetkin, in which the chlorine process has been successfully applied to every variety of ore in Excelsior.

## LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL MINES OF MEADOW LAKE.

| NAME OF COMPANY.                                    | Date of Location | Name of Ledge.    | No. ft. | Superintendent |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------|----------------|
| Bragg .....                                         | September 1865   | Mohawk & Montreal | 800     | — Bragg        |
| Columbia .....                                      | August 23, 1865  | Mammoth           | 1200    | N. Chandler    |
| Camp .....                                          | April 27, 1866   | Shooting Star     | 1200    | W. McBarny     |
| Crescent .....                                      |                  |                   |         |                |
| Comet .....                                         | June 1866        | Shooting Star     | 1200    | P. Williams    |
| Confidence .....                                    | July 1865        | Pacific           | 1000    | Richthofen     |
| Cisco .....                                         | June 1866        | Cooper            | 1600    |                |
| California Consolidated Mill & Mining Company ..... | July 1864        | California        | 1700    | I. Biggs       |
|                                                     | July 1864        | Knickerbocker     | 1700    |                |
|                                                     | July 1864        | Indian Boy        | 1700    |                |
|                                                     | July 1864        | Indian Queen      | 1700    |                |
| Daniel Webster .....                                | September 1865   | Webster           | 1200    | P. Stoner      |
| Dutch Flat .....                                    | September 1863   | Union No. 1.      | 1250    | I. Kelsey      |
| Dutch Flat .....                                    | September 1863   | Union No. 2.      | 1250    |                |
| Empire .....                                        | July 1865        | Empire            | 1000    | W R Morris     |
| Enterprise .....                                    | July 1865        | Enterprise        | 1500    | Warr'n Rose    |
| Excelsior .....                                     | September 1863   | Union No. 1.      | 2000    | J. Simons      |
| Excelsior .....                                     | September 1863   | Union No. 2.      | 2000    |                |
| Gold Run .....                                      | July 1865        | Phoenix           | 2100    | — Ross         |
| Golden Eagle .....                                  | September 1866   | Golden Eagle      | 850     | S. Fair        |
| Hidden Treasure .....                               | August 1865      | Crescent          | 1200    | E. A. Team     |
| Idaho & Imperial .....                              | August 1865      | Idaho             | 1100    | W. D. Knox     |
| Idaho & Imperial .....                              | August 1865      | Imperial          | 1100    |                |
| Kentucky .....                                      | August 1865      | Ohio              | 1600    | H. S. Mather   |
| Jersey .....                                        | June 1866        | Alabama           | 1200    | J. M. Starr    |
| Mayflower .....                                     | September 1865   | Mayflower         | 1600    |                |
| Meadow Lake M & M Co                                | June 1865        | Mead              | 1000    | A. Otheman     |
| Mechanics' M. & M. Co                               | September 1864   | California        | 1000    | J. Harris      |
| Montana .....                                       | July 1st, 1865   | Montana           | 1100    |                |
| Mountain Queen .....                                | May 1866         | Mountain Queen    | 1400    |                |
| Mohawk & Montreal .....                             | July 1865        | Mohawk & Montreal | 1100    | Chappelett     |
| Mountain View .....                                 | August 1865      | Alabama           | 800     | L. Heath       |
| New Brunswick .....                                 | August 1864      | California        | 1000    |                |
| Occidental .....                                    | July 1863        | California        | 1300    |                |
| Pacific .....                                       | July 1865        | Pacific           | 1000    | F. Stech       |
| Potosi .....                                        | August 1864      | Potosi            | 2000    |                |
| Rigby .....                                         | August 1865      | Cummings          | 1200    | Cummings       |
| Roebuck .....                                       | August 1865      | Roebuck           | 1200    | Davidwise      |
| San Francisco .....                                 | June 1865        | Empire            | 1000    |                |
| Susquehanna .....                                   | June 1866        | Susquehanna       | 1200    | S. D. Young    |
| U. S. Grant .....                                   | August 1865      | Ohio              | 1600    | J. E. Squire   |
| Virginia .....                                      | June 1865        | Eclipse           | 1300    |                |
| Western .....                                       | September 1865   | Pennsylvania      | 1000    |                |
| Wisconsin .....                                     | July 1865        | Wisconsin         | 700     | L. Johnson     |
| Yosemite .....                                      | June 1866        | Yosemite          | 1000    | S. C. Ellis    |
| Lexington .....                                     | August 1865      | Alabama           | 2300    | J. M. Starr    |
| Texas .....                                         | October 1866     | Texas             | 800     | Culbertson     |
| Rattlesnake .....                                   | August 11, 1863  | Washington        | 2200    |                |
| Washington .....                                    | August 23, 1865  | Washington        | 600     |                |
| Lightfoot .....                                     | September 1866   | Golden Eagle      | 400     | A. Grant       |
| Peacock .....                                       | July 11, 1866    | Peacock           | 2700    |                |

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# THE

## MEADOW LAKE TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

For the Year commencing January 1st, 1867.

### ABBREVIATIONS:

|              |                   |            |                 |
|--------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|
| ag't.....    | Agent.            | Rest.....  | Restaurant.     |
| cor.....     | Corner.           | res.....   | Residence.      |
| D. L. R..... | Donner Lake Road. | st.....    | Street.         |
| M.....       | Mine.             | sup't..... | Superintendent. |

Abbott J.M. Commissioner of Deeds, 2d st  
 Adams & Johnson, Dry Goods & Groceries, 3d st, bet B & C.  
 ADAMS A. J. (of A. & Johnson) 2d st.  
 Adler F. butcher, B st.  
 Adler John, brewer, Alder st.  
 Albrecht Fred. miner, B st.  
 ALEXANDER D. clothing, A st.  
 Alexander H. K. carpenter, B st.  
 Allen W. H. miner, res C st.  
 Allen R. K. notary public, res C st.  
 Andrews R. carpenter, res A st.  
 Andrews P. miner, Mohawk & Montreal mine.  
 Arpin L. livery stable, B st.  
 Asher T. T. Ranch on Webber Lake Turnpike road  
 Atkinson W. D. carpenter, Market st.

### B

Babcock O. D. saloon keeper, res B st.  
 Barnum W. S. teamster, cor Market & A sts.  
 Bates J. laborer, Excelsior mine.  
 Baton A. miner, Meadow Lake.  
 Beasley B. F. miner, res C st.  
 BECK H. S. clothing & provisions, cor. B. & 3d sts.  
 Began L. amalgamator, Mohawk & Montreal Con. Mill & Mining Co.  
 Benitz A. dairyman, res A st.  
 Bennett J. S. miner, res B st.  
 BERGMAN W., M. D. office 2d st.  
 Berry B. F. carpenter, res A st.  
 Berry Thomas, miner, res A st.  
 Biggs John, sup't California mill  
 Blackman T. H. Painter, res C st.  
 Blais A. 3d feeder, Mohawk & Montreal Con. M. & M. Co.  
 Blithen James, carpenter, Meadow Lake Reduction Works.  
 Blue Thos. butcher, Mendoza.

Boniface —, laborer, Excelsior mill.  
 Bourne Wm. A. miner, Cal. mill.  
 Bratton N. B. saloon, Prosser Creek Station, Donner Lake Road.  
 Bradley J. H. amalgamator, Excelsior M  
 Brier G. A. reporter, res C st.  
 Briggs C. blacksmith, Colburn's station, Donner Lake road.  
 BRILLIANT SALOON, Joslyn Parazette & Co. prop'rs, B st bet. 2d & 3d.  
 Brinkman John, miner, res 2d st.  
 Brokaw Isaac, engineer, res C st.  
 Brown Adam, grocer, Mendoza.  
 Brown Jno. W. miner, res 2d st.  
 Brown J. W. miner, B st.  
 Brown Lewis, miner, Meadow Lake.  
 Brown P. D. miner, res A st.  
 Brumsey J. A. civil engineer, office 3d st  
 Bulger John, miner, Excelsior mill.  
 Burns Andrew J. mechanic, Prosser creek, Donner Lake road.  
 Burns & Thompson, ranchers, Donner L. road.  
 Burns J. W. laborer, Donner L. road.  
 Burns Robert, tailor shop C st.  
 BURTON JOSEPH, saloon B st.  
 Butler N. barber, 2d st.  
 Butts John, Bradley's ranch, Donner L. road.

### C

Cain Daniel, painter, shop on A st.  
 Calderwood J. F. prop'r Stage line, C st  
 Calderwood Capt. M. H. grocer, Excelsior mill.  
 Caprero G. clerk, B st.  
 CARDWELL JAMES, Cardwell station, Donner Lake road.  
 Cary Thos. M. clerk Pierce's station, Donner Lake road.  
 Casteel F. D. barkeeper, C st.  
 Chambers S. carpenter, res C st.

Chappellet F. sup't Mohawk & Montreal M. & M. Co.  
 Cheever Wm. H. miner, B. st.  
 Church & Hawley merchants, Coburn station, Donner Lake road.  
 Church E. W. (of C. & Hawley, Coburn station, Donner Lake road.  
 Chubb O. miner, M. L. Reduction works  
 Cisco House, P. Newman, prop'r, B. st, bet. 1st & Market sts.  
 Clasey James, barber, shop 2d st.  
 Clark W. H. druggist, 2d st.  
 Clinch Geo. miner, 2d st.  
 Clough M. E. engineer, Meadow Lake Reduction works.  
 Coburn S. S. blacksmith, Coburn station, Donner Lake road.  
 Cole E. miner, res A. st.  
 Coombs C. P. carpenter, Mountain View House, Donner Lake road.  
 Connell Sam'l, mining sup't, A st.  
 Connell S. D. bookkeeper, A st.  
 Covalt A. tailor, shop on C st.  
 Cramona J. dairyman, 3d st.  
 Crase Jas. miner, Excelsior mill.  
 Crooks E. H. miner, D. st.  
 Cross Wm. teamster, M. L. Reduction W  
**CRYSTAL LAKE HOUSE**, E. S. Fogg prop'r, Crystal Lake, Don'r Lake road.  
 Culver Frank, hotel, Mendoza.  
 Cummings A. M. miner, Excelsior mill.  
 Cutler Sam'l, merchant, B st.

## D

Daley James, carpenter, A st.  
 Darling R. C. miner, B. st.  
 David Mark, merchant, Coburn's station  
 Donner Lake road.  
 Davis Wm. saloon on C st.  
 Deardoff John, miner, Excelsior mill  
 Deininger F. brewery C st.  
 Denton G. saloon on A st.  
 Denton G. miner, California mine.  
 Doney E. S. butcher, Donner Lake hotel  
 Dimick E. B. miner, Wisconsin mine.  
 Doling James, carpenter, California mine, res Market st.  
**DONNER HOUSE**, T. Phillips, prop'r, Donner Lake road.  
**DONNER LAKE HOTEL**, E. S. Drew, prop'r, east end of Donner Lake.  
**DREW E. S.** prop'r, Donner Lake hotel.  
 Dritt Jacob, miner, res C st.  
 Dufford J. carpenter, B st.  
 Dunn John, miner, C st.  
 Dyre A. res Fred. & Dyre's mill.

## E

**EDWARDS ELLIS**, mining sec'y, office on C st.  
 Edwards Joseph, printer, Meadow Lake Sun office.

Edwards John, miner, res C st.  
 Edwards Wm. res toll house Meadow Lake Turnpike Co.  
 Egbert R. S. merchant, Mountain View House, Donner Lake road.  
**ELLINWOOD C. N.**, M. D. office on A st.  
 Elster H. miner, B st.  
 Emerson L. hotel keeper, Mountain V. House, Donner Lake road.  
 Emery H. carpenter, res A st.  
 Eureka Saloon, Wm. McCoy prop'r, cor. 2d & C sts.  
 Eve T. J. miner, res A st.  
 Excelsior Hotel, B. F. Whittemore prop. cor C & 2d sts.

## F

Fair Sam'l, amalgamator, res C st.  
 Farnsworth W. vegetable stand, A st.  
 Fenton Thomas, Tinker's station, D. L. R  
 Ferguson J. W. ag't Meadow Lake Sun.  
 Figure J. mining sec'y, Mohawk & Montreal M. & M. Co. office A st.  
 Fink Wm. miner, res Market st.  
 Finsterer G. 1st feeder Mohawk & M. M.  
 Fisher H. oyster saloon, B st.  
 Fletcher Geo. T. carpenter, shop on A st.  
 Flood M. & Co. wholesale liquor dealers, B st, bet. 1st & 2d.  
 Flood M. (of M. F. & Co.) B st.  
 Foote A. C. teamster, res C st.  
 Forbes J. M. laborer, res B st.  
 Foreman John, butcher, shop A st.  
 Ford Wm. newsman, res A st.  
 Fordyce Jerome, res Fordyce Valley.  
 Fountain John, laundryman, A st.  
**FWLER EDWIN**, Notary Public, office cor 4th & B sts.  
 Fox Thomas, butcher shop on B. sts.  
 Frudenthal J. bakery on B st.  
 Fry's Station, Donner Lake road.  
 Fry M. A. prop'r Fry's station, D. L. R.

## G

Gallagher J. Tinker's Station, Donner Lake road.  
 Gibson Robert, Webster's station, Donner Lake road.  
 Gillig Mott & Co. hardware & tin shop, east side of plaza.  
 Goldsmith A. & Bro. dry goods, C street, bet. 1st & 2d sts.  
 Goldsmith A. (of A. G. & B.) res C st.  
 Goldsmith S. (of A. G. & B.) res C st.  
 Goss R. J. M. D. office C st.  
 Grant A. stable & hay yard, C st.  
 Gray Joseph, hotel Donner Lake road.  
 Gray's Ranch, Donner Lake Road.  
 Green C. C. M. D. office B st.  
 Grimes G. C. Webster's station, Donner Lake road.



## H

Hager George, saloon keeper, res A st.  
 Hall Sam'l, miner, res B st.  
 Hall T. saloon Coburn's station, Donner Lake road.  
 Hall Thos. A. engineer, California mill.  
 Hannah Thos. miner, res C st.  
 Harris John, miner, res C st.  
 Harris Wm. miner, res 2d st.  
 Hartley H. H. miner, Excelsior mill.  
 Hawley B. F. (of Church & H.) Coburn's station, Donner Lake Road.  
 Hawley A. J. laborer, F. & Dyre's mill  
 Head Wm. miner, res. 3d st.  
 Healing F. wholesale butcher, res A st.  
 Hearty Jas. carpenter, Excelsior mill  
 Hedger Wm. butcher, C st.  
 Hericourt H. miner, Mohawk & Mont. Co.  
 Herberger Wm. carpenter, Excelsior mill  
 Hewitt Geo. T. Barnum Rest. B st.  
 Heyman B. Eureka saloon, cor 2d & C sts  
 Higgins C. B. ag't W. F. & Co. & Moore, Miner & Co. cor B. & 4th sts.  
 Higgins F. att'y at law, office cor B & 4th sts.  
 Hill Robert, stable keeper B. st.  
 Hill Wm. fruit dealer, A st.  
 Hines H. Tinker's station, D. Lake road.  
 Hines S. hay yard, Market st.  
 Hogan D. miner, Excelsior mill.  
 Holland James, laborer, res C st.  
 Holt Henry, Holt's station, D. Lake road.  
 Holt John, Holt's station, D. Lake road.  
 Holt Sam'l, Holt's station, D. Lake road.  
 Holt Wm. Holt's station, D. Lake road.  
 Howard Sam'l, miner, California mine.  
 Hunter George, miner, Excelsior mill.  
 Hunter James, miner, Excelsior mill.  
 Hurd W. H. saloon keeper, res Alder st.

## J

Jackson R. clerk, A st.  
 Jacoby P. K. miner, res C. st.  
 Jarrett James, teamster, res A st.  
 Jeffers P. E. livery stable, C st.  
 Jeffrey J. B. City Marshal, office A st.  
 Johns David, Prosser Creek station Donner Lake road.  
 Johns Wm. miner, Excelsior mill.  
 JOHNSON WM. (of Adams & J.) 2d st.  
 Jolley Wm. A. barkeeper, C. st.  
 Jones' station, Donner Lake road.  
 Jones H. M. prop'r Jones' station, Donner Lake road.  
 Jones James, miner, res B st.  
 JONES J. E. Justice of the Peace, office on A st.  
 Joslyn J. saloon keeper, B st.

## K

Kane M. Neff's station, Don'r Lake road.  
 Keddie Jas. miner, res 2d st.

Keddie John, miner, res 2d st.  
 Keddie Robert, miner, res 2d st.  
 Keenan J. J. saloon keeper, Mountain View House, Donner Lake road.  
 Kellogg Charles, groceries & provisions, B st bet. 3d & 4th sts.  
 Kerkhoff B. brewery & saloon, B st.  
 Kermikle J. G. barkeeper, A st.  
 King Sam'l, Don'r House, Don'r L. road.  
 Kinney S. blacksmith & boarding house keeper, California mill.  
 Knapp E. carpenter, res D st.

## L

Lake David, Bradley's ranch, Donner Lake road.  
 LAKE HOUSE, head of Donner Lake, J. D. Pollard, prop'r.  
 Lake House, cor 2d & B sts, Meadow Lake, J. A. Mayer, prop'r.  
 Lambert John W. laborer, res C st.  
 Lamberton E. miner, Excelsior mill  
 Lamolle B. rest. A. st.  
 Lamolle J. cook, A st.  
 Larcombe John, merchant, cor B. & 2d streets.  
 Lavies Wm. miner, res C st.  
 Lee S. miner, Excelsior mill.  
 Leebes S. merchant, A st.  
 Leichter A. laborer, res D st.  
 Leonard J. miner, Wisconsin mine.  
 Litton's station, Donner Lake road.  
 Lloyd J. S. amalgamator, Excelsior mill.  
 Long J. S. ranchman, Fordyce Valley.  
 Lucas J. S. miner, Meadow Lake.  
 Luebbert Wm. assayer, res D st.

## M

McCaffery E. rancher, Musgrove Valley.  
 McCart P. A. miner, res A st.  
 McCarter D. blacksmith, Excelsior mill.  
 McCoy Wm. saloon keeper, res C st.  
 McGittigan Ed. barkeeper, res A st.  
 McKay J. engineer, Meadow Lake Reduction Works.  
 McKenzie R. millwright, Meadow Lake Reduction Works.  
 McLennan Frank, clerk, with Egbert & Co. Donner Lake road.  
 McPherson A. Donner Lake hotel, Don'r Lake road.  
 McPherson G. W. blacksmith, Alder st.  
 McQuinn Thos. Tinker's station, Donner Lake road.  
 McWilliams Jos. hotel keeper, Coburn's station, Donner Lake road.  
 Magnolia Saloon, A. Friedman, prop'r, cor B & 2d sts.  
 Man Charles, miner, res B st.  
 Mann A. P. laborer, res Meadow Lake.  
 Mann J. D. butcher, shop on B st.  
 Martell F. blacksmith, Mohawk & Mon-

treal Mill & Mining Co.  
 Markham E. J. constable, office on A st.  
 Mather H. S. miner, res C st.  
 Mathews M. laborer, Excelsior mill, res on A st.  
 Mathews N. shoemaker, shop on A st.  
 Mathieu N. trustee Mohawk & Montcal Mill & Mining Co.  
 Maxey N. R. merchant, Donner Lake hotel, Donner Lake road.  
 Mayer J. A. hotel keeper, Lake House, Meadow Lake road.  
 Meeker Wm. Don'r House, Don'r L. road  
 Mehegan W. H. laborer, Excelsior mill.  
 Metropolitan Hotel, J. B. Jeffery prop'r, cor A & 2d sts.  
 Meyers Chas. miner, Excelsior mill.  
 Meyers John, sec'y Excelsior M. & M. Co  
 Miller A. B. miner, res Meadow Lake.  
 Miller B. H. clothing merchant res 3d st.  
 Miller Frank, rancher, Fordyce Valley.  
 Mitchell A. broker, office B st.  
 Mitchell Jas. C. Webster's station, Don'r Lake road.  
 Mitchell Thos. miner, res E. st.  
 Moore P. R. hotel keeper, res E. st.  
 Morgan A. carpenter, res A st.  
 Morris Chas. carpenter, res A st.  
 Moth Chas. clerk, res A st.  
 Mulligan Thos. laborer, Excelsior mill.  
 Murray Mrs. Mary, Pierce's station, Donner Lake road.

## N

Naler John, saloon, summit Donner Lake road.  
 Nalle A. miner, Mohawk & Mont. Co.  
 Neagle R. W. clerk, res cor 2d & C sts.  
 NEFF D. S. prop'r Neff's station, Don'r Lake road.  
 Nelson N. merchant, Mendoza.  
 Nevada Exchange hotel, W. H. Hurd prop'r, C st bet. 2d & 3d.  
 Newman Peter, hotel keeper, Cisco House, B st, Meadow Lake.  
 Noland Pierson, miner, res 2d st.  
 Noyes J. W. hotel keeper, Excelsior mill.

## O

Ordway Chas. miner, res A st.  
 Orndorff James, laborer, res east side of Meadow Lake.  
 Orndorff J. W. barkeeper, res B st.  
 Orsi G. clerk, res B st.  
 Osorio F. printer, res A st.  
 Osborn J. J. prop'r Litton's station, Donner Lake road.  
 O'Rook, saloon keeper, Donner L. road

## P

Painter David, miner, res D st.  
 Parsons M. lumberman, yard on C st.

Palmer J. 2d engineer, Mohawk & Montcal Con. G. & S. M. Co.  
 Peacock J. F. carpenter, shop on C st.  
 Peitremann Wm. miner, Excelsior mill.  
 Penhall John, miner, Excelsior mill.  
 PERKINS WM. (of Smith & P.) res cor C & 2d sts.  
 Persons Asa, contractor, res Meadow L.  
 Peters John, engineer, Excelsior mill.  
 Peters John, saloon, res B st.  
 Phillips A. L. merchant, Mendoza.  
 PHILLIPS T. prop'r Donner House Donner Lake road.  
 Picking T. P. blacksmith, Excelsior mill  
 PIERCE GARRETT, Pierce's station, Donner Lake road.  
 Perkins F. 1st engineer, Mohawk & Montcal Con. G. & S. M. Co.  
 POLLARD J. D. prop'r Lake House, Donner Lake road.  
 Preston R. carpenter, res A st.  
 Prichard Jas. stable keeper, Alder st.  
 Prosser Creek station, Don'r Lake road.  
 Putzar L. painter, res C st.

## Q

Quinn Wm. Tinker's station, Donner Lake road.

## R

Rablin John, miner, Excelsior mill.  
 Randall W. H. laborer, Excelsior mill.  
 Ravell Joseph, miner, res B st.  
 Rawley Thomas, miner, Excelsior mill.  
 Raynold J. Barnum rest. B st.  
 Redican P.P. prop'r Excelsior hotel.  
 Redman J. D. hay yard, 1st st.  
 Reilinger H. cigar store B st.  
 Rhoads A. carpenter, res at Tiger mill.  
 Rhoads H. D. butcher, res A st.  
 Rhodes W. miner, Mohawk & Montreal Con. G. & S. M. Co.  
 Rice Chas. butcher, shop on A st.  
 Richard J. M. teamster, Excelsior mill.  
 Richards Wm. Jones' station, Donner Lake road.  
 Richardson E. engineer, Excelsior mill.  
 Richardson J. Miner's rest. 2d st.  
 Richthofen F. v. miner, res D st.  
 Riggs Isaac, saloon keeper, B st.  
 Roach Thos. miner, res A st.  
 Robinson P. laborer, res C st.  
 Robinson Wm. carpenter, res E st.  
 Rodgers Wm. Bradley's ranch, Donner Lake road.  
 Rohrs H. laundryman, res B st.  
 ROLLINS H. G. att'y at law, office C st.  
 Ross Chas. miner, res 2d st.  
 Ross D. miner, res Old Man Mountain.  
 Rouke John, miner, res Meadow Lake.  
 Rowley T. H. miner, California mine.  
 Ruhe Henry, saloon keeper, res A st.

Russell Chas. carpenter, shop on A st.  
 Russell Fred. miner, res B st.  
 Russell J. ranchman, Musgrove Valley.  
 Ryne J. clerk, res A st.

## S

Salisbury E. W. stage ag't at Lake house  
 Sargent F. D. miner, res on A st.  
 Sawyer F. A. att'y at law, office C st.  
 Shaffer & Keffer, saw mill, Coburn's station, Donner Lake road.  
 Schlatter L. butcher, res B st.  
 Schmittidiel Peter, carpenter, res Meadow Lake.  
 Shuster John, prop'r Union hotel, A st, bet. 3d & 4th sts.  
 Simms Clay, barkeeper, res B st.  
**SMITH & PERKINS**, wholesalers groceries, provisions & clothing, cor 2d & C sts  
 Smith J. C. miner, res A st.  
 Smith J. W. miner, res A st.  
**SMITH THOMAS**, (of S. & Perkins,) cor 2d & C sts.  
 Smith W. K. merchant, A st.  
 Snyder D. H. Prosser Creek station, Donner Lake road.  
 Snyder J. Musician, res D st.  
 Spanna H. jeweler, shop on A st.  
 Sprague Jas. teamster, Excelsior mill.  
 Sprague John, miner, Excelsior mine.  
 Spinard C. miner, Mohawk & Montreal Con. G. & S. M. Co.  
 Starks W. whip sawyer, res A st.  
 St. Charles Hotel, Davis & Ryan prop'rs, cor 4th & A sts.  
 Stech Baron F. res Winton's mill.  
 Stein A. miner, res B st.  
 Stewart J. K. miner, California mine.  
 Stewart Jos. lumber merchant, res C st.  
 Stewart Sam'l, Tinker's station, Donner Lake road.  
 Stille D. C. bookkeeper, res B st.  
 Stoev C. D. miner, res C st.  
 Strauss S. butcher, shop on B st.  
 Sykes D. E. Justice of the Peace, office on C st.  
 Symonds Henry, miner, Excelsior mine.  
 Symonds John, sup't Excelsior mine.

## T

Talbert T. A. att'y at law, office C st.  
 Taylor Peter, engineer, Excelsior mill.  
**TENNENT J. H.** groceries & provisions, A st, bet. 2d & 3d.  
**TENNENT WM.** merchant, res A st  
 Thompson E. clerk, res on B st.  
 Thompson R. miner, California mine.  
 Tibbets R. G. news ag't. res B st.  
**TILFORD F.** Attorney at Law, Office on C street.  
 Tinker & Fenton, Tinker's station, Donner Lake road.

Tillow C. blacksmith, Excelsior mill.  
 Tinker James A. (of T. & Fenton) Don'r Lake road.  
 Towsley E. D. carpenter, res B st.  
 Tregoling H. miner, Excelsior mill.

## U

Union Hotel, J. Shuster prop'r, A st. bet. 3d & 4th.  
 Uren Wm. blacksmith, Excelsior mill.

## V

Van Meter, Woodworth's station, Don'r Lake road.  
**VENARD STEPHEN**, Constable, office A st.  
 Vosburg Geo. broker, office on 2d st.

## W

Wadsworth Isaac, stage driver, res B st.  
 Wallace W. H. merchant, Donner Lake road.  
 Washburn S. amalgamator, Excelsior M.  
 Watson A. H. carpenter, res C st.  
**WEBSTER'S STATION**, Donner L. road  
 Webster Wm. prop'r W. station, Donner Lake road.  
 Welch T. saloon, Coburn's station, Don Wells, Fargo & Co. C. B. Higgins agent, office cor B & 4th sts.  
 Welton J. A. millwright, res B st.  
 Witherspoon's Station, Don'r Lake road.  
 Witherspoon J. H. prop'r W. station, Donner Lake road.  
 Whipple S. J. ranchman, Fordyce Valley  
 White Martin, att'y at law, res Excelsior mill.  
**WHITTEMORE B. F.** prop'r Excelsior Hotel, cor 2d & C sts.  
 Wightman A. C. broker, office C st.  
 Wilbert F. shoemaker, shop on B st.  
 Wilkins S. millwright, Meadow Lake Reduction works.  
 Wilcox A. O. shoemaker, shop on C st.  
 Williams Edward, William's ranch, Donner Lake road.  
 Williams Guernsey, Williams' ranch, Donner Lake road.  
 Williams Peter, miner, Shooting Star ledge.  
**WINHAM & CLARK**, Druggists, 2d st, bet. B & C sts.  
 Winters R. carpenter, res Excelsior mill.  
 Winton N. W. sup't Winters' mill.  
 Witt Wm. miner, res A st.  
 Witty W. W. saloon keeper, res Alder st  
 Wood D. A. miner, California mill.  
 Woods A. R. saloon keeper, res C st.  
 Woodworth John J. Woodworth's station, Donner Lake road.  
 Wooster J. M. contractor, Meadow Lake Reduction works.

## Y

York Carl, musician, res F st.  
 Young C. W. res Enterprise mine.  
 Young George, tinner, shop on C st.

## Z

ZERGA STEPHEN, Groceries, Provisions & Liquors, cor B & 3d sts.

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**FRANK TILFORD,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.**

OFFICE:

On C Street, ..... Meadow Lake.

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**H. G. ROLLINS,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,**  
**AND NOTARY PUBLIC.**

OFFICE—West side of A Street, between 2d & 3d, Meadow Lake, Nevada County.

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**J. E. JONES,**  
**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, MEADOW LAKE TOWNSHIP,**  
 NEVADA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE—East side of A Street, between Second and Third.

General Conveyancing done, and all Legal Instruments acknowledged.

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**JAMES GALLOWAY,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.**

OFFICE—On A Street, Meadow Lake, California.

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**D. E. SYKES,**  
**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, MEADOW LAKE,**

NOTARY PUBLIC FOR NEVADA COUNTY, & GENERAL CONVEYANCER.

Has, also, the fullest and most complete County Record Abstracts of all Meadow Lake Mining locations, Mining and Real Estate Deeds, Mortgages, Pre-emptions, Mechanics Liens, etc.

OFFICE—Excelsior Stock Board Building, corner of C and 2d Sts., Meadow Lake.

# CRYSTAL LAKE HOUSE,

Crystal Lake, Nevada County, California,

**E. G. FOGG,.....Proprietor.**



The Proprietor would respectfully inform the Public that this House, having been recently rebuilt and new furnished, now affords as fine accommodations for Travelers and Pleasure Seekers as any in the mountains.

The TABLE is always supplied with the Best the Market affords.

**PRICES MODERATE.**

**A Livery Stable in Connection with the House.**

This House, being situated immediately on the Lake, also on the Central Pacific Rail Road, and Dutch Flat and Donner Lake wagon roads, affords an accessible and convenient, as well as pleasant place of resort for Pleasure Seekers.

**BOATS AND OTHER FACILITIES, HORSES AND CARRIAGES,**  
Furnished to Parties.

**5,998 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.**

From Crystal Lake House to

|                  |          |                  |           |
|------------------|----------|------------------|-----------|
| Cisco .....      | 2 miles  | Donner Lake..... | 20 miles  |
| Alta.....        | 18 miles | Nevada City..... | 34 miles  |
| Sacramento.....  | 90 miles | Lake Tahoe.....  | 38 miles  |
| Meadow Lake..... |          |                  | 13 miles. |

# LAKE HOUSE,

HEAD OF DONNER LAKE,

J. D. POLLARD,

PROPRIETOR.

Distance from Pollard's Station to

|                    |            |                   |           |
|--------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Sacramento.....    | 110 miles. | Alta.....         | 37 miles. |
| Colfax.....        | 54 "       | Cisco.....        | 17 "      |
| Meadow Lake.....   | 14 "       | Coolbroth's.....  | 16 "      |
| Crystal Lake.....  | 20 "       | Tinker's.....     | 6 "       |
| Prosser Creek..... | 9 "        | Nevada City.....  | 48 "      |
| Lake Tahoe.....    | 18 "       | Grass Valley..... | 52 "      |
| Virginia City..... | 60 miles.  |                   |           |

LAKE THREE AND A HALF MILES LONG AND ONE MILE WIDE.

5,965 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.

Bar Room, Reading Room, Billiard Tables, and Bowling Alley.

SAIL AND ROW BOATS, HORSES AND CARRIAGES TO LET.

Office of Pioneer Stage Company, and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

The Proprietor has no hesitation in pledging himself to spare no exertion to make this one of the most desirable places of Summer Resort on the Pacific Coast.

The reputation already attained shall be fully maintained in the future.



---

**DR. W. BERGMAN,**  
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,**

Over Winham & Clarke's Drug Store.

**SECOND STREET, MEADOW LAKE.**

---

**E. J. MARKHAM,**  
**CONSTABLE OF MEADOW LAKE TOWNSHIP,**

NEVADA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE—Corner B and Fourth Streets, Meadow Lake.

Attends to the Collection of accounts, etc.

---

**ELLIS EDWARDS,**  
**MINING SECRETARY,**  
**ACCOUNTANT AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENT.**

OFFICE—On Second Street, between B & C Streets,  
MEADOW LAKE, CALIFORNIA.

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**C. A. KELLOGG,**

DEALER IN

**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,**  
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, WINES AND LIQUORS,  
B Street, East Side, between Third and Fourth,  
MEADOW LAKE, CALIFORNIA.

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**SMITH & PERKINS,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,**  
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES,  
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS,  
MINERS SUPPLIES, Etc. Etc.  
Fire-proof Store Building, Corner of C and Second Streets,  
MEADOW LAKE, CALIFORNIA.

E. B. BOUST.W. LYON.

THE  
**MEADOW LAKE SUN,**

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

— BY —

**W. LYON & CO.**  
 OFFICE—NORTH SIDE SECOND STREET, MEADOW LAKE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

|                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Per Year, [by Mail or Express]..... | \$5 00. |
| Six Months.....                     | 3 00.   |
| Three Months.....                   | 2 00.   |

THE MEADOW LAKE SUN  
 BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We Respectfully inform the citizens of Meadow Lake and adjacent towns, that we  
 are now prepared to execute all work in our line

**IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART.**

Programmes,

Posters,

Bills of Fare,

Circulars,

Bill-Heads,

Letter-Heads,

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In accordance with the new rules of the Supreme Court,

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— OF —

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**Metallurgical Chemists and Mining Engineers.** Gold and Silver Bullion Melted and Assayed, and values guaranteed; Ore Assays and Analyses of Minerals of every description carefully attended to. Mines and Mineral Properties Inspected and reported on, with advice as to Construction of Furnaces and Method of Working Ores.

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**EDWIN FOWLER,**

## **NOTARY PUBLIC & COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS**

**FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA.**

**County Recorder's Agent for Meadow Lake District.**

**General Conveyancer and Searcher of Records.**

## **AGENT FOR THE NEVADA DAILY GAZETTE.**

Keeps a Perfect and Complete **Abstract Record** of all **Mining Claims**, Deeds, Mortgages and other evidences of Title to Property within the District and Township of Meadow Lake; and is prepared to furnish Abstracts on the shortest notice.

**Office—Corner of B and Fourth Streets.**

**MEADOW LAKE.**

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## **RIALTO SALOON AND LODGING HOUSE,**

**B STREET, (between 2d & 3d, joining Larcombe's Store.) MEADOW LAKE.**

**JOSEPH BURTIN, Proprietor.**

**JOHN H. TENNENT,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,****HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, POWDER AND FUSE.**

Barley and Ground Feed always on hand.

A Street, East side, between Second and Eighth Streets,  
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B STREET, [between 3d &amp; 4th,] MEADOW LAKE.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS**

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**MOORE'S FLAT, EUREKA, MENDOZA, OSAVILLE AND MEADOW LAKE.  
NEVADA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.****EXCELSIOR MARKET,****THE BEST BEEF, PORK and MUTTON ALWAYS ON HAND,**

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DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES,  
Stationery, Kerosene Lamps, etc. Also—Fancy Articles and Perfumes.  
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Receipts carefully prepared, and  
from good materials.

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## DONNER LAKE HOUSE,

FOOT OF DONNER LAKE,

**E. S. DREW,**.....**Proprietor.**

Three miles East of Pollard's Station, California.

Fifty-seven miles from Virginia City, Nevada.

Seventeen miles from Meadow Lake, California.

Horses furnished for Pleasure Parties visiting any of the valleys or mountains.

Board Per Week.....\$14 | Single Meals.....75 cents.

## TINKER'S STATION,

DONNER LAKE ROAD;

**TINKER & FENTON,**.....**Proprietors.**

Nearest point for the Celebrated Soda Springs.

A Bar, with the best of Liquors, connected with the House.

Board per Week.....\$10. | Single Meals.....75 cents.

Horses and Carriages furnished to Pleasure Parties.

Twelve miles from Crystal Lake, ten miles from Cisco, and six miles from Pollard's Station.

## COBURN'S STATION,

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**JOSEPH McWILLIAMS,**.....**Proprietor.**

Fifty-six miles from Virginia City,

Ten miles from Lake Tahoe,

Six miles from Pollard's Station,

Two miles from foot of Donner Lake.

Board per Week.....\$10. | Single Meals.....75 cents.

Horses furnished for Parties visiting Lake Tahoe and other places of Resort.

**STEPHEN ZERGA,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,**

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS—Foreign and Domestic.

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, CHINA GOODS, Etc.

Corner of B and Third Streets,

MEADOW LAKE, CALIFORNIA.

**ADAMS & JOHNSON,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**GROCERIES,**

CLOTHING, HOSIERY, BUCK GLOVES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS,

Crockery Ware, Cigars and Tobacco, Wines and Liquors, Case Goods, etc.

Near the corner of C and Second Streets,

MEADOW LAKE, CAL.

**WASHINGTON BILLIARD SALOON.**

CORNER OF B &amp; SECOND STREETS, MEADOW LAKE.

TWO FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD TABLES.

Also—The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, constantly on hand.

A. FRIEDMAN, Proprietor.

**EXCELSIOR HOTEL**

— AND —

**General Stage House,**

CORNER OF C &amp; SECOND STREETS, MEADOW LAKE

The Largest, the most Convenient, and the Proprietor is determined it shall be the Leading Hotel of the Place. Give BEN a call, and you will become convinced that at the Excelsior your wants and comforts are strictly attended to.

B. F. WHITEMORE Proprietor.



# SKETCH OF BRIDGEPORT TOWNSHIP.

BY GEORGE D. DORNIN.

Bridgeport Township is embraced in that portion of the county lying between the Middle and South Yuba, being all that portion of the "Ridge" extending from a short distance above Cherokee, southeast to the junction of these rivers, and is the third township in the county in point of population and wealth. Mining is the leading industrial pursuit, but attention is being paid to the horticultural and agricultural resources of the township. The soil is admirably adapted, and favorably located for the successful culture of vines and fruits. Figs, grapes, apples, peaches, and all the smaller fruits are grown here of superior size and flavor, and being below the snow, come to maturity, and are seldom injured by frosts. The village residences are generally surrounded by tasty gardens and thrifty orchards, while in every direction land is being brought under cultivation, entirely supplying the home demand for hay, grain, fruits and vegetables.

A large quantity of wine has been made during the past few years, and special attention is being directed to this branch of industry. In addition to the amateurs in North San Juan, there are a number of Frenchmen from the wine countries of Europe, located near Empire and Kate Hays' Flat, who are making this a specialty and with excellent success. The soil abounds in the elements necessary for a wine grape, and we may well anticipate the time when this portion of our county will be noted for its vine-clad hills, and when its wines shall excel the famous vintages of the Rhine.

North San Juan is the principal town of the series of villages and mining camps, situated at intervals of two or three miles along the north side of the ridge, and from its central position has enjoyed a great degree of prosperity. In the spring of 1853, Jeremiah Tucker and — Kentz developed rich diggings on the west end of what is now known as "San Juan Hill." The news of their success caused a great influx of adventurers, and the entire surface of the hill was soon covered by the eager locators.

The origin of the name of the embryo town, suggestive as it is of the early Spanish missions, has several traditions, of which the following is perhaps the most reliable: Kentz, the pioneer miner, had been a member of the Mexican expedition under General Scott, which landed at Vera Cruz. At the time of his mining operations on San Juan Hill, he resided in Sweetland. On one occasion, while approaching the scene of his labors, he was impressed with the fancied resemblance of the bluff hill to the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, which guards the entrance to the port of Vera Cruz, and expressed his opinions accordingly, and gave the name of "San Juan" to a hotel afterward erected by him, about half a mile east of the present town. Another version is, that being forcibly struck with the beauty of the grassy fields and sunny slopes of that portion lying between the "Hill" and Sweetland, and being a fervent Catholic, he ejaculated "San Juan!" (The latter version is

susceptible of a great degree of doubt, as the ejaculation would more probably have been "Howly Moses!") The name was adopted for the Hill, and extended to the village which soon after sprang up. Several years afterward, in 1857, when application was made for a post office to be established, in view of the fact that the name had already been claimed by the mission settlement in Monterey county, and in order to avoid the miscarriage of letters, and the confusion incident to a similarity of names, the Post Office Department required a new name. A public meeting was called, at which A. T. Search presided. Several names were suggested, more or less appropriate, but all were discarded, and the old one retained, with the prefix "North."

Tucker & Kents, whose claim was known as the "Gold Cut," were followed by Nat Harrison and associates on the east end of the Hill, known as the "Harrison Diggings," and the "Deadman Cut," on the west end; the latter taking its name from the fact that two men, Chadburn and Western, were caved on and killed in the narrow cut or ground sluice.

In 1853 a few straggling cabins and stores gave birth to the future metropolis of the Ridge, several points struggling for the position of business center. Kents, who owned and occupied a ranch and boarding house below the east end of the Hill, had the most favorable position for a town site. John A. J. Ray, a baker and storekeeper at French Corral, had opened a canvass store on the corner of Main and Flume streets, while Israel Crawford and John S. Stidger dispensed "miners' supplies" on the hill at the north end of Flume street. The three localities had their adherents; but the interest chiefly centered around the two last named—the Main street store gradually gaining upon its rival, and gathering around it accessory building establishments. The land upon which the town was built was claimed by H. P. Sweetland as a ranch, by purchase from John B. Stafford. A portion of the claim adjoining the town site, containing the cabin of the proprietor, was under fence. Several of the settlers recognized the claim, and purchased Sweetland's title. Others demurred, and in 1855 suit was brought by Sweetland against Thomas L. Frew for trespass. Meanwhile, to give the growing town elbow-room, a street was opened by the proprietor through the enclosed ranch, lots being sold at one dollar per foot front, having a depth of 100 feet. The District Court decided adversely to the plaintiff, upon which all the land yet unoccupied was immediately "squatted upon." An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, whose decision sustained that of the lower Court so far as related to land outside the inclosure, but avowed the claim of the original proprietor to all land under fence. Many of the "jumpers" thereupon purchased titles; the more contumacious being made parties to a suit by Sweetland, which resulted in his favor, and settled the question of title.

The difficulty of procuring water in sufficient quantities prevented much immediate progress, and the attention of miners was directed to efforts to obtain a supply. In July, 1853, Moses T. Hoyt located the Middle Yuba Ditch, and surveyed the route from San Juan Hill and Grizzly Canyon. The Grizzly Ditch Company, at that time supplying the Cherokee miners with water, extended their works to San Juan Hill, their reservoir occupying the south side of the present town site. Of these, and kindred enterprises, we shall refer to at length.

The new town grew rapidly, and at the Presidential election, in 1856, polled 530 votes. In 1857, Messrs. J. P. Olmstead & Co. removed the stock and materials of

the "Iowa Hill News" to this place, and commenced the publication of the San Juan Star. The proprietors were succeeded by Messrs. B. P. Avery (at present the able editor-in-chief of the San Francisco Bulletin) and Thos. Waters, who re-christened the paper the "Hydraulic Press." Mr. Avery having taken charge of the Marysville Appeal, was succeeded by Mr. William Bausman, who in turn gave way to Judge O. P. Stidger, who, while managing the paper, was the first to hoist the name of Andy Johnson for Vice President. In the spring of 1865 the establishment was removed to Nevada, and "re-constructed" as the Nevada Gazette. From the foundation of the village, its people bestowed much attention upon the horticultural and floral development of their homes; the admirable facilities for irrigation presented by the cordon of ditches, reaching to the tops of the highest hills, gave them excellent opportunities of which they availed themselves. The result is seen in the neat gardens, thrifty orchards and vineyards, and pleasant, home-like features of the town, which first arrests the attention of the visitor, and have created an attachment for the place which has not only deterred many from following the headlong rush to new localities, but has caused the return of many to the cosy little village, to which their thoughts so often reverted in their travels through sage brush flats and alkali deserts.

North San Juan has been noted for the staunch loyalty and patriotism of its people. The few who formed the "Rocky Mountain Republican Club" in 1856, and whose vote for Fremont in the Presidential election of that year made but a meager showing, gained steadily in their efforts to spread the true political faith until they became the controlling element, exceeding in 1860 the aggregate vote of all other parties. Always firm and consistent in their determination to uphold the government, the people of North San Juan have manifested their zeal by word and act; and when our suffering soldiers, through the sanitary commission, cried for help, were among the first to respond. The secretary of the California branch of the sanitary commission, in his report, says: "The interior has already been excited to admiration at the spontaneous liberalities of this city (San Francisco), and soon caught this wonderful fever of charitable giving. Money, in all sums, soon came pouring into the treasury from every portion of the State. Pacheco, in Contra Costa county, sent \$100 on the 20th of September; San Andreas \$404, on the 22d; Georgetown, \$200, and North San Juan, Nevada county, \$242 on the 23d, before the circular was issued." This sum was swelled to \$3,390 56 during the existence of the commission. The other towns in the township responded not less liberally. Bridgeport township stands credited on the books of the sanitary commission with \$6,144 43. A library association was established in 1857. The society has since been dissolved, and the books donated to the district school.

### Fire Department.

North San Juan possesses a well organized Fire Department, with excellent facilities for the extinguishment of fires. In the summer of 1863 a fund was created by the voluntary contributions of citizens for the erection of waterworks for this purpose, and on August 18th, of that year, Messrs. Charles Schardin, W. H. Sears and I. T. Saxby were elected as trustees to carry out the work; George D. Dornin being clerk to the Board. A reservoir, supplied from the Eureka Lake Ditch, was built at a sufficient elevation, with pipes of large capacity, supplying hydrants at convenient points. On October 13th, 1862, Hydraulic Hose Co. No. 1 was organized;

C. Schardin, Foreman; H. H. Pearson, Assistant; George D. Dornin, Secretary; D. Furth, Treasurer, followed by Union Hose Company No. 2, on the 29th day of October, 1863, with the following officers: C. H. Hays, Foreman; O. Tufts, Assistant; H. Pratt, Sec'y, and B. Reamer, Treasurer. The department has had several opportunities to prove its effectiveness. The most extensive fires which have visited the town, occurred Oct. 6th, 1864, and September 19, 1865, each originating in the Chinese quarter, and by the energy of the fire boys were confined to the combustible buildings of the vicinity. The present officers of the companies are:

Hydraulic Hose No. 1; Foreman, Peter Brust; Ass't, Jacob Gilbert; Sec'y, J. B. Cooke. Union Hose No. 2; Foreman, J. C. Tribelhorn; Ass't, E. V. Hatfield; Sec'y, A. Toennis; Treasurer, P. S. Murphy.

### Benevolent Orders.

Manzanita Lodge No. 129, F. A. M., organized May 8, 1856; the first officers were A. T. Search, W. M.; W. P. L. Winham, S. W.; W. H. Sears, J. W.; Jas. H. Moore, Treasurer; H. Collins, S. D.; J. H. Effinger, J. D.; P. Zacharias, Tyler. In 1858 this Lodge was the recipient of a donation of real and personal property, for a specific, charitable purpose, from P. Zacharias, the fund for which has reached the sum of \$1,500, and is known as the Zacharias Fund. The Order has recently purchased a two-story brick building, on Main street, which they design fitting and furnishing for the purposes of the Order. The present membership is 53. The officers are John B. Hunter, W. M.; O. N. Wagar, S. W.; M. V. Chapman, J. W.; Jas. H. Moore, Treasurer; L. Buhning, Sec'y; J. B. Cooke, S. D.; P. H. Butler, J. D.; W. Dunning, A. W. Ovitt, Stewards; W. B. Noblett, Tyler.

Manzanita, R. A., Chapter No. 29, F. and A. M., organized May 10, 1861, with the following officers: W. Wilmot, H. P.; John A. Seely, K.; Francis Smith, S.; J. H. Effinger, C. of H.; Chas. J. Houghtailing, P. S.; Lewis N. Cole, R. A. C.; W. J. Westerfield, M. 3d V.; J. B. Henry, M. 2d V.; V. G. Bell, M. 1st V.; G. W. Guthrie, Treasurer; W. H. Sears, Sec'y; D. Raymond, Guard. The present membership is 40; the officers, J. A. Seely, H. P.; J. H. Effinger, K.; E. M. Preston, S.; E. Franchere, P. S.; O. N. Wagar, R. A. C.; J. B. Cooke, M. 3d V.; A. Denneaston, M. 2d V.; Jas. Treanor, M. 1st V.

San Juan Lodge No. 67, I. O. O. F., organized January 23, 1857, with the following officers: M. Craddock, N. G.; Geo. D. Dornin, V. G.; D. W. Clegg, Sec'y; J. L. Gaskill, Treasurer. The present membership is 105; revenue for 1866, \$2,350. The value of the Lodge property is over \$6,000; the officers are John Stotlar, N. G.; T. Tweedale, V. G.; J. B. Johnson, Sec'y; T. R. Powell, Treasurer; James Chisholm and J. A. Ross, R. and L. S. to N. G.; P. Brust, and — Johnson, R. and L. S. to V. G.; F. M. Keny and O. Tufts, R. and L. S. S.; J. Gilbert, I. G.; C. M. Davis, Cond.; John Pryor, Warden. This Lodge erected a fine two-story brick hall, which was dedicated to the purposes of the Order April 29th, 1860.

Montana Lodge No. — I. O. of Good Templars, organized Sept. 2, 1865, numbers 45 members; H. O. Hiscox, W. C. T.; Miss Mary Melbourné, W. V. T.; R. W. Sterling, Sec'y; David Bowen, Treasurer; Jas. E. Beard, Marshal.

North San Juan supports two excellent graded schools, with an average daily attendance of 112 scholars. The High school is under the charge of E. M. Preston, B. A., a graduate of the Michigan State Agricultural College. The Primary branch is in charge of Mrs. Mary Watkins. The last school census shows the number of children, between 5 and 15 years of age, to be 149.

### Stage Lines.

Telegraph Line, Wm. Hamilton, proprietor, leaves North San Juan every morning at 2 o'clock, for Nevada, Grass Valley and Colfax, connecting with the Central Pacific Railroad.

Wheatland Line, Montgomery & Cunningham proprietors, leave North San Juan for Wheatland, via Empire Ranch, connecting with the California Central Railroad.

Dornin's Express Line, Geo. D. Dornin, proprietor, leaves North San Juan daily at 8 A. M., for Cherokee, Columbla Hill, Lake City and North Bloomfield; also at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Sweetland, Birchville and French Corral.

Green & Palmer's Line leaves San Juan daily for Camptonville and Downieville.

Clark & Kibbe's Line—tri-weekly for Forest City.

### Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Company.

The Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Company is a consolidation of the various water ditches and canals, supplying the mining region of Bridgeport, Bloomfield and Eureka townships, and being interwoven with the history of these townships, and upon which the successful prosecution of their mining enterprises depend, deserves a minute description at our hands. Through the courtesy of Richard Abbey, Esq., the superintendent of the company, we are enabled to use the report of Prof. B. Silliman, of New Haven, and Chas. Black, civil engineer, who visited these townships in the fall of 1864, professionally, and whose views and suggestions relative to the geological formation and capacity to support a large working population of the tract under consideration, will be found to be of deep interest:

"The ridge of land embraced between the South and Middle forks of the Yuba is from six to eight miles in width, and to the limits of auriferous gravel, as thus far explored, about 80 miles, forming an area of about 200 square miles. The elevation of this "Ridge" above the sea is, at its western extremity, near French Corral, about 1,500 feet, from whence it gradually rises into the high Sierras, the Yuba Gap Pass being 4,570 feet above the sea. This Mesopotamia is cut up by ravines descending from a central axis both ways into the valleys of the two rivers, forming gulches, with steep sides, often beautifully wooded. The more elevated portions of the land are covered by a heavy bed of volcanic ashes and breccia, which evidently at an earlier day formed a continuous sheet over, not only the tongue of land under consideration, but over the adjacent region, as is conspicuously seen in the sections afforded by the various rivers.

This mass of volcanic ashes contains numerous angular fragments of cellular lava, thraelyte, basalt, porphyry, and volcanic mineral aggregates, quite foreign to the general geology of the country. Its thickness varies with the topography and drainage of the surface, but it forms the summits of all the hills above a certain horizon, and in places reaches an elevation of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the rivers. Below Columbia Hill the denudation of the surface has removed the volcanic matter, leaving the auriferous gravel exposed as the upper surface. The volcanic deposit receives from the miners the general name of "Cement," a term it well deserves, from its compact and tenacious character, much resembling pozzolane or Roman cement. \* \* \* \* \* The auriferous gravel varies in thickness from 80 to 100 feet, where it has been exposed to denudation, to 250 feet or more, where it is protected against such action. Probably 120 feet is not an overstatement for its average thickness in the marginal portions, where it has been exposed by working the deep diggings or hydraulic claims. This vast gravel bed is composed of rounded masses of quartz, greenstone, and all the metamorphic rocks which are found in the high Sierras.

It is often locally stratified, but I could find no evidence of continuity in its beddings. The lower portions are composed of larger boulders than the upper, as a general rule, but this does not exclude the occasional presence of huge boulders in the central and upper portions. In a fresh fracture of the whole thickness of these



deposits, such as may be seen daily in the "claims" which are being actively worked, a striking contrast of color is seen between the lower and upper portions of the gravel mass, consequent on the percolation of atmospheric waters and air, oxydizing the iron resulting from the decomposition of pyrites, and staining the gravel of a lively red and yellow color in waving lines and bands, contrasting boldly with the blue color of the unoxided portions. A close examination of the blue colored portion of the gravel shows it to be highly impregnated with sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites), forming, in fact, the chief cementing material which holds the pebbles in a mass as firm as conglomerate, requiring the force of gunpowder to break it up. \* \* \* \* \* The gold is disseminated throughout the entire mass of this great gravel deposit, not uniformly in value, but always in greater quantity near its base, or on the bed rock. The upper half of the deposit is found to be always less in value than the lower part, sometimes so poor that it would be unprofitable working by itself, but inasmuch as there is no practicable mode of working the under stratum without first moving the upper portion, in practice the whole is worked. \* \* \* \* \*

The course of the ancient current, where I had an opportunity of measuring it, appears to have been about 20°-25° west of north (magnetic), which it will be observed is nearly at right angles to the mean course of the Middle and South forks of the Yuba; but it is not far from parallelism with the axis of the Sacramento River Valley, or of the great valley between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. I have noted the same general direction of the scratches elsewhere in the great gold region, but additional observations are required to justify any comprehensive generalization. This much appears to be clearly shown, however, by the present state of our knowledge on this subject, viz: that the spread of the ancient gold-bearing gravel was produced by a cause greatly more elevated than the existing river system, or, which is more probable, at a time when the continent was less elevated than at present, and moving in a direction conformable to the course of the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin. We find it impossible to admit the existing river system as a cause adequate to the spreading of such vast masses of round materials. The facts point to a much greater volume of water than any now flowing in the valley. \* \* \* \* \* The phenomena here described are on a grand and comprehensive scale, and referable to a general cause long anterior in date to the existing river system; a cause which has been sufficient to break down and transport the gold-bearing veins of the Sierras, with their associated met; amorphic rocks, thus laying up in store for human use deposits of the precious metals in amount, and on a scale far beyond the notions generally prevailing of the nature of placer deposits. \* \* \* \* \*

The extensive mining operations which, since 1853, have been carried on upon the ridge of land between the South and Middle Yuba rivers, have supplied the data requisite for a pretty accurate estimate of the average value of gold actually saved in mining and washing a given quantity of auriferous gravel. The mining ground in this area stretches along both margins of the delta from French Corral, near its western extremity, in a line closely parallel to the Middle Yuba, skirts by the claims known as Birchville, Sweetland, Sebastopol, North San Juan, Badger Hill, through Grizzly Gulch to Wolsey's, Moore's and Orleans' Flats and Snow Point to Eureka; thence crossing to the South Yuba slopes, it includes Mount Zion, Relief Hill, Bloomfield, Lake City, Columbia Hill and Montezuma—the entire circuit being over sixty miles.

The various canals and water ditches which supply this region, and which became consolidated under the title of the "Eureka Lake & Yuba Canal Company," on the 5th of December, 1865, are the Eureka Lake Canal, 65 miles long; Miner's Ditch, 25 miles; Grizzly Ditch, 14 miles; the two Spring Creek Ditches, each 12 miles long, and the Middle Yuba Canal, 40 miles long. In addition to these canals, there are numerous lateral and distributing branches, which in the aggregate will exceed 60 miles in length, making a grand total of about 228 miles, the actual cost of constructing which exceeds \$1,500,000.



The great advantages of this consolidation of interests, and increased economy of expenditures, are such that under the present prudent and efficient management, the property is yielding a handsome revenue to its proprietors without increased cost to customers.

The Grizzly Ditch, commencing at a point on a creek called "Bloody Run," was constructed in 1831-52, and supplied the mining district of Cherokee, and being emptied into Shady Creek, was again taken up and conveyed to French Corral; the latter portion was sold to Pollard & Co., since which time it has fallen into disuse. In 1853 the ditch was extended to San Juan Hill, and was purchased by the Middle Yuba Canal & Water Co. in 1856. Its proprietors were Messrs. E. Turney, F. Willder, W. B. Churchill and others.

The Middle Yuba Canal was located by Moses F. Hoyt, on the 7th of July, 1858; work was commenced on the 10th of December, and completed to Grizzly Canyon in 1854. During the year 1855, an acquisition of capital enabled the company to extend their works to the Middle Yuba, about three miles below Mooney's Flat. The waters of the Yuba were introduced into the mines at San Juan in 1856, crossing the town in a substantially built flume, or aqueduct, 1200 feet long, at a height of 48 feet, and supplying the diggings at North San Juan, Manzanita, Sweetland and Birchville.

The principal office of the company is in New York city, and the officers are, John Parrott, esq. of San Francisco, President; L. A. Von Hoffman, Vice President; Messrs. W. Butler Duncan, Henry Cohen, H. Stursbery and M. Zellerbach, trustees. The local office of the company is at North San Juan; general superintendent, Richard Abbey, esq.; secretary, John B. Hunter. The average number of officers and permanent employees (water agents, ditch tenders, &c), is 40 men.

### Mines and Mining.

Throughout the entire mining district the work is prosecuted on a scale of great magnitude. A careful estimate would indicate that the yield of gold has approached two million dollars annually, during the past ten years. The present monthly yield from Bridgeport township, as obtained from the offices of the express companies and bankers, will average \$80,000. The reticence of owners of claims at present being worked, renders it difficult to approximate the present results of individual claims. A page from the history of claims which have been worked out, may not prove uninteresting.

The Eureka Tunnel Company, on San Juan Hill, commenced its tunnel to reach the inner basin in August, 1855, and got in in October, 1860, at a cost of \$84,000 in actual assessments. The expenses incurred before a dividend was declared, were \$142,000. The entire yield of gold from these claims was \$530,000. During the existence of the company, the average number of men employed daily, was 25.

The Deadman Cut Claims, having a superficial area of 94,623 square feet, was entirely worked out in February, 1859, having yielded \$156,307 73, at a cost of \$71,493 29.

On Manzanita Hill, the McKeeley & Co's claims, containing 28,240 square yards, yielded \$308, 933 78, from 1855 to 1864, paying its owners in dividends \$126,000 00.

The mines in operation at present, in Bridgeport township, are as follows:

Paulsen & Co., on Badger Hill, employ three men; Nesleny & Co., three men; Driscoll & Co., three men. The English Company have recently acquired the

entire mining ground, and employ thirteen men; this company are the owners of a small ditch of 800 inches, supplying the necessary hydraulic power.

In Cherokee district, the Pioneer Company, consisting of eight men, have been engaged during three years past in sinking a shaft, designed to reach the bed rock and test the value of the deposit. They have reached a depth of 155 feet, passing 60 feet of blue, auriferous gravel. The company are without capital, other than that saved by their daily labor, but feeling confident of future success, are disinclined to dispose of their property at a sacrifice. The successful completion of this work will give a great impetus to operations in the vicinity, and restore the old mining town of Cherokee to its former standing.

On Chimney Hill, Hunter & McCarty employ ten men, using 700 inches of water.

The Star mine, on San Juan Hill, employ six men; tunnel 1,400 long, which was completed in 1860, using 400 inches of water; has ground enough for five years to come. Geo. Yates, foreman.

Golden Gate Company's tunnel, 800 feet; employs six men, under the superintendence of F. Banks. This company uses 350 inches of water, and has ground enough for three years.

D. Borren & Co., running through the Winham tunnel, employ eight men, using 300 inches of water.

New England Company, runs through the Eureka tunnel, 1,000 feet in length; uses 300 inches of water; has ground for six years, and employs five men, under the foremanship of J. H. Effinger.

Wyoming Company, employing six men, uses 300 inches of water, through a thirty inch flume in a tunnel 1,000 feet long. H. Dencke, foreman.

The Knickerbocker Company has a tunnel 2,000 feet long. The company had suspended work at present writing.

The Dutch Cut Company, using the above tunnel, has ground for four years' washing with 200 inches of water; employs four men. John McBrown, foreman.

The American Company, under the superintendence of John H. Brown, employs twenty-four men; uses 475 inches of water, and has a tunnel 1,800 feet long, with ground enough for four years working. This company has adopted all the improvements in hydraulic mining; has a sand mill for grinding the black sand and saving the free gold therein. Also, a cement mill with eight stamps, on the bed rock. These claims yield from seven to ten thousand dollars to each three weeks run.

The Badger Company's tunnel is 700 feet in length; uses 250 inches of water, through a thirty inch flume, and employs four men. John Perry, superintendent.

Geo. C. Spooner's tail flume and sand mill, collecting the tailings from the American, Badger and Dutch Cut mines, employs four men, yielding a handsome revenue.

George Bluff Company has 1,800 feet of tunnel; run 450 inches of water through a forty inch flume, and has ground sufficient for twenty years work. This company are engaged in running a new tunnel, at a lower grade. Has five men employed.

The Yuba Tunnel Company have just completed their tunnel, 1,500 feet in length, after eleven years' labor, and are now preparing for washing; will use 400 inches of water, and have ground enough for ten years. J. Chisholm, superintendent.

### SEBASTOPOL.

The little village of Sebastopol, lying one mile east of North San Juan, is com-

posed entirely of the residences of the owners of the American and Gold Bluff mines, on Junction Bluff and Manzanita Hills. It contains one store, McBride & Frew, proprietors.

### SWEETLAND.

Sweetland is one of the oldest settlements on the Ridge, and derives its name from one of the earliest residents, H. P. Sweetland, who still resides there. It has an excellent public school, under the management of Mrs. H. Lyon.

### BIRCHVILLE.

The cosy village of Birchville, manifesting the excellent tastes of its people in the construction of their dwellings and cultivation of pleasant gardens, lies four miles east of North San Juan. The mines were discovered by — Johnson, in 1851, and were known as Johnson's Diggings till 1853, when, by common consent, the name of Birchville was substituted. In 1851 the "Miners' and Mechanics' Steam Saw Mill" was built, and continued in operation till 1853, when it was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt.

The Irish claims were worked by means of drifting, and paid largely for a number of years. Water was furnished by the Shady Creek and Grizzly ditches, but in such limited quantities that but little progress was made in hydraulic mining until in 1857 the Middle Yuba Canal and Water Company extended their ditch, furnishing water in abundance, which gave a degree of prosperity unknown before.

In 1859 four bed rock tunnels were commenced, and completed in 1864, at an aggregate cost of \$120,000. These tunnels drain the channel in the upper portion of the district; the lower portion will be reached by another tunnel, now in course of construction, a distance of twenty-four hundred feet, through which about four hundred claims will be worked.

The following claims are now in successful operation, and their yield for 1865-6 was about as follows:

|                                              |           |              |           |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| Granite Tunnel Company.....                  | \$ 83,000 | net proceeds | \$ 24,000 |
| Don Jose Company.....                        | 100,000   | " "          | 72,000    |
| Irish American and Woodpecker Ravine Co. . . | 180,000   | " "          | 133,000   |
| San Joaquin Company.....                     | 184,000   | " "          | 68,500    |
| Kennebec and American Company.....           | 85,000    | " "          | 30,000    |

Though the best portion of the mines are exhausted, not more than one-half of the mining ground is washed, and the amount of water required will be equal to all that has ever been used here.

Birchville precinct polled eighty-seven votes in 1865. Its contributions to the Sanitary Fund amounted to \$1,080.

### French Corral.

French Corral lies at the lower terminus of the gold-bearing gravel range that is found between the South and Middle Yuba rivers. Its altitude is about 2000 feet above the sea. Its temperature ranges from 25 degrees in winter to 105 in summer. Snow seldom falls, and never to the depth of more than a few inches. Many fruits of the tropical, and all of those of the temperate zone, flourish.

In 1840, a Frenchman, living at Frenchman's Bar, on the Yuba river, built an inclosure for his mules on the present site of the village. This inclosure was known as the French Corral, and the circumstance gave the village its name. Once upon a time, the citizens, moved no doubt by a laudable spirit, called a meet-

ing and resolved that from that time the place should be called Carrolton, a name suggestive of better memories than French Corral; but like many other commendable resolves, this one came to naught, and the village is likely to live in history (Bean's Directory) by its original name.

Some little ravine mining was commenced here in 1849, and a trading post (in a tent) was established in the same year by a man named Galloway, afterward well known as the proprietor of "Galloway's ranch," near Downieville. Galloway was succeeded by an English sailor called Jack, who in September, 1850, sold his tent and trade to Robert and John Bussenas. They erected the first house (of logs) near the present site of the "Corral House." In 1851, surface diggings were discovered, and in the spring of 1852, Messrs. I. P. Twist, J. Wadsworth, J. Williams, J. Spurry and A. H. and W. M. Eddy, brought in a ditch from Shady Creek.

The rich surface mines, when there was water to work them, brought together a goodly number of miners and traders, and the village soon had a population of three or four hundred. In 1853, hill diggings were discovered, and another ditch was brought from Shady Creek by the Grizzly Water Company. Messrs. Charles Marsh and W. M. Stewart were the projectors and principal owners. In June, 1853, about one half of the village was destroyed by fire, and again in September 1854, another disastrous fire occurred. By this time the hill diggings were considerably developed and proven to be extensive. Tunnels and cuts were run into the hills wherever fall could be found; ditches were enlarged, and every preparation made for extensive work. Profitable mining soon followed. In 1855 another ditch was brought in by Simpson & Co. Subsequently deeper tunnels were run in order to reach the bottom of the lead, which was found to be from one to 200 feet in depth. The total cost of the various cuts and tunnels of this locality, cannot be less than a quarter of a million of dollars, and the amount of gold taken out must be among the millions.

A large extent of valuable mining ground remains to be worked. In addition to the hydraulic mines, there is a broad, deep stratum of "blue cement," so called, underlying the red gravel, which is rich in gold. This will have to be worked by the mill process, as is already being successfully done in other parts of the county. This, undoubtedly, will give remunerative work to several mills for years.

There are good indications of valuable quartz lodes in the vicinity, but very little, however, has been done to develop them. The principal placer mines are now owned by the Empire Flat Co., Messrs. Bird & Smith, Messrs. Black & Alger, H. French, W. Glaislee, G. Ryan and the Nevada Water Co. The two ditches brought in in 1852 and 1853, are now owned by the Nevada Water Co., and the Simpson & Co. ditch by the Empire Flat Co. Valuable tail sluices are owned by the Caledonia Co., T. P. Otis & Co., Kennedy & Neville, Dr. Farrelly, Alexander & Smith and C. P. McClelland. The present population is between three and four hundred.

### CHEROKEE

The first prospecting done here was in 1850, by some Cherokee Indians, on what is called, at present, the Cherokee ranch. The earliest mining with rockers was done by the Back brothers, on Shady Creek, just below the village of Cherokee. The first sluice mining was done by Dr. Wm. Ratterson, our former County Clerk, and John McGraw, in 1851, and the same year the Grizzly ditch was surveyed, by Charles Marsh and others, and a company formed to bring water to this flat from

Grizzly Canon, and was finished in the fall of 1853, proving a very profitable investment, furnishing water about five months of the year, and causing a rapid growth of the present village of Cherokee. The whole flat was staked off, and yielded large returns, some companies making as high as fifty dollars a day to the hand.

The vote of this precinct in 1854 was three hundred and ten. The citizens of this place built a comfortable school house, by subscription; the first teacher was J. B. Johnson, now of North San Juan. The present number of scholars is about fifty-five; the whole number of children enumerated in the School Marshal's report was sixty-eight.

The present mining companies are John Ryan & Co., Hunter & McCarthy, Gill, Quick & Co., on Badger Hill, R. Nelson & Co., Wm. Kilevy & Co., John Poulson & Co., Martin, Yauch & Co., and others.

There is one church edifice here, Catholic, with a large congregation. The other denominations have free access to the school house for religious worship. There are three stores, two hotels, one shoe shop, one blacksmith shop, and one saw mill, with a capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber per day. The first post office established here was in 1855, and was called Patterson, after Dr. Patterson, as he was one of the first miners in the place. As there was a town in Butte county called Cherokee the name of the post office was called Patterson, as the rules of the Department would not establish two offices of the same name in the State.

There is a company engaged in sinking a shaft six by twelve feet. They have a steam engine for hoisting purposes, and are down now one hundred and seventy feet, and it prospects from the top to the bottom. The company, as soon as they reach the bed rock, contemplate running a tunnel to the Middle Yuba, for fall. When completed, the best and richest diggings in California will be opened.

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### **N. D. MORGAN, President,**

**T. T. MERWIN, Vice-President, | J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.**

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## **NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. [MUTUAL]**

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Its **POLICIES** are **INDISPUTABLE** from time of issue. **POLICIES** granted, the Payment of which is **GUARANTEED** by **NEW YORK STATE. THIRTY DAYS GRACE** given on all renewal payments.

Cash Assets, January 1st, 1887.....\$1,539,019

Cash Income for 1886.....\$1,303,566

Dividend, January 1st, 1887... 40 per cent.

**J. A. EATON & CO., General Managers,**

**309 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.**

**WM. F. BRANDRETH, Traveling Agent.**

# THE

## BRIDGEPORT TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

For the Year commencing January 1st, 1867.

### ABBREVIATIONS:

ag't.....Agent.  
 cor.....Corner.  
 F.....French.  
 N.....North.

Rest.....Restaurant.  
 res.....Residence.  
 st.....Street.  
 sup't.....Superintendent.

**ABBEY RICHARD**, sup't Eureka Lake & Middle Yuba Canal Co.  
**Abbott & Bailey**, butchers, French Corral & N. San Juan.  
**Abbott Charles**, meat market, French C.  
**Abrahams Lewis**, miner, Birchville.  
**Abrahams E.** merchant, N. San Juan.  
**Adams Theo.** carpenter, Hoit's Crossing.  
**Ahart J. W.** miner, Shady Creek.  
**Ahart S. K.** miner, Shady Creek.  
**Alexander & Smith**, miners, Empire F.  
**Alexander David**, miner, F. Corral  
**Allen J. S.** farmer, Shady Creek  
**Allison Edward**, rancher, Allison ranch  
**Allison James** miner Allison ranch  
**Anderson Benj.** miner, F. Corral  
**Anderson Harry**, miner, N. San Juan  
**Andrew James**, laborer, N. San Juan  
**Angier P. J.** teamster, Sweetland  
**Armstrong John**, laborer, Sweetland  
**Arnold W. H.** miner, Shady Creek  
**Arthur Henry**, miner, Jones' Bar  
**American Co.** hydraulic mining, Manzanita Hill

### B

**Badger Co.** hydraulic mining, Manzanita Hill  
**Banks Fred.** miner, N San Juan  
**Barbarie G.** miner, Sweetland,  
**Bart Henry**, miner, N San Juan  
**Basillaiske A.** miner, Empire Flat  
**Baudoin Chas.** merchant, Empire Flat  
**Beach Chas.** miner, N San Juan  
**Beach Erastus**, miner, N San Juan  
**Bean Edwin**, laborer, Cherokee  
**Beard J. E.** miner, N San Juan  
**Bec John**, miner, Empire Flat  
**Beck Harmon**, miner, Sebastopol  
**Behrens F. H.** miner, Cherokee  
**Bell Solomon**, rancher, near Cherokee  
**Bell V. G.** ditch ag't, Birchville  
**Benjamin R. P.** miner, Sweetland

**Besancron B.** miner, Empire Flat  
**Bickford L. H.** carpenter, N San Juan  
**Billings John**, miner, N San Juan  
**Billings J. A.** livery stable, F Corral  
**Bird Edward E.** miner, Manzanita Hill  
**Bird W. H.** miner, F Corral  
**Bird & Smith**, hydraulic miners, Empire Flat  
**Black & Bro.** hydraulic miners, Empire Flat  
**Black A.** miner, Empire Flat  
**Black H.** miner, Empire Flat  
**Black Matthew**, ranchman, N San Juan  
**Blake John**, shoemaker, Cherokee  
**Block & Furth**, merchants, Main st. N San Juan  
**Bloss A. A.** teamster, Cherokee  
**Bonham A. J.** driver meat wagon, French Corral  
**Boure Jules** miner, Empire Flat  
**Bowden Joseph**, miner, Badger Hill  
**Bowen & Morgan**, hydraulic mining, N San Juan  
**Bowen David**, miner, N San Juan  
**Bowles Caleb**, miner, Birchville  
**Bowles Geo. M.** miner, Birchville  
**Bradford C. E.** miner, F Corral  
**Bradbury David**, miner N San Juan  
**Braucher A.** miner, Buckeye Hill  
**Briggs James**, miner, N San Juan  
**Brindeau Adrian**, miner, Empire Flat  
**Broderick J. C.** lumberman, Shady Creek  
**Brophy James**, laborer, Cherokee  
**Brounkhurst F.** miner, Cherokee  
**Brown A. J.** miner, Sweetland  
**Brown J. H.** foreman American Co. Manzanita Hill  
**Brown J. S.** miner, Sweetland  
**Brown M.** miner, Manzanita Hill  
**Brust Peter**, (of Schardin & B.) saloon keeper, N San Juan  
**Br, an Wm.** miner, F Corral  
**Buchel Antone**, miner, N San Juan



Buhring Lewis, N San Juan  
 Burke P. merchant, F Corral  
 Burnett Chas. lumberman, N San Juan  
 Burnett Wm. carpenter, F Corral  
 Burth Martin, miner, Cherokee  
 Bush Philip, miner, N San Juan  
 Butler P. H. (of Franchere & B.) druggist,  
 N San Juan  
 Bynon Benj. miner, Birchville  
 Bynon Joseph, miner, Birchville

## C

Cadwallader N. miner, Birchville  
 Callahan H. stable keeper, Cherokee  
 Campbell James, butcher, N San Juan  
 Campbell Joseph, laborer, N San Juan  
 Campbell, J. R. miner, Sebastopol  
 Campbell Pat. miner, F Corral  
 Carey John, rancher, near Cherokee  
 Carlon & Fitter, brewers, N San Juan  
 Carlon Adolph, (of C. & F.) N San Juan  
 Carlot Joseph, miner, Empire Flat  
 Carmack F. J. laborer, Birchville  
 Carmichael James, shoemaker, Birchville  
 Carmichael John, shoemaker, F Corral  
 Carpenter, J. C. painter, N San Juan  
 Carrol Anthony, miner, N San Juan  
 Carrol Geo. miner, F Corral  
 Caxneau Mons. miner, Empire Flat  
 Chadwick J. L. carpenter, N San Juan  
 Chapman & Dunning, blacksmiths, N  
 San Juan  
 Chapman M. V. B. (of C. & Dunning) N  
 San Juan  
 Charbonnae F. miner, Empire Flat  
 Chisholm James, miner, Sebastopol  
 Clark O. F. rancher, N San Juan  
 Cline Sam'l, miner, Manzanita Hill  
 Cloke Thomas, miner, Sweetland  
 Coffey Frank, miner, F Corral  
 Colby F. J. lumberman, Shady Creek  
 Collins Pat. miner, Sweetland  
 Collodie George, confectionery, San Juan  
 Cook Joseph, foreman Gold Bluff Co.  
 Manzanita Hill  
 Cook Willard, woodman, N San Juan  
 Cooke & Dade, livery stable, N San Juan  
 Cooke J. B. (of Cooke & Dade) N San Juan  
 Corkry C. miner, Cherokee  
 Cox Connor, miner, Badger Hill  
 Crall S. M. miner, Cherokee  
 Crandall Lyman, teamster, N San Juan  
 Crane A. N. jeweler, N San Juan  
 Cull Henry, butcher, Cherokee  
 Curtis Henry, rancher, F Corral  
 Cushman L. S. carpenter Cherokee

## D

Dade H. C. (of Cooke & D.) stable keeper,  
 N San Juan  
 Dailey Matthew, stage driver, N San  
 Juan

Dalton George, miner, Birchville  
 Daniels Henry, miner, N San Juan  
 Dannals & Menner, merchant, Sweetland  
 Dannals C. W. (of D. & Menner) Sweetland  
 Darneal E. M. miner, Sweetland  
 Davey Henry, miner, Badger Hill  
 Davidovitch S. merchant, N San Juan  
 Davis C. M. miner, Sweetland  
 Davis G. G. miner, Sweetland  
 Davis C. W. miner, Sweetland  
 Davis David, miner, Birchville  
 Davis David G. miner, Birchville  
 Davis J. D. miner, Birchville  
 Davis Mosca, miner, Sweetland  
 Davis O. F. rancher, Oak Tree ranch  
 Davis T. H. miner, Birchville  
 Davis Wm. miner, Birchville  
 Davis W. M. miner, Birchville  
 Dempsey John, miner, F Corral  
 Dempsey Simon, miner, Grizzly Hill  
 Deneker H. miner, N San Juan  
 Desgrippes Ed. miner, N San Juan  
 Dixon John H. miner, N San Juan  
 Dockum Co. hydraulic mine, F Corral  
 Dods Hubert, miner, Empire Flat  
 Dohrman Henry, carpenter, N San Juan  
 Don Jose Co. hydraulic mine, Birchville  
 Donnelly John, miner, Cherokee  
 Donnelly Peter, miner, Cherokee  
 Donovan Jerry, miner, Cherokee  
 DORNIN GEO. D., ag't Wells' Fargo  
 & Co. & Dornin's Ex. N San Juan  
 Doucher Peter, miner, F Corral  
 Downey John, carpenter, N San Juan  
 Driscoll J. D. miner, Cherokee  
 Dunn Thomas, miner, Cherokee  
 Dunn Thomas H. miner, Shady Creek  
 Dunning R. H. prop'r Under Current  
 Sluice, N San Juan  
 Dunning Wm. blacksmith, N San Juan  
 Dutch Gap Co. hydraulic mine, N San  
 Juan  
 Dwyer Pat. miner, Sweetland

## E

EDDY A. H. Sup't Nevada Water Co.  
 French Corral  
 EDDY S. A. Water Ag't F Corral  
 EDDY W. M. Sup't Nevada Water Co.  
 French Corral  
 Edwards & Mallich, blacksmiths Birch-  
 ville  
 Edwards E. W. miner, N San Juan  
 Edwards M. R. (of E. & Mallich) Birchville  
 Edwards Wm. ———  
 Effinger J. H. foreman Eureka Co. N.  
 San Juan  
 Eichel Lewis, laborer, N San Juan  
 Ellis George A. saloon keeper, Birchville  
 Ellis J. J. ditch ag't Kate Hayes' Flat  
 Ellis Peter, miner, N San Juan  
 Empire Ditch Co. F Corral

Empire Tunnel Co. hydraulic mine, F. Corral  
 English Co. hydraulic mine, Badger Hill  
 Ensign Co. hydraulic mine, N San Juan  
 Ensign A. M. miner, F Corral  
 Eureka Co. hydraulic mine, N San Juan  
 Eureka Lake & Middle Yuba Canal Co. Consolidated, R. Abbey President, office N San Juan  
 Eurich Adam, miner, N San Juan  
 Evans J. A. miner, N San Juan  
 Evans J. J. miner, Sebastopol  
 Evans Noah, miner, N San Juan  
 Evans Orlando, miner, Buckeye Hill  
 Evans S. D. saloon keeper, F Corral  
 Evans E. D. miner, Birchville  
 Everett Henry, miner, Birchville

## F

Fagg Geo. merchant, F Corral  
 Faherty T. miner, Shady Creek  
 Fant Thomas, miner, F Corral  
 Farley Geo. S. physician, N San Juan  
 Farrelly M. miner, F Corral  
 Faulkner J. H. miner, F Corral  
 Fisher Archibald, laborer, N San Juan  
 Fitter John, (of Carion & F.) brewer, N San Juan  
 Fitzgerald P. miner, Sebastopol  
 Fitz Patrick M. clerk with Burke, F Corral  
 Fitzsimmons P. B. rancher, Shady C  
 Fitzsimmons T. rancher, Shady Creek  
 Flanders A. J. miner, Birchville  
 Fogarty John, miner, Birchville  
 Fogarty Thos. miner, Birchville  
 Fogarty Wm. foreman, Irish American Co. Birchville  
 Folsom Freeman, miner, French Corral  
 Folsom Wm. miner, F Corral  
 Foster C. D. teamster, Cherokee  
 Foster Thos. miner, N San Juan  
 Fowler Isaac, miner, Sweetland  
 Franchere & Butler, Druggists, Main st N San Juan  
 Franchere E. (of F. & Butler,) druggist, N San Juan  
 Francis Wm. miner, Birchville  
 Frazier Benj. shoemaker, N San Juan  
 French A. R. blacksmith, N San Juan  
 French M. miner, F Corral  
 Frew T. L. miner, Sebastopol  
 Frichot T. gardener, Kate Hays' Flat  
 Furth Daniel, merchant, (of Block & F.) N San Juan  
 Furth Simon, merchant, (of Block & F.) N San Juan

## G

Gale James, miner, N San Juan  
 Galyan A. B. laborer, N San Juan  
 Gangloff Geo. miner, Empire Flat

Gaskell C. miner, Sebastopol  
 Gaskill J. L. miner, N San Juan  
 Garrity John, miner, N San Juan  
 Gatyard A. jeweler, N San Juan  
 Gayner Pat. W. saloon keeper, N San Juan  
 German John, miner, N San Juan  
 Gilbert Jacob, shoemaker, N San Juan  
 Gill Thos. miner, Badger Hill  
 Glaister Wm. miner, F Corral  
 Gobert Louis, merchant, F Corral  
 Gold Bluff Co. hydraulic mine, Manzanita Hill  
 Golden Gate Mining Co. N San Juan  
 Gorman James, miner, F Corral  
 Graham Peter, saloon keeper, Sweetland  
 Granite Tunnel Co. Birchville  
 Grider T. S. farmer, N San Juan  
 Griffith David, miner, N San Juan  
 Groves J. O. miner, Birchville  
 Guffin J. A. physician, N San Juan  
 Gurley D. miner, Manzanita Hill

## H

Hadley John, miner, Sebastopol  
 Hall Patrick, miner, Badger Hill  
 Hanrahan John, miner, Montezuma Hill  
 Harlow George, drives Dornin's Ex. N San Juan  
 Harmon & Co. merchants, Birchville  
 Harmon J. R. (of H. & Co.) Birchville  
 Harris & Co. merchants, N San Juan  
 Harris A. (of H. & Co.) N San Juan  
 Hartley Sam'l, miner, N San Juan  
 Hatfield E. V. merchant, N San Juan  
 Hatfield W. H. clerk with E. & H. N San Juan  
 Haymaker Edwin, miner, Sweetland  
 Heath Silas, miner, F Corral  
 Heath Stephen R. hotel keeper F Corral  
 Helfrich C. E. saloon, N San Juan  
 Helm Adam E. miner, F Corral  
 Henderson & Bro. blacksmiths, F Corral  
 Henderson D. (of H. & Bro.) F Corral  
 Herrott John, miner, Sebastopol  
 Hertwick J. miner, N San Juan  
 Hervey Thos. miner, Jones' Bar  
 Heyer T. W. miner, N San Juan  
 Hill John, rancher, N San Juan  
 Hill Mark, carpenter, Cherokee  
 Hillards, S. R. carpenter, N San Juan  
 Hiscox H. O. water ag't, Sweetland  
 Hoffman F. miner, F Corral  
 Hoing B. H. miner, N San Juan  
 Hoyt Moses F. Justice of the Peace, N San Juan  
 Holey Rodey, miner, Birchville  
 Holland Dan. miner, N San Juan  
 Hollingshead T. W. painter, N San Juan  
 Hollow Thomas, miner, Badger Hill  
 Hopkins Ed. miner, N San Juan  
 Housell C. (of H. & P.) N San Juan

Housell & Putnam, hotel keepers, N San Juan

Howels Thos. miner, Birchville  
 Hoyt David, miner, Birchville  
 Huckins Robert, constable, N San Juan  
 Hudson Abram, miner, Sweetland  
 Huggins John, miner, F. Corral  
 Hughes Harry, miner, N San Juan  
 Hughes John, miner, N San Juan  
 Hughes Robert, saloon, Shady Creek  
 Hunter J. B. miner, N San Juan  
 Hunter D. R. farmer, Sweetland  
 Hussey S. S. shoemaker, N San Juan  
 Huston John, miner, N San Juan  
 Hutcherson R. miner, Badger Hill  
 Hyde W. H. miner, Birchville

### I

Ipsom Hans, hose maker, N San Juan  
 Irish American Mining Co. Birchville  
 Isbester John, carpenter, Sweetland

### J

James W. H. miner, N San Juan  
 Janson Wm. miner, N San Juan  
 JOHNSON J. B. lawyer, N San Juan  
 Johnson J. J. miner, Sweetland  
 Johnson John P. miner, N San Juan  
 Johnson Wm. miner, N San Juan  
 Johnson Cris, miner, N San Juan  
 Johnson Robt. blacksmith, Buckeye Hill  
 Jolley E. gardener, Kate Hayes Hill  
 Jones David J. miner, Birchville  
 Jones Griffith, miner, N San Juan  
 Jones John C. miner, Sebastopol  
 Jones J. J. miner, N San Juan  
 Jordan John, miner, N San Juan  
 Joyce Wm. stage driver, N San Juan  
 Judd M. S. lumberman, Shady Creek  
 Judson O. water agent, N San Juan

### K

Kanouse Jacob, laborer, Cherokee  
 Keegan Wm. miner, N San Juan  
 Kellan Michael, miner, Birchville  
 Kellenberger G. D. barber, N San Juan  
 Kelley Patrick, rancher, Cherokee  
 Kemp Joseph, miner, Sebastopol  
 Kennebec & American Company, hydraulic mine, Birchville  
 Kennedy M. miner, Montezuma Hill  
 Kennedy Stephen, miner, French Corral  
 Kent Richard, miner, Sweetland  
 Keough Patrick, miner, Sweetland  
 Kilderry Patrick, miner, Cherokee  
 King F. M. miner, Sebastopol  
 King H. L. miner, Cherokee  
 Koch G. W. brewer, N San Juan  
 Koch Christopher, miner, N San Juan  
 Kraemer George, barber, N San Juan

### L

Lahay D. miner, French Corral

Lahay M. miner, French Corral  
 Lane John, miner, Cherokee  
 Laramie Louis, miner, Empire Flat  
 Lay James, miner, Sweetland  
 Lehey Thomas, miner, Birchville  
 Levey L. dry goods peddler, N San Juan  
 Lewellyn Wm. miner, Sebastopol  
 Lewis A. H. miner, Birchville  
 Lewis Evan, miner, N San Juan  
 Lilley D. R. miner, N San Juan  
 Lisson Joseph, clerk, N San Juan  
 Lytle Robert, speculator, N San Juan  
 LOUGHEAD R. Postmaster, N San Juan  
 Loveridge O. M. miner, French Corral  
 Lovitt O. C. stage driver, N San Juan  
 Loyd Hugh, miner, N San Juan  
 Lumley Robert, miner, Sweetland  
 Lynch Christopher, miner, Birchville  
 Lynch Jerry, miner, French Corral

### M

McBride J. S. merchant, Sebastopol  
 McBrown John, miner, N San Juan  
 McCarthy Wm. shoemaker, N San Juan  
 McCaulliffe Pat, miner, Birchville  
 McClelland C. P. miner, French Corral  
 McCracken T. M. miner, Sweetland  
 McCullough Jas. miner, Sebastopol  
 McDonald J. B. clerk, Birchville  
 McEarchern R. miner, French Corral  
 McGowen M. laborer, N San Juan  
 McGurk H. miner, French Corral  
 McIntosh Alex. ranchman, Sweetland  
 McKinley Wm. miner, Yuba Tunnel  
 McMannus J. miner, Birchville  
 McMichael H. G. carpenter, N San Juan  
 McMullin Jas. miner, Sweetland  
 McMurry J. D. carpenter, French Corral  
 McNamara James, miner, Sweetland  
 McNeil Wm. miner, N San Juan  
 Macklin H. miner, Sebastopol  
 Madden Anthony, miner, French Corral  
 Madline Eralie, clerk, Empire Flat  
 Maguire Thos. merchant, N San Juan  
 Mahoney Thos. miner, French Corral  
 Maillet Edrien, miner, Empire Flat  
 Malich S. B. blacksmith, Birchville  
 Mardon T. miner, French Corral  
 Mardon W. miner, French Corral  
 Marks & Co. dry goods, N San Juan  
 Marks J. of M. & Co.  
 Maroney M. hotel keeper, Birchville  
 Marr J. M. B. laborer, Sweetland  
 Marsh Leonard, rancher, N San Juan  
 Martin M. W. merchant, Cherokee  
 Martin Wm. O. H. clerk, Cherokee  
 Matterson J. E. miner, N San Juan  
 Mutton Harry, miner, N San Juan  
 Meehan Martin, miner, Shady Creek  
 Menner Wm. (of Dannals & M.) Sweetland  
 Meridith John, ranchman, N San Juan  
 Meridith Tim, ranchman, N San Juan

Meyers August, laborer, Cherokee  
 Miller Jas. L. farmer, Manzanita Hill  
 Miller N. C. water agent, Manzanita Hill  
 Miller Philip, butcher, N San Juan  
 Mitten John, teamster, French Corral  
 Mobbley F. F. ranchman, Sweetland  
 Mochague John, baker, Kate Hays Flat  
 Moore Archer, miner, Sweetland  
 Moore Geo. W. ranchman, N San Juan  
 Moran Thomas, saloon, Cherokee  
 Moreau August, miner, Empire Flat  
 Morgan Abe, saloon, San Juan  
 Morgan Henry, merchant, Cherokee  
 Morgan Jenkin, miner, San Juan  
 Morgan John T. blacksmith, San Juan  
 Morrel Ephraim, miner, Sweetland  
 Morris Isaac, miner, Birchville  
 Morris D. W. miner, San Juan  
 Morris John D. miner, Birchville  
 Morris John T. miner, Birchville  
 Morris John F. miner, Sebastopol  
 Morris Wm T. miner, San Juan  
 Morrissey Pat, miner, Birchville  
 Morrison Jerry, blacksmith, Cherokee  
 Morse F. A. miner, San Juan  
 Moulton Wm, miner, French Corral  
 Moynier Philip, gardener, Kate Hays Flat  
 Mull E. W. miner, Sweetland  
 Murphy E. K. saloon, San Juan  
 Murphy John, miner, Cherokee  
 Murphy J. B. merchant, Cherokee  
 Murphy P. S. saloon, San Juan

## N

Nancervis Thomas, miner, Badger Hill  
 Nancervis Wm. miner, Badger Hill  
 Nancollas Wm. miner, Badger Hill  
 Nash James, miner, Birchville  
 Nealin Robert, miner, Cherokee  
 Netter N. (of Harris & Co.) San Juan  
 Nevada Water Co. (ditch & mine) F Corral  
 Neville Richard, miner, French Corral  
 Newell & Co. merchants, Birchville  
 Newell Geo. B. (of N. & Co.) Birchville  
 New England Co. (mining) San Juan  
 Nobbet W. B. miner, San Juan  
 Norrie David, miner, French Corral  
 Northup E. ranchman, San Juan

## O

O'Brien Dan, miner, Cherokee  
 O'Brien John, miner, Cherokee  
 O'Connor John, miner, Birchville  
 O'Connor M. miner, Cherokee  
 O'Meara James, miner, Birchville  
 O'Meara Pat, miner, Birchville  
 O'Neil James, clerk with Morgan, Cherokee  
 O'Sullivan T. W. miner, F Corral  
 Oliver H. R. carpenter, Cherokee  
 Ovitt A. W. Stewart, San Juan  
 Owens Owen, miner, San Juan

## P

Paileford John, water ag't, F Corral  
 Parshley & Evans, saloon keeper, F Corral  
 Parshley G. W. (of P. & Evans) F Corral  
 Pascoe Wm. miner, Badger Hill  
 Pease Elijah, gardener, Badger Hill  
 Peck J. E. blacksmith, San Juan  
 Perkins G. W. miner, San Juan  
 Perry A. P. shoemaker, San Juan  
 Perry J. H. miner, Sweetland  
 Peters F. C. carpenter, Birchville  
 Peterson Chris. miner, San Juan  
 Pfister Andre, gardener, San Juan  
 Phalen & Co. miners, Shady Creek  
 Phalen Kerr, miner, Shady Creek  
 Phalen Kenny, miner, Shady Creek  
 Phalen Michael, miner, Shady Creek  
 Phalen Thos. miner, Little Grass Valley  
 Phillips Henry, miner, San Juan  
 Phillips P. rancher, San Juan  
 Phillips Richard, miner, San Juan  
 Phillips Wm. rancher, San Juan  
 Pierce John, miner, Birchville  
 Pixley Mark, road overseer, San Juan  
 Pixley Marshall, miner, San Juan  
 Plunkett C. M. miner, F Corral  
 Pollard C. J. miner, F Corral  
 Ponce Jos. gardener, F Corral  
 Pool Zebulon, laborer, San Juan  
 Potter S. W. miner, San Juan  
 Poulmier H. miner, San Juan  
 Powell David, miner, Birchville  
 Powell Harry, miner, Birchville  
 Powell Hiram L. water ag't, Badger Hill  
 Powell Geo. N. S. miner, Sebastopol  
 Powell John, gardener, Sebastopol  
 Powell R. T. butcher, San Juan  
 Powell Sidney, water ag't, Grizzly Canyon  
 Powers C. E. butcher, F Corral  
 Pratt E. S. merchant, San Juan  
 Pratt Swell, miner, Birchville  
 Preston E. M. teacher, San Juan  
 Bridgeon F. M. miner, Kate Hays' Flat  
 Prior John, miner, San Juan  
 Pryor B. A. express ag't, San Juan  
 Pryor John, express ag't, San Juan  
 Puckett C. M. miner, F Corral  
 Purdon Peter, miner, Sweetland  
 Purcell Peter, miner, Sweetland  
 Putnam A. J. (of H. & P.) San Juan  
 Putnam V. C. teamster, San Juan

## Q

Quick James, miner, Badger Hill  
 Quick John, miner, Badger Hill  
 Quick Paul, miner, Badger Hill  
 Quinn John, Sebastopol  
 Quinn M. miner, F Corral  
 Quinn Pat, miner, Birchville

## R

Ransom E. B. miner, Manzanita Hill  
 Rathburn H. B. rancher, Cherokee  
 Rathburn S. D. rancher, Cherokee  
 Reader J. H. lumberman, Shady Creek  
 Reed F. S. miner, Sebastopol  
 Reese David, miner, Birchville  
 Reese Thomas, miner, San Juan  
 Rich H. H. miner, San Juan  
 Richards Evan, miner, San Juan  
 Ricolie J. miner, Empire Flat  
 Ritchie J. H. teamster, Sweetland  
 Roach J. clerk with Mrs Tierney, Cherokee  
 Roberts Dan. miner, F Corral  
 Robertson John, miner, San Juan  
 Rodgers John, miner, Sebastopol  
 Roncier Felix, miner, Empire Flat  
 Roscart B. miner, Empire Flat  
 Rosendale C. E. F Corral  
 Ross J. A. constable, San Juan  
 Ross John, miner, F Corral  
 Rourke Dan. miner, Birchville  
 Rower John, miner, San Juan  
 Ryan Dennis, miner, Sweetland  
 Ryan George, miner, F Corral  
 Ryan Ned. miner, Birchville  
 Ryan John, miner, Cherokee

## S

San Joaquin Co. (mining) Birchville  
 Salter Job, butcher, San Juan  
 Salter John, butcher, San Juan  
 Salter Wm. butcher, San Juan  
 Schardin Chas. (of S & Brust) San Juan  
 Schmidt F. tailor, San Juan  
 Schmidt J. F. hotel keeper, Cherokee  
 Schuman A. miner, San Juan  
 Scott James, miner, French Corral  
 Scott M. M. teacher, French Corral.  
 Seely J. A. teamster, San Juan  
 Sharp Wesley, miner, San Juan  
 Sharp James, miner, San Juan  
 Sharp William, miner, San Juan  
 Sherman Charles, baker, San Juan  
 Simons J. G. miner, San Juan  
 Simpson S. V. miner, French Corral  
 Simpson Wm. gardener, San Juan  
 Slack P. S. miner, Sweetland  
 Sloan John, miner, Birchville  
 Smith A. (of Bird & S. miners) F Corral  
 Smith Bernard, hostler, San Juan  
 Smith Charles, miner, French Corral  
 Smith Francis, merchant, San Juan  
 Smith T. G. ranchman, San Juan  
 Smith W. G. miner, Sweetland  
 Snow Jesse, miner, Sweetland  
 Solverson A. miner, San Juan  
 Soule Martin, teamster, French Corral  
 Spooner A. S. miner, Sebastopol  
 Spooner F. P. miner, Sebastopol  
 Spooner G. C. miner, Sebastopol

Spooner Nathan, miner, Sebastopol  
 Spooner O. P. miner, Sebastopol  
 Stanton N. R. tinsmith, French Corral  
 Staples Roscoe, farmer, San Juan  
 Star Company, (mining) San Juan  
 Stevens John, washman, San Juan  
 Stevens I. H. miner, San Juan  
 Sterling R. W. dentist, San Juan  
 Stewart James, miner, San Juan  
 Stidger James A. lawyer, San Juan  
 Stidger John S. miner, San Juan  
 STIDGER O. P. Att'y at Law, San Juan  
 Stiles George, miner, French Corral  
 Stilwell J. P. miner, Sweetland  
 Stone John, butcher, Cherokee  
 Stotlar John, physician, San Juan  
 Stotlar Organ, miner, San Juan  
 Stotlar T. F. miner, San Juan  
 Stott James, miner, Sebastopol  
 Stover Peter, miner, Birchville  
 Strahlme Antone, miner, Sweetland  
 Swan A. B. miner, Sebastopol  
 Sweeney M. miner, Sweetland  
 Sweetland H. P. miner, Sweetland  
 Sweetland J. O. miner, Sweetland  
 Sweetzer John, miner, Sweetland

## T

Tackitt A. J. farmer, Shady Creek  
 Talbott James, miner, Birchville  
 Tarbox David, farmer, Cherokee  
 Taylor B. miner, Manzanita Hill  
 Taylor J. N. miner, Sweetland  
 Thomas David, miner, Birchville  
 Thomas H. W. miner, Kate Hays Flat  
 Thomas Richard A. miner, Birchville  
 Thomas Sampson, miner, Badger Hill  
 Thomas W. T. miner, Birchville  
 Thompson C. miner, Sweetland  
 Thompson John, hotel keeper, Birchville  
 Thompson T. W. M. toll col, Wood's Cross  
 Toennl's August, miner, San Juan  
 Tracy John, miner, Birchville  
 Tracy Thomas, miner, Birchville  
 Treanor J. M. farmer, Shady Creek  
 Tribblehorn J. C. saloon keeper, San Juan  
 Tripp Samuel, miner, French Corral  
 Tufts O. H. carpenter, San Juan  
 Turner C. W. teamster, French Corral  
 Twamley Richard, teamster, San Juan  
 Tweedale T. G. miner, Sebastopol

## U

Union Company, (mining,) Manzanita Hill

## V

VanZandt Amos, miner, Sweetland  
 Villain J. miner, Empire Flat  
 Villain J. B. miner, Empire Flat  
 VonFrigt N. miner, San Juan

**W**

Wagar G. A. ditch ag't, San Juan  
 Walker Wm. miner, San Juan  
 Wanless J. H. miner, San Juan  
 Warner F. C. clerk with E. S. Pratt  
     San Juan  
 Warner Wm. carpenter, Sweetland  
 Waters Thos. miner, San Juan  
 Waterman J. S. furniture maker, San Juan  
 Weil Isaac, (of Harris & Co. San Juan  
 Wells L. H. expressman, San Juan  
 Weston Geo. B. wheelwright, San Juan  
 White Elon, tinsmith, F Corral  
 White J. V. farmer, Cherokee  
 Williams A. D. butcher, San Juan  
 Williams Daniel, miner, Birchville  
 Williams David H. miner, Birchville  
 Williams Evan, saloon keeper, San Juan  
 Williams Owen, miner, Sweetland

Williams Philo, miner, Birchville  
 Williams Thos. miner, San Juan  
 Williams Wm. R. miner, Birchville  
 Williamson Geo. miner, French Corral  
 Wilson A. L. miner, San Juan  
 Wilson W. N. miner, Sebastopol  
 Winans Steph, road overseer, Sweetland  
 Wineman Jacob, miner, San Juan  
 Wodel P. C. farmer, Oak Tree Ranch  
 Wood F. & J. W. merchants, Sweetland  
 Wood Frank, (of F. & J. W. W.) Sweetland  
 Wood J. W. (of F. & J. W. W.) Sweetland  
 Wood S. D. miner, Sweetland  
 Wyoming Company, (mining) San Juan

**Y**

Yates Geo. E. miner, San Juan  
 Young John, miner, San Juan  
 Yuba Tunnel Co. Manzanita Hill

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**NORTH SAN JUAN, NEVADA COUNTY.**



# SKETCH OF ROUGH AND READY TOWNSHIP.

BY E. W. ROBERTS.

Rough and Ready Township comprises all that portion of the county lying west of Nevada and Grass Valley townships, having the South Yuba river as the northerly boundary, Bear river on the southerly side, and the line of Yuba county on the west. Upon extreme lines, its extent is about sixteen miles, road measurement, from east to west, and from the Yuba to Bear river, somewhere about twenty miles, and contains about two hundred square miles of land. The general topography presents quite a hilly appearance, much broken by the head branches of Penn Valley and Negro creeks, which two are confluent of Deer Creek, Little South Yuba, or Kentucky Flat ravine, running northerly into the South Yuba, and by Dry creek and Rock creek, tributaries of Bear river, whose course is westerly. Dry creek cuts through the entire length of the township, from east to west, crossing the county line near the Round Tent House. The general contour of the hills is gentle and rolling, with but few prominent points; the only peaks that rise to the dignity of special note being known as Pilot Knob, at Indian Springs, and Deer Hill and Mineral Hill, on the north branch of Dry creek, commonly called Steep Hollow creek. Although the general character of the soil might be termed agricultural, as contra-distinguished from mineral lands, yet but few arable vallies of any considerable extent present themselves—the most extensive being Penn Valley, lying three miles west of the village of Rough and Ready, containing nearly 2,000 acres of good soil, well watered, and originally timbered with magnificently grand and giant oaks, which have been almost entirely destroyed by the vandalism of a mistaken husbandry. The whole township lies in the foothills, and in what might be termed the second section in elevation; the rolling knolls and gentle slopes of which are mostly susceptible of cultivation, producing, with ordinary care and proper attention to early sowing, fair crops of grain and hay—the natural grasses in some cases still furnishing evidence of the native strength of the soil, after successive hay crops cut off the same ground since the earliest settlement of the country, without any addition of nutriment by manuring. The soil itself is generally of a red color, usually indicative of the iron oxides produced by the decomposition of the sulphurets contained in the mineral rocks. This whole section is plentifully supplied with living springs of excellent water, and generally fairly timbered, the growth being medium in stature, hardly sufficiently dense to justify the lumberman in profitable returns for the heavy outlay necessary in California successfully to carry on the sawmill business. The timber consists mostly of white, black and live oak, of several varieties, with pitch pine, and blue or nut pine, the

latter much sought after for cutting into blocks for flume bottoms; in the canons of some of the streams may also be found cedar, madrono, alder, and a peculiar variety of live oak, very hard and tough, useful for manufacturing purposes, and which should have long since attracted the attention of our wagon and cabinet makers; while the hills and ravines alike are thickly covered with manzanita, syringia, ceanotha, and the usual shrubbery or chapparal so well known throughout the State.

In mineral characteristics, this portion of our county, in the early days of gold mining, held a distinguished place for the richness and accessibility of its placer deposits—in locality it appears to cover the lower or westerly edge of the second or middle gold-bearing belt of the western slope; the lowest profitable workings of which belt appearing to extend no farther west than the vicinities of the line of the Anthony House and Indian Springs, and across a few head branches of Dry creek; (in this respect the river bed workings of South Yuba, Deer creek and Bear river are not to be considered as placer diggings proper, those deposits clearly being the result of mechanical causes from the wearing away of the great gravel beds above;) leaving a blank space of surface in which mere traces of gold may be found, from the vicinity of Indian Springs to the Round Tent, a distance of about nine or ten miles; this, I presume, is about the average distance existing between the edges of the lower and second, or intermediate, gold-bearing belts of the whole State.

The climate of this portion of our county is, without doubt, the most equable, healthy and delightful to be found in the whole State. The range, extending in width some twelve miles, from the head waters of Penn Valley creek to the Zinc House, is, at all seasons of the year, delightful and comfortable; mild and pleasant both in winter and summer, suffering neither the sudden and extreme changes which occur higher up in the mountains, nor the excessive heats of the plains—while the days of midsummer rarely show a heated term marking over 90°, (and even then for a very few days) the pleasant breeze from the south invariably moderates the air in the middle of the day, while sultriness at night is almost unknown; so, in the winter, or more properly speaking during the wet season, the formation of ice is of equally rare occurrence. Above Penn Valley, in the upper portion of this belt, snow sometimes falls, but rarely lies on the ground more than twenty-four hours—below Penn Valley, snow may be seen in the air, but scarcely more than whitens the ground for a few hours. As a consequence, almost every kind and quality of fruit may be grown successfully in the open air; the apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry, nectarine, fig, almond, orange and pomegranate, as well as every variety of imported grape and small fruits, have been successfully cultivated; the only risk being that once in a few years a cold snap might possibly nip some of the more delicate varieties. The same contingency has destroyed the orange groves of Florida, and cuts the sugar cane of Louisiana. Cotton and tobacco have also been successfully experimented on in several portions of the township, and planters from Georgia, Tennessee and Texas have gladdened their hearts with the rich bolls of the white fleece of their own growing here, equal in beauty, excellence of staple, strength of growth, and quantity of production, to the upland of either of the States named, as they have frequently declared to the writer whilst showing the results of their experiments. The climate is right without doubt, the soil is excellent in quality, and with proper application of the facilities for irrigation, and the

right kind of farming, use of manures, and correct treatment of the soil, there seems no reason why many hundreds of acres of cotton and tobacco might not be grown in our small valleys. The writer was derided in 1831 and '52 for advocating the growing of wheat on our red hills, and for urging the building of a flouring mill at Grass Valley to grind the grain for home consumption.

### The Copper Region.

In that portion of the township, heretofore referred to as being devoid of gold placers, lying in the range between Penn Valley and the Round Tent house, and extending north and south across the whole breadth of the county, (and also extending further to the south and west into Placer and Yuba counties,) indications of mineral deposits had been observed by the earlier settlers, of a character which baffled ordinary prospecting, and gave rise to wild speculation as to the nature of this particular region. In the winter of 1802-3 prospecting for copper in this vicinity was suggested, and many straggling parties expended, in the aggregate, enormous amounts of time and money in vain researches. Some promising lodes were found, among the best of which is the "Well Lede," so called from the circumstance that it was first discovered, long before any value was attached to it, in the sinking of a well for family purposes, on Purtyman's Ranch, at what is now Spenceville. This lede, however, although an enormous body of ore, being about seventy feet in width, is of too low grade to justify working at the present cost of labor and materials; the time may come when it will prove a fortune to the owners. The ore is said to range from five to twelve per cent. of copper.

In April, 1863, the "Last Chance" mine was discovered, by James Downey, who had devoted the most of his time for many months in prospecting the section between the Zinc House and the Empire Ranch, on a large number of "crevices," and wherever there seemed any favorable croppings, but without any flattering results. Finally, when discouraged and about to abandon all further work, a friend suggested that this spot seemed to promise the most favorably, and Downey exclaimed, "Well, this is the last chance—and if I don't strike it here I'll give it up"—jumping into the prospect shaft, a few feet in depth then, he worked vigorously for the day, and at evening struck a solid ledge of glittering sulphurets of copper, about three feet in thickness. The excitement became intense, as usually has been the case under similar circumstances throughout the State, and the rush to the copper region became as great as in earlier times it had been to Fraser River and Washoe. Thousands of claims were taken up, hundreds of shafts were sunk, and hundreds of thousands of dollars were uselessly expended in prospecting for copper. The whole region for ten miles in width, and twenty miles in length, was filled with people searching for "crevices," and talking copper; new towns arose like magic, and Spenceville, Hacketville, Queen City, Wilsonville, etc., etc., became familiar as town sites, and even became pretentious as permanencies. But the tide soon ebbed, and the streets of the "cities" I have mentioned are now occasionally enlivened only by the hunter of game who may find it convenient to camp in one of the deserted houses, and who can start a hare, a bevy of quail, or even a deer, from the tall grass or thick chapparal around the spring which furnished the former inhabitants with water. "*Sic transit.*" During the height of the fever, speculation became rampant, and it is said that shares in some of the most promising claims, such as the Last Chance, Well Lede, Whisky Diggings, and others, were

actually sold at \$100 per foot. However that may be, if not true, it might well be, for I know that half that amount was paid for some claims. The Last Chance still gives hopes that a good, paying copper mine may be developed by the proper application of skill and perseverance with capital. While the original locators, consisting of the Downey family, still retain a portion of their interests severally, other parties have become interested by purchase, and a considerable portion of the stock is now held by D. O. Mills & Co., H. Miller, Thomas Gardner, and others, of Sacramento, A. Delano, J. M. C. Walker, Frank Beatty, S. D. Bosworth, E. W. Roberts, and others, of this county, and it is the intention now expressed by the shareholders, to put up machinery to work the vein effectually. The working shaft has been sunk to a depth of two hundred feet, showing a vein about twelve feet thick, rich in sulphurets of good quality, averaging twenty three per cent, and indicating a strong vein of good mineral. One shipment, made to Swansea, realized \$35 per ton nett, above all expenses; and with proper machinery for pumping and hoisting purposes, as well as apparatus for preparing and reducing the ore on the ground, there is no doubt that this mine would give employment to a large number of people, and perhaps stimulate others to develop good mines of copper now unknown. This mine consists of 2,400 feet on the ledge; the company is incorporated, and have their office at Sacramento. Thomas Gardner is the present Secretary.

There are other good mines in the vicinity, such as the Green Ledge, the Emerald, the Mammoth, etc., but work does not seem to be actively progressing at present, and nearly all operations have ceased in the copper regions at this time. Whether it will ever be generally resumed again depends entirely upon the successful efforts of some one or more companies pushing ahead their own work with faith, and money to carry them through.

### Placer Mining.

The placer mining of this region, in the early days, was confined to the beds of the small streams, ravines, gulches, flats and side hills adjacent; in some instances the extent of gold-producing surface being broad, shallow and remarkably rich, gave employment to large numbers of men, whose claims were so situated on the gentle slopes that one tom-head of water would supply half a dozen or a dozen companies successively; the quantity thus furnished would be about six or eight inches of miner's measure at the present day, and cost \$16 per day during the first season for the first or head company, the price being then graduated off to each company succeeding, at a discount of \$2 each, until the price would come down to \$4, after which there was no deduction. The scarcity as well as the excessive cost of water therefore caused men to crowd as closely as their numbers and location would allow, and most cheering and animated sights were thus presented on Butte Flat, Rich Flat, Squirrel Creek, Texas Flat, Deer Creek, and other places, where twenty and thirty companies of men, numbering from one hundred to three hundred persons could be seen at one view, busily engaged in "sluicing surface." And as another and more fatal, as well as more irremediable result, the diggings around Rough and Ready being so accessible and so easily worked, were very soon "worked out." No extensive deposits were found in any of the hills, although a streak or range extends from Alta Hill, near Grass Valley, along Randolph Hill, Sugar Loaf, Spanish John, Goashen Hill, and Texas Flat, toward Timbuctoo, as if it were a branch of the old river bed which caused the famous "blue gravel" deposit

at the latter place, but which seems to have been cut off in the vicinity of Pleasant Valley and Anthony House, in a manner unaccountable. In this range of hill diggings, Randolph Hill was the only portion of the whole that paid largely—one company, in less than two years, took out over \$400,000 clear of all expenses, which was done by ground sluicing, before the hydraulic pipe came into use. The other points, however, have not produced so encouragingly, and but few attempts have been made in this part of the county to establish regular hydraulic diggings, and to trace any gravel ledge into the deep channels of the hills. The principal mining operations of that character now carried on are those of Barker & Rex, on Grub Creek, Painter, Barnhard & Co., on Whitesell's Ranch, Binsley Brothers, on Kentucky Flat, Hamilton, Brown & Brown, at Butler's Flat, head of Squirrel creek, H. Q. & E. W. Roberts, on Bunker Hill, and Ladd's diggings, on Squirrel creek, now owned by a company of Portuguese. The flume in the last named is about a mile and a quarter long, in two compartments, and five feet wide in the whole.

### Quartz Mining.

Quartz mining operations have never been either extensively or successfully carried on in this township, and although numberless ledges of fine looking quartz, richly charged with sulphurets, and in many instances showing free gold in tempting quantities, interlace the hills in every direction, in no instance as yet has there been established a paying mine. Indeed, the work of prospecting in this vicinity is only in its infancy, consisting mostly of mere prospect shafts—"gopher holes"—and abortive tunnels. In 1851 the Kentucky Ridge ledge was struck, by Abel, Porter and others, and a large amount of exceedingly rich specimen-rock was taken out with comparatively small expenditure of labor. A contract was made by them with Colonel Wm. F. English for the erection of what was called, in those days, a quartz mill. This consisted of two large-sized Chile mill wheels and pan, driven by water power, with a capacity of reducing about two or two and a half tons in twenty-four hours. Of course, the affair proved a failure, and was disastrous to all parties concerned. Not only litigation ensued, which stopped the work, but Col. English was found dead on the road between the mill and Nevada, killed by a charge from his own shot-gun, but whether accidentally, or intentionally done by his own hand, was never satisfactorily ascertained. The ledge was finally jumped or relocated in after years, by others, and a small, four-stamp mill, run by water power, is now erected on the premises and occasionally makes a fair clean up on assorted rock from this ledge. It is now owned by Greenbanks and Co.

In the fall of 1855, the Osceola ledge, about one mile south from the town of Rough and Ready, was prospected by John Eudey, Thos. Euren and Jas. Truran, under contract with E. W. Roberts. A remarkably rich pocket or "bunch" was found in this ledge, and in addition to several thousands of dollars taken out in solid specimens, a lot of several loads, worked by mill process, returned an average of \$325 per ton. The company was immediately incorporated, and caused a 24-stamp mill to be erected, with all necessary houses, etc., and commenced crushing rock in April, 1856; but as no other rich lot of specimens had been found, and no researches made for any, except on a straight line of tunnel into the hill, and the main body of the ledge did not pay over \$10 a ton, a huge disgust very naturally affected the San Francisco capitalists who had "bought in" at a large price, and who now held the controlling interest. After crushing about 120 tons and finding the

machinery too crude to save the gold, all operations were suspended and the machinery was removed to Sucker Flat, where it was erected and put in operation to crush cement; this proving also non-remunerative, it was removed to Hansonville, thence finally to Reese River. The ledge having been sold to pay debts of the company, it has been lately purchased by Messrs. Tew & Morgan, who are proceeding to work upon and develop the mine in a proper manner, and will erect such machinery as may be necessary to reduce the refractory sulphurets. The old company expended \$36,000 upon this mine uselessly, and the experiment proved conclusively that while very few men know how to "keep a hotel" a still fewer number know how to work a mine and run a quartz mill successfully. The managers in this experiment were nearly all sea-captains, and a few years later the same men, back again at their proper business, gallantly carried their vessels right up to the enemies batteries at Vicksburg, Mobile Bay, New Orleans, and Port Royal.

In 1865, an eight-stamp mill was erected at the lower end of the town of Rough and Ready, by A. A. and John Smith, worked by an overshot wheel, but as the people in the vicinity had not carried on the work of opening the mines to such an extent as to supply a sufficient quantity of rock to keep the mill running, but little benefit has been derived by the owners of the mill or by the miners, from this commendable enterprise; like many other improvements, it was in advance of the times and now stands idle with little prospect of enough work to keep the machinery from falling to decay. These, with a few arrastras erected here and there for prospecting purposes, constitute the quartz mill enterprises projected and carried out in this township.

It has been already said that the ledges in this portion of the county are numberless—it is impossible to give even a list of their names and location—but it is evident to the most superficial observer that gold-bearing quartz veins exist in every direction, many of which give large promise of rich yields. Some have been prospected to a slight degree, rarely to a depth exceeding one hundred feet—mere surface scratching—and by mill process have given good returns. In that section along the head of Penn Valley creek, including Osceola ravine, Grub creek, Clear creek, etc., copper sulphurets predominate largely, which apparently causes the rock to be difficult to work by the ordinary mill process. Such are the Osceola, South Star, West Point, Legal Tender, 7-30 Loan, McCauley & Co's, and a large number of others, which have yielded from the same pile of rock, worked at the same time, in different mills, all the way from \$7 50 to \$40 per ton, with no perceptible difference in the ore. It is well settled that such ores must be reduced by some special process, directly applicable to their nature, the precise character of which can only be ascertained by analysis and practical experiment. There is not the slightest doubt that if such a process be discovered and disclosed that Rough and Ready would present as many good paying ledges as now are successfully operated in the vicinity of Nevada or Grass Valley. Time will show, if capital can be induced to enter the field.

#### Settlement.

The earliest white settler was most probably a man named Rose, who built "Rose's Corral," and kept a small trading post in Pleasant Valley, about midway between the Anthony House and Bridgeport. The next, I think, was David Boyer, who established himself with a small stock of goods, principally for the Indian trade, at a place named by him "White Oak Springs," about midway between



Newtown and Jones's Bar, and on the trail, as it then was, between Marysville and Nevada City, neither of which localities were then known by the names they now bear. The two locations of Rose and Boyver must have been made in the summer or early in the fall of 1849, but I have not been able to procure the precise dates.

In the fall of 1849, the "Rough and Ready Company" of emigrants, under Captain Townsend, composed of some dozen men, from Shellsburg, Wisconsin, arrived by the Truckee route at a point on Deer Creek, near mouth of Slate Creek; they mined successfully there a few weeks in the bed of the creek; one of their number went out to kill some game, deer and grizzly being plentiful, and in quenching his thirst at the clear stream of the ravine below Randolph Flat, discovered a piece of gold on the naked bed-rock. Consequent prospecting by the company satisfied them that the new found diggings were rich, and removing their camp, they prepared winter quarters by building two log cabins on the point of the hill east from and overlooking the present town of Rough and Ready. Two of their number struck out through the woods "on a bee line" for Sacramento, to procure provisions, and thus made the first wagon tracks on what afterward became the Telegraph road. From the name of this company, the settlement and town afterward derived its designation. About the same time, or shortly after, the Randolph Company, consisting of Wm. Gambrel, Jas. Patterson, Wm. D. Malone, two Damerons, and others, from Randolph county, Missouri, located on Randolph Flat, and built two log cabins, and the two companies divided the ground on the main ravine between them. Main Ravine, Red and Blue ravines were incredibly rich in gold. The work was all done in that day with the pick and shovel, crevicing knife or spoon, pan and rocker, only, as the implements of mining; the long tom came afterward in 1850, and the sluice box still later. Captain Townsend and his two brothers took out over \$40,000 before the water failed in the spring of '50, (no ditches then conveyed water from any large stream to the smaller ones, or to dry ravines,) and the captain then returned hastily by steamer route to Wisconsin to procure a large number of working men "on shares," whom he brought out with him, at his own expense, forty in number, early in the fall of 1850, each of whom had contracted in writing to work for his employer one year, in consideration of which the employer paid the cost of the journey, was to pay them "States' wages" and support them during that time. Upon his arrival, his astonishment was great to find a town, or aggregated settlements of tents fast growing into clapboard houses, containing some four or five hundred inhabitants, instead of his two cabins; every foot of mining ground, for miles around, taken up, and scarcely room left for him to pitch his tents, where he had left an almost unbroken wilderness less than six months before. Forty men to feed, flour fifty cents a pound, and not a place to put them to work. He was compelled to hire out his men in gangs to the new comers—who now owned the ground—to which course all of them consented, and he had then to "buy into a claim" to get a place to work himself. Such was the change of one season.

Early in January, 1850, the first family arrived at these diggings; these were James S. Dunleavy and wife, who came from Oregon upon news of the gold discovery. Dunleavy was sent out a year or two before from the East as a missionary to Oregon, and it may be that the spirit was willing but the flesh was weak, for he opened the first whisky shop in this settlement, just about where Major Wood's store now stands, and he had so far advanced in civilization and refinement a few

months after that I had the honor of a special invitation from him, in the fall of that year, to dedicate his new ten-pin saloon, the first in this part of the country, by rolling the first game on his 90-foot alley. The finale of his career was consonant with this bright promise, and he died some years later at Mazatlan. In February, H. Q. Roberts arrived at Rough and Ready diggings—the population around there numbering some thirty or forty within a few miles—and after working a few weeks in the mines, he brought in a pack train of provisions, tools, etc., and opened the first regular store in the place, although it was not even a place as yet. The “store” consisted, walls and roof, of a mainsail of some large vessel, originally brought up to the Anthony House by some sailors, and was supported by pine poles cut on the spot. The fame of the rich diggings reached the Sacramento paper, people began to crowd in, and thus commenced the town, about the first day of April, 1850. This section of country was then in the jurisdiction of Yuba county, but neither Alcalde, nor Justice, nor any other peace officer, was in all that region. The population rapidly increased, and soon numbered hundreds, finally thousands, the necessities of some kind of government became painfully apparent, for thefts and robberies, as well as high handed deeds of violence and outrage, and murders, became common; the people assembled in mass, and appointed a committee of three, consisting of H. Q. Roberts, James S. Dunleavy and Emanuel Smith, who were authorized to assume the reins of government as a Committee of Vigilance and safety, whose powers were almost absolute and from whose decision there was no appeal. They had no lawyers then, with technicalities, and as their power was supreme, there was no body to appeal to, in fact, there was no established tribunal of justice nearer than Marysville, which place was then known as Nye’s Landing, and the people of the mountains neither knew nor cared whether an Alcalde lived there or not, and there was no court of higher jurisdiction nearer than the Bay. This provisional tribunal accordingly, and justly, as all accounts go to show, administered justice with an equitable hand, laid out the town, marked off each man’s lot or premises, decided all disputes concerning town lots and mining claims, appointed a Constable, issued writs, heard and decided causes, calling a jury when the parties desired it, took bonds for appearance from persons charged with crime, (I have one in my possession given by a man charged with horse stealing, and the person appeared and stood his trial,) and punished criminals convicted before them. One man was whipped, thirty-nine lashes, for stealing, escorted to the lower edge of town and with a parting kick notified never to appear again, under penalty of death.

The town of Rough and Ready increased very rapidly, and was for a while the principal place in what now constitutes Nevada county, and at the election held in October, 1850, polled a little less than 1,000 votes. At that time, Rich Flat, Randolph Flat, Texas Flat, Kentucky Flat, Newtown, Bridgeport, Indian Flat, Anthony House, Grass Flat, and Lander’s Bar, besides other minor localities, were also settlements of importance, crowded with miners, and a new county was much talked of during the year 1850, of which Rough and Ready was to be the county seat, and a subscription was started for the purpose of establishing a newspaper; a church was built by donations of the people, and a hospital was erected by Dr. Wm. McCormick, now of Grass Valley. The cholera extended into the mountains, but in a modified form, and a few fatal cases occurred at Rough and Ready and in the vicinity, not exceeding, however, seven in number. The members of the orders of

Odd Fellows and Masons organized themselves in September, into associations for benevolent purposes; not merely to assist their own, but other cases of distress, of which the number was legion. The reputation of Rough and Ready for richness had gone abroad throughout the East, and immense numbers of the emigration of 1850 poured into the neighborhood, worn out, broken down, penniless, destitute and diseased, and it is reasonably estimated that the citizens of Rough and Ready were equally as heavily taxed per capita, that year from the causes just named, as were the people of San Francisco or Sacramento.

Extraordinary preparations had been made for the approaching mining season; great piles and long lines of dirt had been thrown up for washing, in anticipation of early and heavy rains; the old mining law in the first place had limited claims to fifteen feet square, this had been extended, in the summer of '50, to thirty feet square. In the fall of '50, to enable those who remained in the "dry diggings" to keep constantly employed, it was made a regulation that all might "throw up" dirt to any extent, and the dirt thus thrown up and the ground thus covered could be held by the man doing the work until water came. But no water came; the winter was dry and warm; a few light showers and some damp fogs in November constituted the "rainy season" until the end of February, 1851, and but a few weeks of rain followed then, so that the mining season was almost an entire failure. Some of the miners turned their attention to bringing in water by ditches; the Squirrel Creek Ditch was projected by the miners on Rich Flat for their own use, in November, 1850, and the work being all done by labor shares was complete and the water run through about Christmas day; a company was formed to bring water from Deer Creek, at Nevada, by means of a large ditch, and their surveyor running the preliminary line was met by a Nevada party viewing the route for a similar purpose; this resulted in the union of the two parties, and in the construction of the Rough and Ready Deer Creek Ditch, completed in the fall of '51; but as these projects provided no means of work to the miners then waiting, the great majority sought new locations, and the town became apparently deserted. Buildings that had cost \$5,000 were sold for less than ten per cent. of the cost, were torn down, removed, and reconstructed into boarding houses, stores, hotels and ten-pin alleys on the river bars, and into road-side hotels and barns on ranches; provisions were sold for less than the freight from Sacramento; merchant after merchant failed, house after house closed, and the town became a skeleton of itself. It still continued, however, to be a considerable village, the center of a rich and valuable mining country, which was well developed and worked after the various ditches were brought in, viz: the Squirrel Creek, the Rough and Ready Deer Creek, and the Slate Creek; with good hotels and stores, a fine Masonic hall, a very neat church, and was thriving fairly, when, in July, 1853, the whole town was destroyed by fire, save only a few buildings on the outskirts. The town was partially rebuilt, in a more concentrated body, the citizens and business men showing commendable energy and enterprise; but again on July 8, 1859, a fire occurred which swept away every frame building in the main body of the town. At this time the placer diggings around the vicinity had become exhausted to a great extent, the palmy days had passed, and no quartz veins had, as yet, been opened successfully; therefore this last blow proved too heavy, and the town, as such, seems to have become among the things that were. About twenty-five or thirty houses now occupy the place where once stood about three hundred, some of which were

then among the finest buildings in the mountains. At one time, during the years 1855 and '56, there were established in Rough and Ready a Masonic Lodge, an Odd Fellows Lodge, an Odd Fellows Encampment, and two Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, all of which were large in numbers, prosperous, and in a highly flourishing condition. At this present time, there is a large and flourishing Lodge of Good Templars, who occupy the Odd Fellows' Hall, but no other association or organization exists.

I have not sketched the local excitement arising from quartz discoveries, commencing with the discovery on Kentucky Ridge, and continuing on late into '52, when every man, woman and child (what few there were of the two last) rushed furiously after a fortune by "taking up" and recording every seam of white rock, or quartz bowlder, visible above ground, as a ledge, and bought stock and paid assessments until every body became, just as the bubble did, flat broke; nor of the quartz epidemic in 1855 and '56, following the discovery in Osceola, when every body again went and did likewise, or rather like-foolish; nor of the repetition of the same old story, now in fact, in 1865 and '66, become a "thrice told tale;" nor of the discovery on Sailor's Flat, and the building of Newtown, in September, 1850; nor of the great Ripple Box Tunnel; nor of the curious mingling of civil authority and lynch law in the hanging of the Indian "Collo" for killing a young man, whose name is forgotten; nor of the terrible affair at Bridgeport, committed by a drunken crowd who tried, (or enacted the farce of a trial,) by a lynch court, and hung an innocent man in March, 1851, on pretense that he was Knowles, a noted Oregon and California horse thief, and concerning those who sat as jurors and officiated actively otherwise, I have been told by one who was present, and afterward noted the facts as they occurred, that not one of them died otherwise than by sudden and violent death, viz: by shot, or stab, or bludgeon, or drowning or cholera, or by fire; nor of the killing of Campbell, by Larue; nor of the murder of Scobey, and our midnight raid, en-masse, horse and foot, to surround and capture his murderers; nor of the scout, by your humble servant as J. P., with a posse comitatus, and capture of Wemah and his beautiful boy "Lulu," to hold as hostages for the surrender of certain murderers of his tribe; nor of the inglorious defeat of another posse in the same campaign, by Walloupa and his naked, breech-clout warriors, much to the chagrin of said posse and to our satisfaction; nor of the "Hounds," the "forty thieves," who took and tied up an innocent man and gave him fifty lashes, on a charge of stealing, while the actual thief stood by and encouraged the Hounds in their work; nor of the fiend, Jim Lundy, and his murderous duel at Industry Bar, with the young and gallant Dibble, his victim—nor of those who seconded him in as foul murder as was ever perpetrated; nor of Gen. Green and his famous Indian expedition through our hills; nor of our plank road survey from Marysville to Nevada, in 1852; nor of our great Landers' Bar Irish wing-dam lawsuit, in the spring of 1851, for a piece of ground valued at \$100,000, with Sawyer, now Supreme Judge, Buckner, Freeman, Whitesides, Si. Brown, Tom. Bowers, etc., as counsel, in which we were thirteen days trying the case with a jury, and with cost bill paid by defendants, (after a day's argument re-taxing costs,) to the tune of \$1,992, paid in gold dust at \$16 per ounce; nor of our high-cock-alorum Justice's Court, in the fall and winter of 1850, with W. G. Ross, lately killed by Charley Duane, as our first Justice of the Peace, and Steve Ford as Constable, the proceedings in which discounted Judge Olney's injunction case; nor of the

robbery of Jack Elder, Constable, caught under his chin and lifted out of his saddle, pistol in hand, by the limb of a tree; nor of the shooting of his partner, Wilson, while stealing a wagon load of barley left on the road; nor of Brundage's mass meeting of the people, called in 1850, to organize the State of Rough and Ready, adopt a constitution, secede from the United States, and set up on our own hook an independent government; nor of the preacher who wanted "a show" when the boys staked off the grave yard into mining claims whilst he was saying the last prayer over the corpse, the prospect having been discovered "rich" in the loose dirt thrown out of the grave; nor of the fight between Smock and a certain limb of the law; nor of the first appearance of Lee & Marshall's Circus, at Rough and Ready, in March, 1851; nor of Fordyce's first contract for carrying the mail from Nevada to Marysville, in 1850, on mule-back; nor of the stage ride in the first Marysville coach, one day to Empire Ranch and all next day to get into Marysville; nor of the grizzly that chased Robinson into Deer Creek, when it was cold enough to freeze the ears off a brass monkey; nor of the first sermon in Rough and Ready, when the "boys" rolled up their monte and faro banks—fifteen tables going—on a Sunday afternoon, listened to an eloquent sermon, preached in the gambling saloon, took up a collection of \$200 and presented it to the preacher; nor of the first ball or dance given in our town, where we had six women to two hundred and fifty men, more fights than you could count, and six pistol shots fired through the floor of the ball room from below, nobody hurt; nor of our prospecting trip to Grass Valley after night, blankets, pick and shovel on each man's back, when gold quartz was first discovered on Gold Hill, in October, 1850, and of our getting there at daylight, among the first on the ground, to the chagrin and surprise of the Grass Valleyans, who thought they had it all to themselves. And so on, and so on, through a thousand of wild scenes and strange incidents that would, in this day, sound, perhaps, more like shadows from Baron Munchausen's adventures than sober truth; but you have told me to "cut it short," and you see I have done so.

### Churches.

There are three Church organizations in Rough and Ready township, all of the Methodist persuasion; one at Rough and Ready, one at Pleasant Valley and one at Spenceville. All under the charge of Rev. E. W. Rusk.

### Sabbath Schools.

The Sabbath Schools in the township are as follows: One at Rough and Ready, A. A. Smith, Superintendent; one at Spenceville, — Raymond, Superintendent, and one at Pleasant Valley, A. Fulweiler, Superintendent.

### Schools.

There are seven schools in the township, six of them public and one private, as follows: One at Rough and Ready, J. C. Boynton, teacher; one at Newtown, Z. T. Smith, teacher; one at Pleasant Valley, James Leonard, teacher; one at Mooney Flat, Miss Curtis, teacher; one at Spenceville, Mrs. L. Simeral, teacher, and one in Penn Valley, — Powers, teacher. Also, a private school at Randolph Flat, under the charge of Mrs. Jeffries.

### Good Templars.

The Good Templars have three Lodges. One at Rough and Ready, organized February 25th, 1865, by C. B. Frost, D. G. W. C. T., and now numbers eighty-two members in good standing; meets every Saturday evening. One at Spenceville, organized about the same time, by A. A. Smith, G. W. C.; and one at Pleasant Valley. Both meet on Saturday evenings.

# THE

## ROUGH AND READY TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

For the Year commencing January 1st, 1867.

Adams L. B. farmer, Rough & Ready  
Adams M. W. miner, Rough & Ready  
Adams W. N. farmer, Rough & Ready  
Alexander Thos. farmer, Rough & Ready  
Arbegas Geo. miner, Rough & Ready  
Arnold J. N. carpenter, Rough & Ready  
Austin F. W. farmer, Rough & Ready  
Austin Hiram, farmer, Rough & Ready  
Ayres D. M. farmer, Rough & ready

### B

Bagley A. L. miner, Rough & Ready  
Baker Otis, miner, Rough & Ready  
Balch J. R. miner, Rough & Ready  
Baldwin Wm. L. miner, Mooney Flat  
Ball Wm. Rough & Ready  
Barker Williamson, miner, Rough & R  
Barnhart John, miner, Rough & Ready  
Barnhart Nich's, miner, Rough & Ready  
Bartlett E. G. farmer, Kentucky Flat  
Bartlett W. H. C. miner, Rough & Ready  
Bawn F. Rough & Ready  
Beazley Silas, farmer, Rough & Ready  
Bennett Joseph, farmer, Rough & Ready  
Bennett Samuel, Rough & Ready  
Berry James, farmer, Rough & Ready  
Beyer George, farmer, Rough & Ready  
Bourne R. C. farmer, Rough & Ready  
Bourne Thos. C. farmer, Pleasant Valley  
Boynton J. C. teacher, Rough & Ready  
Bradshaw S. S. miner, Rough & Ready  
Brandt J. C. farmer, Spenceville  
Brown A. Y. miner, Rough & Ready  
Brown C. F. Rough & Ready  
Brown David, carpenter, Mooney Flat  
Brown E. W. farmer, Spenceville  
Brown G. D. Rough & Ready  
Brown H. M. Rough & Ready  
Bryson John, miner, Rough & Ready  
Buckingham —, farmer, Rough & Ready  
Buckley John, Rough & Ready  
Buffington W. H. carriage trim'r, R&R  
Bullard G. miner, Rough & Ready  
Butler Jonathan, farmer, Rough & Ready

### C

Call Peter,  
Campbell A. L. miner, Rough & Ready

Carmack S. miner, Rough & Ready  
Castien H. miner, Rough & Ready  
Chambers J. M. miner, Rough & Ready  
Church H. C. teacher, Indian Springs  
Church J. F. stage prop, Rough & Ready  
Church L.  
Cleveland L.  
Coffey William,  
Cole C. J. hotel, Wood's Crossing  
Colyer John, miner, Indian Springs  
Congleton A. farmer, Rough & Ready  
Connolly Philip, farmer, Rough & Ready  
Conrad John H. farmer, Penn Valley  
Cook Abner, miner, Rough & Ready  
Cooley Caleb, farmer, Pleasant Valley  
Coombs C. T. miner, Rough & Ready  
Corey Sam, farmer, Penn Valley  
Curran Wm. shoemaker, Rough & Ready

### D

Dable Philip, mtnr, Rough & Ready  
Daniels Ephraim, miner, Anthony House  
Danicls James,  
Davis John, farmer, Rough & Ready  
Davis Shepherd, miner,  
Debat John, farmer, Newtown  
Deconey Manuel, Newt,  
Deeds George, farmer,  
Deeds John, farmer,  
Denton E. N. farmer, Rough & Ready  
Dezell Jas. lumberman, Rough & Ready  
Dickinson C. B. farmer, Rough & Ready  
Dickinson Wm. miner, Rough & Ready  
Dimond W. A. miner, Rough & Ready  
Doody B. W. trader, Anthony House  
Douglass James, toll keeper, Rough & R  
Downey J. R. farmer, Rough & Ready  
Driscoll John,  
Dunham D. J. farmer, Indian Springs  
Dykeman S. H. ditch ag't, Rough & Ready

### E

Eberlein G. W. miner, Rough & Ready  
Eberlein Wm. miner, Rough & Ready  
Eddy G. W.  
Ellis Levi, farmer, Rough & Ready  
Emery Webster, farmer, Indian Springs  
Ennor James, farmer, Penn Valley



**F**

Finlaw A. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Finlaw Jabez, teamster, Rough & Ready  
 Fippin John,  
 Fleming Isaac, farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Flint George, shoemaker, Rough & Ready  
 Foreman D. R. farmer, Mooney Flat  
 Forsythe Robt. water agent, Mooney Flat  
 Froey C. B. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Fulweiler A. farmer, Pleasant Valley  
 Fulweiler A. water ag't, Pleasant Valley

**G**

Gassaway C. D. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Gassaway William, teamster, Rough & R  
 Genong John, farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Gilham S. M.  
 Gilham W. B. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Glines Jos. teamster, Rough & Ready  
 Goodman E. trader, Rough & Ready  
 Goodwin A. F. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Grant Geo. ditch agent, Rough & Ready  
 Grove David, carpenter, Rough & Ready  
 Grubbs W. L. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Gunson Robert,

**H**

Hackett Wm. ranchman, Hackettstown  
 Haig David,  
 Hanson Andrew, miner, Pleasant Valley  
 Harris Charles,  
 Harris Wm. farmer, Kentucky Flat  
 Hartley Wm. farmer, Mooney Flat  
 Hartung A. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Hatch H. L. farmer, Indian Springs  
 Hatch M. D. toll collector, Spenceville  
 Hatch M. P. toll collector, Indian Springs  
 Hawes V. C. miner,  
 Haynes Joseph,  
 Hays I. N. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Henwood A. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Herrod B. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Hickman Wm. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Himes J. innkeeper,  
 Holmes John, miner, Penn Valley  
 Horton Lewis, farmer, Penn Valley  
 Huett Andrew,  
 Huett James, miner, Rough & Ready  
 Huffman H. J. carpenter, Rough & Ready  
 Huntress J. S. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Hyatt Jacob, toll collector, Pet Hill  
 Hyatt O. C. toll collector, Pet Hill

**I**

Icard John, teamster, Rough & Ready  
 Inskeep W. S. miner, Rough & Ready

**J**

Jackson W. H. teamster, Mooney Flat  
 Jacobs Rodney, saloon, Rough & Ready

**K**

Kelsey Charles,  
 Kottman Wm. water agent, Newtown  
 Kunnon B. miner, Newtown

**L**

Ladd Perley M. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Landis Ben. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Landis John, merchant, Rough & Ready  
 Lawrence M. G. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Lewis Joseph, miner, near Newtown  
 Lyons Jerry, farmer, Mooney Flat

**M**

McAlly Jas. miner, Rough & Ready  
 McCharles H. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Maguire J. M. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Maloney M. farmer, Penn Valley  
 Manion Carey, farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Marsh Isaiah, farmer, Indian Springs  
 Marryfield James, farmer, Rough & R  
 Martin Francis, miner, Rough & Ready  
 Mason A. C. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Massey William, farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Meek Joseph, farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Melbourne E. L. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Mellon J. R. Rough & Ready  
 Meredith Wm. C. teamster, Mooney Flat  
 Merrill Marshall, shoemaker, Spenceville  
 Millish Chas. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Mills Ed. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Mills Henry, miner, Rough & Ready  
 Montgomery F. P. miner, Penn Valley  
 Montgomery J. L. farmer, Penn Valley  
 Montgomery J. S. farmer, Rough & R  
 Moose J. L. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Morey N. L. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Morrison E. H. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Murphy Pat.

**N**

Newman J. F. toll collector, Rough & R  
 Nichols Dawson, farmer, Spenceville  
 Nicholas S. B. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Norton Robert, farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Novay John P. farmer, Pleasant Valley  
 Nutter Wm. M. farmer, Indian Springs

**O**

Oague W. B. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Otis Thos. P. miner, Mooney Flat  
 O'Toole P. miner, Jones Bar

**P**

Page A. J. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Painter G. W. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Pelham A. J. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Pelham O. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Pelham W. A. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Perkenpine John, miner, Rough & Ready

Pinkham R. D. gardener, Rough & Ready  
 Piper S. W. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Pomeroy E. H. miner, Grass Valley  
 Pomeroy Lucius, clerk, Rough & Ready  
 Potter L. R.  
 Potts —  
 Powers A. M. teacher, Rough & Ready  
 Price J. K. P. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Putman Rufus, teamster, Rough & Ready  
 Puttemeyer H. miner, Newtown

## R

Rapp H. A. farmer, Pleasant Valley  
 Rapp Peter, farmer, Pleasant Valley  
 Raymond C. B. farmer, Spenceville  
 Roes A. W. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Rex H. V. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Reynolds John, miner, Rough & Ready  
 Richards John, miner, Jones Bar  
 Ricky John, carpenter, Mooney Flat  
 Robbins E. miner, Newtown  
 Roberts H. Q. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Robertson Jeff.  
 Rogers Dan'l, miner, Rough & Ready  
 Rouse W. L. farmer, Indian Springs

## S

Saltzman E. A. farmer, Kentucky Flat  
 Salsbey John, miner  
 Saxon James, farmer, Pleasant Valley  
 Schardin H. merchant, Newtown  
 Schlotthauer J. clerk, Rough & Ready  
 Schwartz T. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Schmidt Jacob, saloon, Rough & Ready  
 Scott C. W.  
 Shark Robert,  
 Shephard Jas. teamster, Rough & Ready  
 Shepherd N. H. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Shepherd R. C. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Sheridan Edward, miner, Rough & Ready  
 Sheridan Peter, miner, Rough & Ready  
 Sherman T. V.  
 Sheffield S. H. postmaster, Rough & R  
 Shoemaker Dav. farmer, Anthony House  
 Shoemaker R. farmer, Anthony House  
 Shortridge C. S. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Sifford Henry, farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Sifford L. N. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Sifford Monroe, farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Single John, blacksmith, Rough & Ready  
 Slack A. L. ag't W. F. & Co., Rough & R  
 Smith A. A. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Smith Geo. farmer, Mooney Flat  
 Smith John, miner, Rough & Ready  
 Smith Z. T. teacher, Newtown  
 Snell Geo. farmer, Rough & Ready

Snell J. laborer, Rough & Ready  
 Snyder J. P. miner,  
 Son William, farmer, Newtown  
 Stanton John, teamster, Mooney Flat  
 Stanton Wm. farmer, Mooney Flat  
 Stark T. J. farmer, Pleasant Valley  
 Stark W. M. farmer, Pleasant Valley  
 Stephenson D. V.  
 Stockdale Moses, miner, Newtown  
 Stull P. L. farmer, Rough & Ready

## T

Taylor John, butcher, Anthony House  
 Taylor C. O. miner, Newtown  
 Taylor Wm. farmer, Penn Valley  
 Thomas Jos. miner, Kentucky Flat  
 Thomas Wm. miner, Anthony House  
 Thompson A. saw mill, Kentucky Flat  
 Thompson B. farmer, Pleasant Valley  
 Thompson Peter, farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Tibbals Samuel, miner, Rough & Ready  
 Tibbets Oren, farmer  
 Timmons S. M. C. butcher, Spenceville  
 Tinkham Gilbert, farmer, Indian Springs  
 Torpie F. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Trail Edwd. H. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Tunis Wm. miner, Rough & Ready  
 Tydd Peter, farmer, Pleasant Valley

## V

VanSlyke A. P. farmer, Indian Springs  
 VanBlaren J. farmer, Anthony House

## W

Wagoner D. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Wagoner D. jr., farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Wagoner Thos. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Walker S. L. teamster, Indian Springs  
 Walling J. M. hotel, Rough & Ready  
 Walling L. A. hotel, Rough & Ready  
 Washburn W. D. lumberman, Rough & R  
 Washam Wm. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Weeks Geo. W. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Westerfield W. H. trader, Mooney Flat  
 Whisner Henry, miner, Rough & Ready  
 Whitney G. teamster, Mooney Flat  
 Wilcox Nathan, rancher, Rough & Ready  
 Williams G. H. farmer, Rough & Ready  
 Williams J. A. rancher, Spenceville  
 Williams Manuel, miner, Newtown  
 Williams Wm. farmer, Pleasant Valley  
 Woods H. W. trader, Rough & Ready  
 Woods James, miner, Rough & Ready  
 Wray James, miner, Rough & Ready  
 Wyatt Geo. L. teacher, Rough & Ready  
 Wyatt Wm. C. miner, Rough & Ready

## SKETCH OF LITTLE YORK TOWNSHIP.

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BY J. E. SQUIRE.

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Little York, from which the name of the township is derived, is situated on a narrow ridge between Steep Hollow and Bear River, and on the line of the old Truckee emigrant road, from which source its first settlement was derived. When the emigration reached this point they considered their toilsome journey completed and began to look around for temporary employment. Gold was found generally distributed in the water courses in good paying quantities, but not sufficient to meet the extravagant expectations of those who came to amass a fortune in a few months and again return to their homes and friends at the East; hence up to the spring of 1853 there were but few permanent miners in this section, although some of the "forty-nine" emigrants, among them Joseph Gardner and J. E. Squire, still of Little York, and John Dunn, now of Nevada, employed most of their time in successful mining operations in this vicinity. Among the favorite places which often attracted back our impatient, roving and broken miners was a ravine heading in the town and extending southerly into Bear river, to which they would resort to make a raise of a few hundred dollars to enable them to make explorations for richer "diggings" in distant parts of the State. Finally, in the fall of 1850, a small party of miners (L. Karner, now deceased, H. H. Brown and J. H. Bailey, of Gold Run, and D. Crippin, last heard of in the grand Union army,) concluded to locate upon the ravine and built a cabin at the upper end, near where Curran & Buckman's cement mill now stands, which was the first house upon the ridge. They very superficially worked over the ravine during the winter, made from eight to ten thousand dollars, and left in the spring of 1851. Soon after, William Scott (whose name the ravine now bears) and others took possession of it and made more money, working it over, than the first locators. They pursued their work into the extensive gravel beds which lay at its head and exposed in a cut, about fifty feet long and ten feet deep, the celebrated blue cement, which has lately attracted so much interest and yielded such rich treasure. Although gold was visible over the whole face of the cut, yet by the rude method of mining at that time, it could not be economically extracted, and mining again languished in this section until the spring of 1852, when a couple of men by the name of William Starr and John Robinson, who had seen what they called "hill diggings," came along and began to prospect in the gravel banks around the head of the ravine, avoiding the channel of the blue cement. Starr, Karner and several others located just at the east of the blue cement lead, and commenced the first tunnel into these gravel hills. Their drift dirt was good, but there was not enough water to wash it and there was not much done that season in their claims. Robinson commenced prospecting lower down, on the face of what is known as Council Hill, and in a short distance found

a prospect of a dollar to the pan; the report of which soon spread to the neighboring mining camps, and from thence to more distant parts of the country, and the place was soon thronged with an excited and eager crowd. The entire gravel range, embracing a great extent, and many hills, was soon located, the present site of the town laid off and lots distributed among the miners.

A ditch was soon commenced, to bring the waters of Bear river to the mines; saw mills, stores, saloons, mechanics' shops, and a meeting house, were erected—and even a theater started. By the 1st of September, the place was filled and surrounded with all the accessories and accompaniments of a large and thriving town, with a population of six hundred inhabitants. Most of the old denizens of the place and of those who came from neighboring camps immigrated from New York and other Eastern States, and those who came in a little later were from Missouri and other Western States, and provincial prejudices were very strong. A public meeting was called, in August, to elect a Recorder and name the town, when the Convention immediately divided between Eastern men and Western men. The Eastern men, after a hard struggle, succeeded in electing Crippin for Recorder, and gave the name of Little York to the town (instead of St. Louis) in commemoration of their victory.

As might be expected in all towns at that early period, there was a large proportion of roughs and rowdies, who were a trouble and terror to the peaceable and well-disposed. The leader of this class was a young man of great muscular power, of desperate character and abandoned habits, called Dick Fisher. No man, especially if he or any of his confederates took a dislike to him, was safe in his person or his property. However, for some violation of law Fisher was arraigned before a magistrate and convicted by the verdict of a jury. He was much exasperated toward the jurymen, and threatened that he would whip one of them, by the name of Tyce Ault, and soon confronted him, with a pistol in hand, for that purpose. Ault tried to avoid him, but Fisher pursued when Ault turned upon and shot him several times, from the effects of which he soon after died, since which time the town has not been afflicted with that class of men. This is the only homicide that has occurred here.

In the latter part of September, 1852, the ditch was completed and water brought upon the mines, and notwithstanding it was sold at a dollar and a half per inch many claims were opened and paid a large profit to the owners; but all could not procure water, and some could not pay such an exorbitant price for it, and the attention of many was again turned to the blue lead, as drift diggings. There were during the fall of 1852, and the year 1853, several tunnels run into it on the rim rock, and many rich crevices found, from which several thousand dollars were obtained; but the bed rock dipped from them, and the cement above the bed rock was very hard and the miners could obtain no gold from it by the mining processes then practiced, so that work was continued only at intervals until 1857, when a company from Nevada, known as the Massasaga Company, located a large tract of mining ground on the line of the blue lead, on the west side of town, and in October found rich prospects on the bed rock, at a depth of one hundred and ten feet. They immediately commenced erecting a mill, with hoisting works and a ten-stamp battery, to crush the cement, which was completed and commenced running in January, 1858. About this time the claims known as the Blue Lead were bought up and consolidated, by W. A. Begole, of Red Dog, and a ten-stamp mill erected

upon them. These mills were very imperfect and insufficient for the work intended; having stamps of 250 pounds only, with wooden stems and open mortar, through which the cement was carried by a stream of water, and pulverized only as a stamp happened to hit it. The consequence was that a large proportion of the gold passed off with the tailings. In the fall of 1858 or 1859 the Massanaga Co. washed the tailings which they had accumulated while running their mill four months, and took out \$2,800. They were subsequently rewashed, and as much more gold obtained. After working irregularly and without much system or economy, the company became disorganized, and ceased work. The old mill is still standing upon the ground in a very dilapidated condition. The time they ran the mill they took out between sixty and seventy thousand dollars—never made a dividend, and quit in debt. This mill was burned in Oct. 1861. Since then this blue cement ground has changed hands, and there are now two improved and efficient mills with two heavy stamps, each near the site of the others, owned and managed by Curran & Buckmap, working the cement with better results. The extent, value and range of the blue cement lead, was first opened and brought to the attention of miners here, and is undoubtedly on the ancient river bed, which is believed to be traced from near Nelson's Point, in Sierra county, to the valley of the San Joaquin, and is probably continuous from Snow Point, on the Yuba, (from which there are different opinions as to its course), through Quaker Hill, Hunt's Hill, Red Dog, You Bet, Little York, Dutch Flat, Gold Run, to and beyond Iowa Hill.

Overlying the channel of this cement was a heavy bed of washed gravel from sixty to one hundred feet deep, which has been washed almost continuously since 1853, and has constituted a large proportion of the extensive hydraulic mining conducted here. In 1863 some Spaniards sunk a shaft about twelve feet deep in a flat ravine, covered with brush, and situated about a mile west of town, in which they found a rich prospect in gold. This, to show that the miners here had some capacity for originality, they named "Cariboo." A company of four or five men soon got possession of the claims and commenced working out the ravine, and in one season, with four men and about fifty inches of water, took out about \$80,000 in gold. At the surface of the ravine, nor around it, was there any evidence of an ancient washed channel; and yet at the bottom there was a foot or two of river washed gravel, and large water-worn boulders, and pot holes worn in the bed rock to a greater depth than they have ever found the bottom. The gold was coarse, and only about 840 fine, while the gold taken from the blue cement is about 900 fine, and that from the gravel above the cement, from 930 to 965 fine. This exceptional character and occurrence of gold is not confined exclusively to this ravine. At about the same distance below the great gravel range, at Snake Ravine, Mule Ravine, Pine Hill, Fools' Hill, and so on to Secret Town, in Placer county, the same quality of gold is found, and under nearly the same occurrences. It can be said at least that at some period there must have been a large water course through this range, the evidence of which is now nearly obliterated by denudation; but we cannot say why the gold deposited should be of such a different cast through its whole extent from that in such close proximity.

This town has been singularly fortunate and an exception to nearly all the old towns, not only in this county, but in the State. A fire has never occurred in it! It presents a comfortable and attractive appearance from the fact that all the primitive buildings have been torn down or rebuilt, and neat, comfortable ones erected.

The residences are nearly hid from view by shade and fruit trees. The citizens early took an interest in garden and fruit culture, and there are large yards filled with fruit trees planted in 1854. The prosperity and future prospects of the town have never been better. The citizens, in connection with their Dutch Flat neighbors, have completed a good wagon road at an expense of \$5,000 to connect with the latter place, over which an omnibus runs to the depot daily. Mr. Colby is now constructing a wagon road, which will be completed in a few weeks, to connect You Bet with Little York, which will open a continuous road from Nevada to Dutch Flat direct.

In addition to the mills running daily upon a body of cement, which is yet but fairly opened, they have twice the amount of hydraulic banks to wash that have ever yet been worked and an abundance of cheap water to do it with.

There are three ditches of about 1500 inches capacity leading into the town, the united length of which is about thirty miles. Two belong to J. Gardner, and take the water from Bear river. One of them was completed in 1853 at an expense, including subsequent improvements, of about \$70,000; the other was completed in 1858 at an expense of about \$30,000. The other ditch takes its water from Steep Hollow, and belongs to Curran and Buckman, and was completed to Little York in 1864, at a total cost of about \$25,000.

### RED DOG.

Early in the spring of 1851, a Mr. Wilson and two other men came over from Nevada to prospect in this vicinity, and on coming up the hill from Greenhorn, near what is now known as the old Nevada road, saw, a little to the right of them, a small ravine running down from what is now known as Red Dog Hill. Mr. Wilson proposed to his companions to go down and prospect it. They assented to the proposition, went down to the ravine, and after digging down to the bed rock and scraping it, discovered coarse gold. They immediately located the ravine and adjoining hill, calling it after a hill in the lead mines of Illinois, "Red Dog Hill." The news of the rich discovery soon spread, and people from adjoining camps began to flock in. Among those who then came, are our fellow townsmen, Robert and Joseph Chew, present owners of the toll road between this place and Nevada. The next important discovery, and that which led to the building of a town, was made by Messrs. Perkins & Thornhill, who discovered the diggings on Independence Hill. July 12th, of the same year, a meeting was called for the purpose of determining a suitable location for a town site, and to give it a proper name. At that meeting the majority voted to locate it on what is now known as Arkansas Hill, and to call it "Chalk Bluff." The minority being dissatisfied with the location chosen by the majority, called another meeting the next day, and chose the present site, but named it "Brooklyn," on account of a small creek intervening between Chalk Bluff and the new site. The eligibility of the second location being much superior to that of Chalk Bluff, the Chalk Bluffers, like sensible men, came over in a body, thereby causing the town to expand and become permanent. The first hotel was built and kept by Mr. Wooster, and the first stores were kept respectively by a Mr. Robinson and G. A. Johnson. The latter is still a resident of this vicinity. The first ditches dug to supply the diggings of this vicinity were made by parties in the order named below:

Perkins' ditch, conveying water from the head of Missouri Canyon to Independence Hill; Henry Stehr's ditch, conveying water from Little Greenhorn to all the



mines near Red Dog. The largest and most valuable ditch, now owned by E. Williams, was constructed by Churchman & Co., and conveys water from Steep Hollow over the entire lower ridge.

Like all other mining towns in California, Red Dog has suffered its share from that relentless destroyer—fire. The first occurred on the night of January 13th, 1859, destroying all the buildings on the south side of Main street, and causing the loss of one man, who was burned to death in his saloon, and about \$25,000 worth of property. The second fire took place in June, 1863, burning only the Chinese part of the town, and was generally believed to have been the work of the Chinese themselves. But the most destructive fire took place on the 15th of August, 1862, destroying the whole town, (except Heydlauff's brick store) in fifteen minutes, causing considerable suffering among some families, and a loss of between \$40,000 and \$50,000. It was, however, with that characteristic energy which marks Californians, whom no calamity can subdue, that they immediately rebuilt the town, and it now presents a better appearance than ever before. The business of the place is not as extensive now as heretofore, nevertheless it has a more healthy and solid foundation on account of the settled permanency of the population.

There are here, at present, two general variety stores, kept respectively by J. Heydlauff and McGoun & Combs. Both of these stores also buy gold dust, the former for himself, and the latter for the enterprising bankers, Mackie & Philip, of Nevada. There are also two clothing stores; one hardware and tin shop; one shoemaker shop; one butcher shop; two hotels; three saloons; two fruit and liquor stands; one dressmaker, and one blacksmith shop. There are also two halls in the town—one belonging to the Masons, in which they meet every Friday on or preceding the full Moon; the other belongs to the Odd Fellows, in which they meet every Saturday night.

There is daily communication by stage with Nevada and Colfax. This is also the residence of a Justice of the Peace and Constable for Little York township. The population in the immediate vicinity of the town is estimated at about 200.

There are four mills within a short distance of Red Dog for crushing blue cement. The first was built by Mallory & Co. in the spring of '62, and is still running, having paid from its commencement to the present time. It is run by water with a hurdy gurdy wheel. The second mill was erected by Williams & Co., in '64, and is run by a 30-horse-power steam engine, 24 inch stroke, manufactured by Mr. Taylor, of Grass Valley. The third and fourth were constructed in the fall of '65—one on Bunker Hill, run by water, and known as Ennis & Co.; the other on Slaughter House Point, run by a 30-horse-power engine, and owned by Messrs. Garber & Cozzens. The latter mill is not in operation on account of a crack in the ground, which filled up the diggings, and caused a temporary suspension of work. The hydraulic claims are all being worked, and promise a good yield of gold this season.

I omitted to say that the reason for changing the name of the place from Brooklyn to Red Dog, was caused in this way: In '55 the citizens applied for a post office to be established here, and there being already a Brooklyn post office in Alameda county, they changed it to Red Dog.

#### Cement Mills.

Neece & West's mill, three-fourths of a mile south of You Bet, on what is known as Brown's Hill, was completed in July, 1855, and has been in almost constant operation.

ration since. It contains eight stamps, the motive power being a hurdy-gurdy water wheel; employs from twenty to thirty hands; crushes about sixty tons of cement in twenty-four hours.

Collins & Son's cement mill, joining Neece & West on the north, was completed in 1866, but has never been run steadily. It is a ten-stamp mill, the motive power being a hurdy-gurdy wheel, and employs from twenty to twenty-five hands; crushes about sixty tons of cement in twenty-four hours.

G. S. Brown & Co's mill, located immediately between Heydlauff & Co. and Mallory & Co's mills, was completed in 1865, and has been in constant operation since. This mill has eight stamps, the motive power being a hurdy-gurdy wheel; employs about twenty men and reduces forty tons of cement in twenty-four hours.

Heydlauff & Co's mill is situated on Brown's Hill, half a mile south of You Bet, and adjoining the ground of Brown & Co. on the south; was erected in 1866 and has been in constant operation since. This mill has eight stamps, the motive power being an eight-foot hurdy-gurdy wheel; employs from twenty-five to thirty men, and reduces about sixty tons of cement in twenty-four hours.

Mallory & Co's mill, adjoining Brown & Co. on the north, was erected in 1865 and has been in operation nearly all the time since. This mill has eight stamps, and is run by a hurdygurdy wheel; employs from fifteen to twenty men, reducing about sixty tons of cement in twenty-four hours.

Gougeye Company's cement mill, at Hunt's Hill, adjoining the Eastern Company on the east, was erected in 1866, at a cost of \$3,000, and has been in operation ever since; has ten stamps, run by a hurdy-gurdy wheel. The mill was destroyed by a cave, in January last, but immediately rebuilt. Employs twenty-five men; uses fifty-two inches of water; crushes fifty tons in twenty-four hours—the cement averaging six dollars per ton—and is worked at an expense of \$22 50 per day. The claims of this company were located in 1855, by Carney, Hammond, Goodspeed & Co. The pay streak is one hundred and fifty feet wide and twelve feet deep.

Empire mill, owned by Jacobs & Sargent, one mile south of Quaker Hill, is now in active operation, crushing thirty tons of cement every twenty-four hours; has ten stamps, run by a hurdy-gurdy wheel.

Green Mountain mill, owned by Jacobs, Sargent & Co., one mile south of Quaker Hill, was erected in 1866; has been in constant operation since; has ten stamps and is run by a hurdy-gurdy wheel; employs twenty men and crushes thirty tons in twenty-four hours.

Cozzens & Garber's mill, at Red Dog, was erected in the fall of 1865; has ten stamps, run by a 20-horse power engine.

Wright & Co's mill, three-fourths of a mile east of Red Dog, was erected in 1865 and has been in operation ever since; has ten stamps, the motive power being a hurdy-gurdy wheel; employs from twenty to twenty-five hands, and reduces sixty tons of cement in twenty-four hours.

Eastern Company's mill, situated at Hunt's Hill, on what is known as the Eastern Company's claims, contains ten stamps, run by a hurdy-gurdy; employs twenty men, and crushes one hundred tons in twenty-four hours, at a cost of \$20 per day for mill expenses. The claims of this company were located in 1854, by A. G. Turner, E. M. Avery, E. McCurdy and T. D. Kimball.

Buckman & Curran's mill, at Little York, was erected in 1865 and has been in constant operation since; contains eight stamps, run by a hurdy-gurdy wheel; employs thirty men, and reduces fifty tons in twenty-four hours.

Remington & Pond's mill, owned by Buckman, Curran & Co., at Little York, was erected in 1865; has ten stamps, run by a hurdy-gurdy wheel.

—For further information in regard to the cement mines and mills, see general history of the county.

T H E

## LITTLE YORK TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

For the Year commencing January 1st, 1867.

Alexander R. miner, Little York  
Allen D. miner, Brown's Hill  
Allport W. J. butcher, Red Dog  
Anderson James, drifter, Green Mountain  
Anderson J. miner, Brown's Hill  
Angel J. W. brakeman, Green Mount'n  
Aplin W. D. miner, Little York  
Armstrong J. drifter, Hunt's Hill  
Atburger Jacob, miner, You Bet  
Atherton Joseph, drifter, Hunt's Hill  
Atherton J. W. miner, You Bet  
Atkins G. H. merchant, You Bet  
Austin B. miner, Green Mountain  
Austin L. B. boarding house, Green Moun

### B

Bard L. L. laborer, You Bet  
Beard Wm. miner, Quaker Hill  
Beaumont J. miner, Red Dog  
Beaumont W. miner, Red Dog  
Begole Wm. A. tinsmith, Red Dog  
Berry A. miner, Hunt's Hill  
Bicknell J. F. miner, You Bet  
Bininger C. miner, Brown's Hill  
Blake F. miner, You Bet  
Blanchard W. miner, You Bet  
Blue T. miner, Buckeye Hill  
Blue William, miner, Red Dog  
Boland Edward, miner, You Bet  
Bouchard S. shoemaker, You Bet  
Brokaw A. teamster, Red Dog  
Brot E. miner, Quaker Hill  
Brockman W. H. miner, You Bet  
Brown & Co., cement mill, Brown's Hill  
Brown G. S. (of B. & Co.) Brown's Hill  
Brown Joseph, miner, Little York  
Bruneles John, miner, Little York  
Buck J. miner, Brown's Hill  
Buckman M. teamster, Little York  
Buckman T. miner, Little York  
Buckman & Curran, cem't mill, Little Y  
Buhle A. miner, Little York  
Bull W. C. miner, You Bet  
Bullard B. merchant, Quaker Hill  
Bumgarner D. miner, Liberty Hill  
Burner S. miner, You Bet  
Burnett Wm. miner, Red Dog

Bush D. E. miner, Red Dog

### C

Calaway J. miner, Red Dog  
Callen D. E. miner, Buckeye Hill  
Campbell Pat'k, drifter, Green Mountain  
Canute P. miner, Quaker Hill  
Carney E. miner, Hunt's Hill  
Carney James, miner, Brown's Hill  
Castile J. miner, You Bet  
Chandler S. miner, You Bet  
Chaney O. mill man, Hunt's Hill  
Chapman C. C. miner, Little York  
Chapman Geo. miner, Little York  
Chatham F. F. merchant, Hunt's Hill  
Cheeney W. P. miner, Quaker Hill  
Chew Albert, miner, Red Dog  
Chew R. B. tollgate keeper, Red Dog  
Chew Thos. miner, Little York  
Christopher B. P. blacksmith, You Bet  
Clark A. P. miner, Quaker Hill  
Clark Charles, miner, Red Dog  
Clark L. B. brakeman, Green Mountain  
Clark P. miner, Little York  
Clark Thomas, miner, Brown's Hill  
Clay & Co's cement mill, Hunt's Hill  
Clayton F. miner, Little York  
Coam M. miner, Buckeye Hill  
Colby G. H. stage proprietor, You Bet  
Cole Jas. lumberman, Chalk Bluff  
Collins & Son's cement mill, Brown's Hill  
Combs M. merchant, Red Dog  
Conant J. H. miner, Little York  
Conaway S. miner, Quaker Hill  
Conklin J. K. miner, Little York  
Cook R. miner, Brown's Hill  
Cooper A. miner, Liberty Hill  
Cooper John, miner, Little York  
Copeland B. F. miner, Little York  
Courts W. J. miner, You Bet  
Cozzens, Garber & Co's cem't mill, Red D  
Cozzens J. livery stable, You Bet  
Cozzens W. W. miner, You Bet  
Crimmin C. miner, Brown's Hill  
Croomes R. miner, You Bet  
Curran Robert, miner, Red Dog  
Curran Valentine, miner, Little York

Cuvilla Wm. miner, You Bet

### D

Dabney J. miner, Little York  
Dale Jeremiah. miner, Little York  
Dane Israel, miner, Liberty Hill  
Davis James, miner, Quaker Hill  
Delameter L. miner, Red Dog  
Denlar Jas. drifter, Hunt's Hill  
Depler J. J. miner, Buckeye Hill  
Dixon Jos. drover, You Bet  
Dixon William, miner, Brown's Hill  
Dodge B. W. saloon, Little York  
Dodge J. H. butcher, Little York  
Donaho H. miner, Brown's Hill  
Doran M. drifter, Green Mountain  
Dorby M. miner, Brown's Hill  
Dorey M. miner, Green Mountain  
Dowd Thomas, miner, Little York  
Drunzer Peter, hotel keeper, Red Dog  
Duffy J. hotel keeper, Lowell Hill  
Dunham Wm. miner, Red Dog  
Dunnivan J. miner, You Bet  
Dunster G. W. merchant, You Bet  
Dunton G. C. blacksmith, You Bet  
Duryea Jas. miner, Buckeye Hill  
Duryea W. H. miner, Buckeye Hill  
Dyson Israel, miner, Red Dog

### E

Eastern Co's cement mill, Hunt's Hill  
Easting B. miner, Red Dog  
Eichinger John, miner, Brown's Hill  
Elveras G. saloon keeper, Red Dog  
Empire Company's cement mill, one mile  
south of Quaker Hill  
Endle Chas. miner, Sailor Flat  
Ennis Frank, miner, Red Dog  
Erb C. miner, Red Dog  
Erskine C. H. miner, Hunt's Hill  
Erskine J. miner, Hunt's Hill  
Etten S. miner, Hunt's Hill

### F

Farbanks A. H. miner, Green Mountain  
Farnham H. A. miner, You Bet  
Faulks James, miner, Liberty Hill  
Finn H. miner, Hunt's Hill  
Fisher M. miner, Buckeye Hill  
FitzGerald M. miner, 1 mile E Red Dog  
Flagg James, saloon keeper, You Bet  
Foley John, miner, Chalk Bluff  
Foreman N. miner, Little York  
Fox C. J. merchant, Hunts Hill  
Foster E. A. feeder, Green Mountain  
Franklin J. merchant, Little York  
Fuller James, miner, Hunt's Hill  
Funk B. miner, You Bet  
Furte M. H. miner, Quaker Hill

### G

Gardner J. merchant, Red Dog

Gardner Joseph, miner, Little York  
Gillerist James, miner, Little York  
Gillis Owen, miner, Little York  
Gilson James, miner, Brown's Hill  
Glines Abram, miner, Remington Hill  
Goine Joseph, miner, You Bet  
Going Chas. G. miner, You Bet  
Goodspeed J. miner, Hunt's Hill  
Goodspeed P. S. miner, Hunt's Hill  
Goodspeed W. C. miner, Hunt's Hill  
Goodspeed W. P. miner, Hunt's Hill  
Goon Daniel, miner, Liberty Hill  
Goon H. J. miner, Liberty Hill  
Gougeye Co's cement mill, Hunt's Hill  
Graham J. drifter, Green Mountain  
Graham Jos. miner, Brown's Hill  
Grass H. blacksmith, Red Dog  
Graves J. A. miner, Quaker Hill  
Gray Henry, miner, Quaker Hill  
Green James, miner, Liberty Hill  
Green Mountain Co's cement mill, 1 mile  
south of Quaker Hill  
Griffith B. J. merchant, Little York  
Griffith J. W. miner, Red Dog

### H

Hall Andrew, miner, Little York  
Hammel John, miner, Quaker Hill  
Hammer Wm. drifter, Hunt's Hill  
Hammond G. A. miner, Red Dog  
Hanley Thos. miner, Hunt's Hill  
Hankins L. miner, Little York  
Hannah Wm. miner, Hunt's Hill  
Harrison Albert, saloon keeper, Little Y<sup>k</sup>  
Hawkins C. H. boarding h's, Brown's Hill  
Haws Wm. miner, Red Dog  
Heely A. miner, Red Dog  
Heinson J. saloon keeper, Red Dog  
Hellinger P. miner, Buckeye Hill  
Helsbrab Jacob, brewer, Little York  
Herbert H. miner, Red Dog  
Hetherington S. miner, Green Mountain  
Heydlauff & Co's cement mill, Brown's H  
Heydlauff F. miner, Brown's Hill  
Heydlauff L. H. merchant, Red Dog  
Heydlauff M. J. merchant, Red Dog  
Heydlauff Wm. miner, You Bet  
Higgins James, miner, Little York  
Hill J. G. W. miner, Liberty Hill  
Hill Wm. miner, Little York  
Hilton G. W. miner, Brown's Hill  
Hilton R. miner, Brown's Hill  
Hobbs P. R. hotel keeper, You Bet  
Holmes T. miner, You Bet  
Howell W. miner, Brown's Hill  
Howland Wm. miner, Brown's Hill  
Hows J. B. miner, Green Mountain  
Huitt F. miner, Brown's Hill  
Hull J. miner, Green Mountain  
Hussey Edwd, miner, 1 mile E Red Dog  
Hussey John, miner, 1 mile E Red Dog  
Huson C. W. miner, Green Mountain

Hyatt W. R. miner, You Bet

## J

Jacobs Geo. F. miner, Quaker Hill  
 Jacobs Joseph, miner, Quaker Hill  
 Jewett W. miner, Brown's Hill  
 Jones J. miner, Hunt's Hill  
 Joy W. miner, Quaker Hill

## K

Kamfer A. miner, Buckeye Hill  
 Kavaney Jno. miner, Brown's Hill  
 Keeler A. miner, You Bet  
 Ketchum J. miner, Little York  
 Keyes E. B. miner, Hunt's Hill  
 Kilgore George, miner, Quaker Hill  
 Killings R. miner, Little York  
 King A. M. carpenter, Little York  
 King S. miner, Hunt's Hill  
 King W. G. miner, 1 mile E Red Dog  
 Kinsley P. miner, Red Dog  
 Knight H. miner, Remington Hill  
 Knight Wm. miner, Remington Hill  
 Knox J. miner, Hunt's Hill  
 Kyle D. miner, Brown's Hill

## L

Lacey George, miner, Little York  
 Lane Walter, miner, Little York  
 Lappin M. miner, Little York  
 Larkin Frank, miner, Hunt's Hill  
 Leech J. miner, You Bet  
 LeGrant E. miner, Brown's Hill  
 Lewis S. merchant, You Bet  
 Linch J. miner, Little York  
 Linch J. T. miner, Red Dog  
 Lindamer J. M. miner, Sailor Flat  
 Lindamer John, miner, Sailor Flat  
 Linstead H. miner, Red Dog  
 Logan E. drifter, Hunt's Hill  
 Lovejoy C. miner, Little York  
 Lowell George, butcher, Little York  
 Lowell M. shoemaker, Little York  
 Lynott James, miner, Brown's Hill

## M

McCarney B. miner, Brown's Hill  
 McCauley Allan, miner, Hunt's Hill  
 McCollum James, merchant, Red Dog  
 McCurdy E. miner, Hunt's Hill  
 McDavid J. J. miner, Brown's Hill  
 McEdwards —, miner, Brown's Hill  
 McGoun R. merchant, Red Dog  
 McGuire F. T. ranchman, Liberty Hill  
 McHeugh J. miner, Liberty Hill  
 McIntire P. miner, Little York  
 McLane G. H. blacksmith, Red Dog  
 McLeod J. D. miner, Buckeye Hill  
 McLeod M. farmer, 2 miles W Red Dog  
 McMaro Ed. miner, You Bet  
 McMaster Wm. miner, Liberty Hill  
 McMullin H. drifter, Green Mountain

McNally A. J. saloon keeper, You Bet  
 McNally J. saloon keeper, Red Dog  
 McPhearson Wm. miner, Brown's Hill  
 McQuaid J. R. miner, You Bet  
 McVey P. miner, Red Dog  
 McVey T. miner, Red Dog  
 Mallory & Co's cement mill, Brown's Hill  
 Mallory A. H. miner, You Bet  
 Malory P. laborer, Red Dog  
 Maneley H. miner, Hunt's Hill  
 Mann Jacob, miner, Quaker Hill  
 Martin D. L. sawyer, Liberty Hill  
 Martin John, miner, Sailor Flat  
 Martin I. miner, You Bet  
 Martin Noble, physician, Red Dog  
 Martin T. miner, Brown's Hill  
 Martin W. L. miner, Hunt's Hill  
 Mason Albert, miner, Quaker Hill  
 Mason E. F. miner, Green Mountain  
 Maybus Julius, miner, Sailor Flat  
 Medley H. drifter, Hunt's Hill  
 Mellor H. miner, Little York  
 Miller E. J. miner, Red Dog  
 Miller J. miner, Hunt's Hill  
 Mills John, miner, Red Dog  
 Mitchell Frank, miner, Little York  
 Mitchell John, miner, Little York  
 Moody D. miner, Hunt's Hill  
 Moore D. miner, You Bet  
 Moore T. H. miner, Red Dog  
 Morgan J. miner, Remington Hill  
 Moriarty Wm. shoemaker, Red Dog  
 Mulligan M. drifter, Green Mountain  
 Murphey Thomas, miner, Little York  
 Murver S. M. miner, Quaker Hill  
 Myers B. miner, Red Dog

## N

Neece & West's cement mill, Brown's Hill  
 Neece Abraham, miner, Brown's Hill  
 Nichols J. drifter, Hunt's Hill  
 Nichols J. miner, Buckeye Hill  
 Nichols R. miner, Buckeye Hill  
 Noyes John, miner, Hunt's Hill

## O

O'Conner J. C. miner, Brown's Hill  
 Ott George, miner, Buckeye Hill

## P

Palntag George, brewer, Little York  
 Parks A. S. miner, Green Mountain  
 Patterson James, miner, Little York  
 Perrine Emile, miner, Brown's Hill  
 Peters J. G. miner, Little York  
 Phelps G. miner, You Bet  
 Pierce W. J. carpenter, Red Dog  
 Poor J. G. miner, Red Dog  
 Powell Frank, miner, You Bet  
 Powell J. B. miner, Red Dog  
 Preble L. W. miner, Hunt's Hill  
 Price E. miner, Red Dog

Pritchard Morris, teacher, You Bet

### Q

Quinlan D. miner, You Bet

### R

Ragan James, miner, Liberty Hill  
 Ragan Wm. miner, Hunt's Hill  
 Reagan John, merchant, Little York  
 Rebold George, miner, Hunt's Hill  
 Reinhart J. miner, Buckeye Hill  
 Remington & Pond's cem't mill, Little York  
 Rigg T. B. miner, You Bet  
 Riggs B. F. miner, Red Dog  
 Robbins Henry, miner, Chalk Bluff  
 Robinson J. saloon keeper, Hunt's Hill  
 Romig John, teamster, Red Dog  
 Romig Robert, teamster, Red Dog  
 Rose David, water agent, You Bet  
 Rose W. J. miner, Little York  
 Rowals Alexander, miner, Lowell Hill  
 Rowland J. blacksmith, You Bet

### S

Scanned T. miner, Hunt's Hill  
 Schnafino L. miner, Brown's Hill  
 Schnider C. drifter, Hunt's Hill  
 Schutt A. P. butcher, Little York  
 Scobel John, miner, Green Mountain  
 Scovill John, drifter, Green Mountain  
 Searls H. miner, Red Dog  
 Shelton C. C. miner, Red Dog  
 Shortel M. miner, Little York  
 Simmen F. miner, Buckeye Hill  
 Smith J. miner, Hunt's Hill  
 Snell B. F. butcher, Red Dog  
 Snibly Wm. miner, You Bet  
 Squire J. E. miner, Little York  
 Stanley James, drifter, Hunt's Hill  
 Staniford J. H. miner, Little York  
 Stehr H. miner, Red Dog  
 Stephens J. miner, Red Dog  
 Stewart J. J. miner, Green Mountain  
 Sweeny James, butcher, You Bet  
 Swift Barney, drifter, Green Mountain  
 Swione A. miner, You Bet

### T

Taylor J. F. blacksmith, Brown's Hill  
 Temple James, miner, Red Dog  
 Terry Frank, miner, Red Dog  
 Thomas Israel, miner, You Bet  
 Thorndyke John, miner, Red Dog  
 Tibbetts A. miner, Buckeye Hill

Tibbetts D. miner, You Bet  
 Timons John, miner, You Bet  
 Todkill James, miner, You Bet  
 Tompson C. miner, Red Dog  
 Tompson Jacob, miner, Sailor Flat  
 Tucker A. miner, Hunt's Hill  
 Tucker & Carney's cement mill, Hunt's Hill  
 Turner A. B. miner, You Bet  
 Turner A. G. carpenter, Hunt's Hill  
 Turner T. miner, Hunt's Hill  
 Turner Thos. drifter, Green Mountain  
 Twining E. W. miner, Quaker Hill  
 Tyler Charles, miner, Little York  
 Tyler Joseph, miner, Little York

### V

Vincent D. teamster, You Bet  
 Vincent N. drover, You Bet  
 Voss L. lumberman, Remington Hill

### W

Wagoner L. V. lumberman, You Bet  
 Walch M. drifter, Green Mountain  
 Walker James, miner, 1 mile E Red Dog  
 Walker John, miner, Red Dog  
 Wear W. N. teamster, Red Dog  
 Welch M. miner, Brown's Hill  
 Weldon O. J. miner, You Bet  
 White H. miner, Brown's Hill  
 Whitton M. miner, You Bet  
 Whitton W. G. miner, Little York  
 Wier James, miner, Red Dog  
 Wier John, miner, Red Dog  
 Wilcox J. W. miner, Quaker Hill  
 Wilkinson M. miner, Little York  
 Williams Ed. miner, You Bet  
 Williams J. merchant, Hunt's Hill  
 Williams R. D. miner, Hunt's Hill  
 Willis Owen, miner, You Bet  
 Willis W. J. laborer, Red Dog  
 Wilson J. miner, You Bet  
 Wilson J. W. miner, Red Dog  
 Wilson L. miner, You Bet  
 Wilson J. laborer, Hunt's Hill  
 Wood A. miner, Brown's Hill  
 Woodbury George, miner, You Bet  
 Wright & Co's cement mill,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of Red Dog  
 Wright Wm. miner, Red Dog

### Z

Zimmerman J. miner, You Bet  
 Zimmerman M. miner, Remington Hill



## SKETCH OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

BY JAMES D. WHITE.

The village of Washington is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the South Yuba river, and was among the earliest settled mining towns in the county. At present it is the most flourishing place in the township. Its altitude above the sea is nearly the same as that of Nevada City. It is distant about one mile from Alpha and two miles from Omega, and contains two hotels, several stores and saloons, one butcher shop and one shoe shop.

Mining operations are principally confined to sand bars, or flats along the river. A large number of Chinese have located themselves here, and find profitable mining in the river bed during the dry season. The population of the place, including Mongolians, is not far from 350. No destructive fire has ever visited the town.

The Washington Brass Band, kindly and favorably known throughout the county, has acquired even something more than a local celebrity. It was organized in the month of February 1862, under the management of its present able and effective leader, Mr. Philip Goynes. To the difficulties usual to, and inseparably connected with, the organization and drill of associated musical talent, in cities and towns of larger growth, may be added the sparseness of the population of the town of Washington, where the necessity for a local band is neither apparent nor profitable; offering little incentive to exertion, and less time for that study and those rehearsals which leisure gives, and which are so essential to effectively combine and harmonize musical ability. But these difficulties have been overcome, and this band commends itself to-day, to the citizens of this county, by the proficiency it has attained, and by the modest and gentlemanly deportment of its members. Its members are, for the most part, miners, who appropriate the time, after the toils of the day are performed, usually devoted to rest or frivolous amusements, to that close application to their various parts, which has wrung from them that "concord of sweet sounds" to which our citizens have listened so often, and with so much pleasure. On almost every public occasion of recent date, gotten up by the munificent public spirit of the citizens of Nevada or Grass Valley, the services of this excellent band have been brought into requisition; and besides the substantial rewards given them, the citizens of Nevada have presented Mr. Goynes, their leader, a beautiful silver mounted cornet, with echo attachment, as an ever-

nest of their kind appreciation. This Band is composed of the following members : Mr. Philip Goynes, John McBean, John Goynes, Fitz Meister, A. W. Potter, H. F. Wilkinson, J. H. Adams and John W. Brown.

### OMEGA.

Omega was first settled in 1850. L. Guthrie, Mr. Black, E. C. Paxon and John Dickson were the pioneer residents. From thirty gravel claims, or mines, that have been opened, the sum of \$1,500,000 has been taken out. The present mines are mostly deep hill diggings, some of the surface deposits being 150 feet above the bed rock.

The principal mines now being worked, are as follows : Prescott claim, employs eight men, and uses 600 inches of water. Creamer & Teeples employ six men, and use 400 inches of water. Blankin company employ five men and 250 inches of water. The Vulcan ground, owned by M. Cannon, employs four men and 250 inches of water. The Kyle claim employs four men and 200 inches of water. The Schaffer & Foster Co. employ five men and 250 inches of water. O. P. Ellis & Co., in Iowa Ravine, employ four men, and have free water.

There are a number of large quartz veins in the vicinity of Omega, but they show but slight traces of mineral value. Several ledges have been located, but they have not given sufficient surface indications of the presence of gold to attract the attention of capitalists or miners.

There are three ditches that supply the mines with water. The Diamond Creek ditch was completed in 1854, and is owned by Messrs. Creamer & Teeples. The South Yuba Canal Co's ditch was finished in 1859, and takes its supply of water from the Yuba river, at a point above the head of Bear Valley. Immediately below where it is taken out, the water is carried along the side of a frightful, perpendicular cliff, in a large flume. The construction of this flume presents one of the greatest triumphs of engineering skill that can be found on the Pacific Coast. The Omega ditch was completed in 1861, and takes its water from the South Yuba, a short distance below the head of Bear Valley. It is twelve miles in length, cost \$100,000, and is owned by G. W. Kidd.

The town has been twice destroyed by fire. The first occurred on the 24th of August, 1861, and the last on the 12th of November, 1863. Present population of the place, about 200.

The Sons of Temperance organized a Lodge here in 1855, and have been in a flourishing condition ever since. Number of members, 50.

A Masonic Lodge was established in 1860. Number of members, 22.

A public school is maintained in the place, with about twenty scholars, under the charge, at present, of Miss Sara Fraser.

On Diamond Creek, three miles above Omega, considerable mining has been and is still being carried on. Colbert & Co. employ four men and use 250 inches of water. The Lawrence Co. employ four men and work in the bed of the creek.

Two quartz ledges have been opened immediately above Diamond Creek, called respectively the Enterprise and the Marietta. A quantity of rock from the former claim, worked in Grass Valley, yielded \$45 per ton.

### ALPHA.

Alpha was settled in the fall of 1852, a Mr. McVay being the pioneer locator. During the years 1854 and '55, it was at the height of its prosperity, and was one of

the liveliest mining towns in the county, but now the diggings are nearly worked out. Only one set of hydraulic claims are now in operation, and these belong to Captain Merriman. It is estimated that \$1,250,000 have been taken from the Alpha mines.

### ROCKY BAR.

Rocky Bar is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the *Sacramento* Yuba river, about one-half mile above the town of Washington, and contains a population, at present, of thirty persons, among whom are four families. As a class, there are no more steady, intelligent and enterprising citizens to be found in the county. Their homes and comforts are contained in the dozen houses they occupy; their hopes are centered in the substrata of the Rocky Bar, that recedes gently from their dwellings toward the river's front. This bar was not thoroughly prospected until about four years ago, although locations were made of mining claims on the upper and lower ends of the bar as early as 1852; the first location, where any considerable amount of labor was performed, was made by Roe Harmon, on what are now the claims of Harroun & Co., and also on what was known as the "Harmon Crevice." This was a crevice or fissure in the bed rock, near the head of the bar, at a point where the sides of the deep channel were narrow and the wash or boil of waters was strongest; and where, also, seemingly the gold from the bed of the channel was thrown, from the bed rock thirty feet below, through the lowest and softest opening that presented itself. At all events, the crevice was very rich, paying from where it left the channel, running with the grain of the bed rock for three hundred feet, until it emptied itself into the present bed of the river. The amount of gold taken out was about eight thousand dollars; but all attempts to follow this crevice, the richness of which led to the subsequent prospecting and development of rich mining claims on the bar, were futile. The bed rock pitched off perpendicularly, and heavy streams of water, the seepage of the river, and the high bar or plateau above, which it would require expensive machinery to drain, supervened between the outlet of the crevice and the bed-rock below.

About this time, Robert Thompson and others connected with him took up a portion of the extreme lower end of the bar, where they worked on a bench of high bed rock, on which a secondary deposit seemed to have been made. This ground was accessible for sluicing and drifting from cuts run through the lower bed rock, and was mined with some profit; although the gold was spotted, and the pay, of course, irregular. The claims were subsequently sold to Henry Kohler, temporarily abandoned, but finally sold to their present proprietors, Messrs. Hazen & Company.

In April, 1862, J. D. Harroun, Henry Randolph, A. F. Mason, H. F. Wilkinson, and William Acers, commenced mining at the bar, having previously located the claims known as Harroun & Co's claims, commencing at the upper end of the high bar and extending down the bar six hundred feet. They confined themselves, during the heavy winter of 1861-2, to prospecting the various cuts run in and on the bed rock, laid bare by the action of the water at former periods. Having demonstrated, to their satisfaction, the existence of a rich deposit of gold on the bar, they proceeded, in April, to commence the construction of machinery for working and drainage. The company were poor, but had unbounded credit. The task of prospecting a rocky and deep channel—how deep they did not know—and of con-

structing the necessarily expensive machinery to do so, had the dreary promise of being a long and laborious one; but the hopeful industry and enterprise of the company was equal to its consummation. Enough of the bar was first worked by sluicing, of the secondary deposit, to insure remuneration for continued outlays. An incline was then sunk, but the stream of water was too powerful to be raised to the surface with the appliances in use, and that method of reaching the bed rock was abandoned; not, however, until rich prospects were struck on the high rock of the channel of the subsiding deposit. A raising wheel and derrick were then constructed. To propel their machinery, a considerable stream of water was necessary, and a ditch and flume, from the Yuba, was built at an outlay of two thousand dollars, when work in earnest began, by "settling" a large pit at the lower end of the claims. In sinking thirty feet, the upper stratum of pay was reached, which yielded about \$1,000. This was found to be contained in a thin streak of yellow and bluish clay, from four inches to one foot in width, lying on a kind of hard-pan or cement, impervious to water; the gold was coarse, ranging in pieces of from \$20 to \$50. The sinking continued through a stratum of blue and grayish gravel for about thirty feet below the upper pay streak, yielding nothing until the bed rock was reached. The bowlders were large, slate and granite alternating, presenting the appearance of a powerful wash. The gravel was deep blue; the bed rock of blue slate, for the most part hard and smoothly washed, with an occasional crevice of rough quartz, affording a fine lodgment for gold. The gold was found, usually, in the crevices, but where a considerable space of hard, smooth rock intervened the gravel contained the gold from the depth of from one to four feet. The ground was rich, and from the pit sunk—sixty by eighty feet—the company realized some \$8,000. But they had worked two years, had labored hard and steadily, had lived very economically even stingily, from stern necessity, and were still \$4,000 in debt; but they had struck a fortune, and had developed for themselves and others the existence of a paying deposit, hitherto unknown, of almost immeasurable extent and of unsurpassed richness. Virtually, as soon as the bed rock was touched the company were emancipated from the shackles of poverty.

The channel was found to be fifteen feet, vertically, below the present bed of the river, of surprisingly small ascending grade, taking into consideration the immense wash of the bowlders and the bed rock, and varying in width from seventy-five to two hundred feet. The depth of gravel below sluicing grade, the height of the bank entire, and the nature and locality of the deposit, preclude the possibility of sluicing with profit, and drifting was resorted to. These claims have been continually worked in this manner since the summer of 1864; a portion of the time day and night, with such interruptions as severe winters and high stages of water, since intervening, only have caused. The ground drifts slowly, and but a small portion of this set of claims is worked out. The pay has been irregular, but always good, changing from \$150 to \$1,200 per week. From four to ten hands are employed. Some very rich pans of gravel are occasionally found, ranging from \$100 to \$400. About \$80,000 have been taken out altogether.

This set of claims deserve, and have received at our hands more than a passing notice, as its geology daguerreotypes the prominent features of claims adjoining and covering the lead, as its discovery was the result of unusual and very commendable perseverance on the part of its proprietors, and as its development has marked a new era in mining in Washington township, has led to subsequent remuneration.

nerative locations of mining claims by others, and has endowed the town itself with an air and character for business, once so liberally enjoyed but which seemed to have been passing away. The present proprietors are Messrs. Harroun, Randolph, Wilkison and Goodrich.

Commencing at the lower end of Harroun & Co's claims, are the claims of McKnight & Co. This location was made in the names of Henderson McKnight, Henry M. Place and Charles G. Flak; McKnight owning one-half and the other two one-fourth interest each. The ground was first "noticed" in the winter of 1863. They front the river with about two hundred and fifty feet. McKnight commenced operations in the spring of 1863 by sinking a pit in the same manner as was done in the claims above. The same tedious and discouraging obstacles presented themselves, although additional impetus to exertion was afforded from the brilliant prospects of the adjoining claim. In process of time, the bed-rock was reached, but no pay was found; some freak of the rock or of the wash had deposited the gold elsewhere in the channel. A drift was run for some distance, and when the patience of the company was well nigh exhausted, their money expended and their credit strained to the utmost, paying gravel was reached, which, yielding constantly ever since, has been a source of wealth to the shareholders. The pay has been even better than that of the claims above. The channel is wider and the bed rock better adapted to holding gold. The drifting, in the main, has been easier, the bowlders smaller and the gravel firmer. The number of men usually employed was from five to ten; average weekly receipts about \$450, while some weeks \$1,500 have been taken out, and as high as \$1,100 have been extracted in one day, while two pans, the same day, yielded, respectively, twenty-one and twenty-seven ounces. About \$25,000 in all have been obtained. After the claims had been worked about two years, McKnight sold to John W. Brown and Samuel Morrison, since which time they have yielded more largely than ever before. McKnight departed immediately for the Atlantic States, and was hardly there ere the purchase money for his claims had been obtained from them. A considerable quantity of ground yet remains to be worked. The present owners are Messrs. Place, Flak, Morrison, and Judge Root.

Hazen & Co. have claims just below and adjoining those of McKnight & Co., embracing the remaining portion of the channel of the bar to its ingress with the river below. Their frontage of the old river's bed is not large—say 200 feet—but there may be properly included some two hundred feet more, of high bed rock, on which the upper strata of pay rest. As before remarked, these claims were located in an early day, and purchased by the present company, but had been previously worked, with fair success, before the deep channel was struck. The lower deposit was first mined in the year 1865, and has paid, altogether, reasonably well. The channel had narrowed considerably, and turned gradually southward until it ran into the present river's bed. It was followed with drifts until the vein was reached; when, the gravel becoming shallow, it was thought to be more profitable to await the subsidence of the winter's flood, and resume operations from the surface of the stream. Rich pans of gravel were frequently found; the weekly receipts were about \$150, but have reached, at times, \$400; usually employ four hands. Mining is now being done on the high rock, with fair prospects of continued remuneration. In the aggregate, about \$8,000 have been realized. The present owners are John and Munroe Hazen, George Faulke, and Marion Baker.

On the extreme upper end of the bar, comprising also a small portion of the bed of the river, and next above the claims of Harroun & Co., are situated Roach & Co's claims. They were located in 1863, by John Roach, an old pioneer of the town of Washington, who subsequently sold one-half—one-quarter to D. J. Moore and the other quarter to John and Phillip Goyne. An incline was commenced in the spring of 1864, and an overshot wheel constructed—to which a six-inch Cornish pump was attached. After running the incline through the bed rock about fifty feet, the gravel of the channel was struck, and drifting commenced; but so great was the sweep of the waters of the channel, emerging through the canon also, that very little pay was found to reward the time and money expended, and the diggings have been temporarily "laid over." What they may yet produce, by continued and more thorough prospecting, is a matter for conjecture; but it would be most singular if some favorable places on the rock, yet to be discovered 'tis true, did not conceal enough of the precious metal to remunerate for the expensive outlay hitherto made, and afford a promising margin for substantial profits.

The sets of claims above described comprises all the locations on Rocky Bar proper; but the teeming evidences of its wealth have led to many locations of the river's bed above the bar.

C. D. Eastin & Co's claims are the first in the river, now held, joining Roach & Co's ground, and above it. They were located by C. D. Eastin, Thomas Marker, Frank Williams and John Shaver. Excepting mining done in an early day, by Thompson & Co., who worked the "top streaks," with indifferent success, no labor of consequence has been performed. These claims are four hundred feet in length.

James D. White & Co's claims were located in 1852, and worked by George P. Clough; afterward by R. W. Latta & Co.; and still later by straggling bands of Chinamen, and were finally claimed by Harroun & Co. in 1863, and released, by purchase, to James D. White, Charles G. Fisk and Henry M. Place, the present owners. They are comprised in that portion of the river lying between Eastin & Co's claims and the dam of Harroun & Co's above—marking 700 feet linear measurement. Operations were commenced in July, 1865, by sinking from the surface, about midway of the claims, carrying the sides of the river's bed dam. Contrary to common conjecture, which had rated the depth of the channel at fifteen feet, it was found to be thirty feet below the surface. The necessity of having expensive machinery to work the ground successfully, was apparent when too late to make it available for the season, and hence progress was slow and tedious. The entire season of low water had passed when the bed rock was finally touched. The upper stratum of pay, corresponding with the same stratum in the bar below, was found about five feet below the surface, from which beautiful coarse gold was obtained. Twenty feet of fine looking, but worthless blue gravel were sunk through, when, at the depth of thirty feet from the surface, the bed rock was found, hard and smooth, and the channel narrowed down to the width of an ordinary ground sluice. For ease and rapidity in sinking, the narrowest place had been selected, with the expectancy of pay above. Some gold, resembling that found in the deep channel of the bar, was obtained. As high as six dollars to the pan was found, but a heavy storm coming on the day after the bed rock was reached, the diggings were filled, and operations for the year necessarily suspended. These were the first claims above Rocky Bar in which the bottom of the channel was found—its great depth had hitherto precluded the possibility of finding it with the imperfect machinery



before used. But it is now demonstrable that the deep paying channel of Rocky Bar extends up the river's bed; for the character of the gold and gravel is the same. There is but little fall to it, and that, in places, favorable for a deposit. It is immensely rich.

Above the dam of Harroun & Co., joining the claims last mentioned, and extending up the river 1,400 feet, are situated the claims of Brown & Co. They were "noticed" in the summer of 1865, by J. W. Brown, C. G. Fisk, J. H. Adams, Samuel Morrison, H. M. Place and others. A selection at the lower end of the claims was made for an incline, and some work was done during the summer of 1866. It is intended to resume prospecting in the spring, with renewed energy, by sinking the incline to the bottom of the channel, and drifting for the lead.

Battis & Co. have a location immediately above, first "noticed" in the fall of 1866, on what has been christened "Keno Bar." The original locaters were F. Battis, Harry Striker, Hiram Cochran, Mason Johnson, P. Curby and John Becker. An overshot raising and pumping wheel and derrick have been erected, and a pit is being sunk at the lower end of the bar, from which it is intended to drift for the lead. The river here makes a bend, almost at a right angle with its former course. The surface of the bar protrudes its impediments of large bowlders and deep gravel against what appears to have been the straight and proper course of the river at an earlier period, and has thrown its present bed around further to the south.

### GASTON RIDGE LEDGE.

In the general article on quartz mining, in another part of this work, will be found some notes of the quartz mining interest of Washington township. Since that article was written, we have been furnished some statistics of the Gaston Ridge mine, which was worked for several years. The ledge is situated on Gaston Ridge, and was located in 1856 by J. J. Meacham, Titcum and others, the claim including three thousand feet on the vein. A mill was erected on the ledge a year or two later, and run steadily until November, 1863, when it was destroyed by fire. In that time some 15,000 tons of rock was crushed, yielding an average of \$8 to \$10 a ton, and the last crushing previous to the destruction of the mill yielded \$15 a ton. The mill was an inferior one, having no pans or other improved methods of saving gold; but the ledge being large and favorably situated for mining, the owners realized a small profit, though not sufficient at that time to justify the erection of another mill. The course of the ledge is nearly north and south, and its width from four to six feet. It was worked only to the depth of sixty feet, but can be drained by a tunnel to the depth of 2,000 feet. The present owners are J. I. Caldwell and August Stinger.



T H E

# WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

For the Year commencing January 1st, 1867.

Adams J. H. miner, Washington  
 Alban W. G. physician, Washington  
 Archey T. miner, Washington  
 Armstrong J. D. teacher, Washington  
 Arrington Wm. miner, Tecumseh mill

## B

Baker C. miner, Washington  
 Baker H. miner, Washington  
 Baker M. miner, Rocky Bar  
 Barton A. teamster, St Louis mill  
 Battis F. miner, Washington  
 Baxter S. W. miner, Phelps Hill  
 Berry Thomas, miner, Washington  
 Blanken John, miner, Omega  
 Bollman Henry, miner, Brandy Flat  
 Boots Jesse, miner, Washington  
 Bowman C. miner, Omega  
 Bradburry C. miner, Washington  
 Brimskill E. merchant, Washington  
 Brown J. W. miner, Rocky Bar  
 Bunker Henry, miner, Diamond Creek  
 Burwell E. miner, Omega

## C

Cannon M. miner, Omega  
 Carlos James, packer, Washington  
 Carr Michael, miner, Fall Creek  
 Carr Thos, gate keeper, Jefferson Ridge  
 Carry M. farmer, 1 mile E Washington  
 Carter S. miner, Omega  
 Cash Jacob, miner, Alpha  
 Chase Cornelius, miner, Phelps Hill  
 Clappitt B. F. miner, Rocky Bar  
 Cobb —, carpenter, Washington  
 Cochran Hiram, miner, Rocky Bar  
 Cochran James, miner, Omega  
 Colbert Wm. miner, Diamond Creek  
 Conner Wm. miner, Fall Creek  
 Costello Frank, miner, Washington  
 Cowdin James, miner, Washington  
 Coyne Joseph, miner, Gaston Ridge  
 Cramer Frank, miner, Washington  
 Crawford O. B. teamster, Washington  
 Creamer M. miner, Omega  
 Curley Patrick, miner, Scotchman's Creek

## D

Dean J. C. blacksmith, Washington  
 Dillon James, miner, Fall Creek  
 Dillon Richard, miner, Washington  
 Dillon Thomas, miner, Fall Creek  
 Duffield J. B. miner, Washington  
 Dulae L. saloon keeper, Washington  
 Dunton E. shoemaker, Washington

## E

Eagge E. miner, Phelps Hill  
 Ealy John, carpenter, Washington  
 Eastin C. D. miner, Gaston Ridge  
 Ellis O. P. miner, Omega  
 Eshback David, miner, Washington

## F

Fallon Peter, miner, Fall Creek  
 Fankell George, miner, Rocky Bar  
 Feely Michael, miner, Fall Creek  
 Ferrin Lawrence, miner, Brandy Flat  
 Flanery Wm. miner, Washington  
 Focus Wm. miner, Jefferson Creek  
 Foster J. C. miner, Omega  
 Foster W. farmer, 1 mile E Washington  
 Fraser H. A. miner, Washington  
 Freeman Fred, miner, Grouse Ridge  
 Freeman Joseph, miner, Grouse Ridge  
 Fretz C. laborer, Washington  
 Frey M. miner, Omega  
 Frey Warren, miner, Omega

## G

Garthe Leopold, miner, Washington  
 Garvey Michael, miner, Omega  
 George Allen, miner, Omega  
 George A. J. miner, Omega  
 Gillet Daniel, miner, Washington  
 Goodson S. R. miner, Alpha  
 Goodrich O. C. miner, Rocky Bar  
 Goyne John, miner, Washington  
 Goyne Philip, miner, Washington  
 Green O. E. foreman St. Louis mill  
 Grissel Coon, hotel keeper, Washington  
 Grissel J. farmer, 1/4 mile E Washington

**H**

Halley John, laborer, Washington  
 Hanken John, miner, Omega  
 Harlow J. T. miner, Omega  
 Harroun J. D. miner, Rocky Bar  
 Hazen John, miner, Rocky Bar  
 Hazen M. miner, Rocky Bar  
 Heck Henry, miner, Omega  
 Henderson A. G. miner, Washington  
 Hill Wm. miner, Diamond Creek  
 Holland B. miner, Omega  
 Holland J. miner, Omega  
 Holland W. miner, Omega  
 Hoops T. jeweler, Washington  
 Horton Wm. miner, Rocky Bar  
 Howard T. miner, Scotchman's Creek  
 Huff W. B. hotel keeper, Omega

**J**

Jennings —, miner, Washington  
 Johnson Daniel, miner, Brandy Flat  
 Johnson John, shoemaker, Washington  
 Johnson J. M. miner, Scotchman Creek  
 Joice —, miner, Washington  
 Jones Wm. water agent, Omega

**K**

Kimball A. miner, Jefferson Creek  
 Kirtley C. miner, Diamond Creek  
 Kohler George, teamster, Washington  
 Kohler Henry, merchant, Washington  
 Koll John, miner, Omega  
 Korte H. gate keeper, Wash & Alph road  
 Knipe Lewis, miner, Omega  
 Kreig E. saloon keeper, Washington  
 Kyle S. miner, Omega

**L**

Lawrance A. miner, Diamond Creek  
 Legg Thomas, saloon keeper, Omega  
 Link Godfrey, miner, Alpha  
 Linsey Albert, miner, Marvin ledge  
 Linsey A. B. miner, Marvin ledge  
 Lopes G. miner, Washington

**M**

McBean John, saloon keeper, Washin'tn  
 McCambridge, Jas. hotel keeper, Omega  
 McEchran T. miner, Alpha  
 McGuire C. miner, Fall Creek  
 McGuire T. miner, Fall Creek  
 McKee R. H. miner, Washington  
 McKinney J. miner, Fall Creek  
 McLarren John, miner, Poorman's Creek  
 McNeal D. H. miner, Gaston Ridge  
 Marker F. T. stage prop't, Washington  
 Marvin Chas. miner, Omega  
 Mason A. F. miner, Washington  
 Masters David, carpenter, Flint's ranch  
 Mead Wm. miner, Tecumseh mill  
 Meister F. miner, Rocky Bar  
 Merrell T. miner, Omega

Merryman N. miner, Alpha  
 Morrison John, miner, Alpha  
 Morrison S. miner, Rocky Bar  
 Mosely D. H. miner, Scotchman's Creek  
 Muncey John, miner, Grouse Ridge  
 Munroe J. W. miner, Omega  
 Murphey B. ranchman, Washington

**N**

Nelson P. miner, Washington Creek  
 Newman Henry, miner, Omega  
 Newnes M. miner, Washington Creek  
 Nicholas L. miner, Brandy Flat  
 Nickols James, miner, Brandy Flat  
 Norton Michael, miner, Omega

**O**

Odell John, miner, Diamond Creek  
 Odell J. C. miner, Omega

**P**

Peirce James, miner, Omega  
 Pendleton L. butcher, Washington  
 Phillips H. wood chopper, Washington  
 Pierce Ed. miner, Omega  
 Piper Wm. miner, Washington  
 Ploog George, butcher, Washington  
 Prescott W. S. miner, Omega

**Q**

Quinn Patrick, miner, Washington

**R**

Randolph Henry, miner, Rocky Bar  
 Ramon Michael, miner, Fall Creek  
 Roberts George, merchant, Omega  
 Roche John, miner, Rocky Bar  
 Root Amos, miner, Rocky Bar  
 Ruth Henry, miner, Washington

**S**

Sailor John, teamster, Washington  
 Sanders W. H. miner, Omega  
 Schlachter John, brewer, Washington  
 Sheffer John, miner, Gaston Ridge  
 Slinger Wm. ditch agent, Diamond Cr'k  
 Smith Wm. H. miner, Omega  
 Sprecher Fred, shoemaker, Omega  
 Spitz Joseph, miner, Rocky Bar  
 Spring J. S. miner, Diamond Creek  
 Stewart S. H. miner, Poorman's Creek  
 Striker H. miner, Scotchman's Creek  
 Striker John, miner, Poorman's Creek  
 Studley E. miner, Brandy Flat Ravine  
 Sullivan T. miner, Omega

**T**

Tanner Wm. miner, Fall Creek  
 Teeple D. C. miner, Omega  
 Templar miner, Omega  
 Turida M. rancher, Washington

**V**

VanDusen L. merchant, Washington

VanOudskorn T. clerk, Washington

## W

Wagner Fred, miner, Omega

Walker —, miner, Alpha

Wathen Ben. ditch agent, Omega

Weber Jacob, gardner, Washington

White J. D. miner, Rocky Bar

White Martin, miner, Washington

Wilkinson H. F. miner, Rocky Bar

Williamson J. A. miner, Washington

Wilson Charles, miner, Brandy Flat

Wilson E. laborer, Alpha

Wilson John, miner, Omega

Winkle Henry, miner, Brandy Flat

Withington G. E. sup't Star mine

Wolders G. G. Washington

# NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company presents more favorable terms for Insurance than any other Company in the United States.

**Endowment Policies** issued, payable in 5, 10, 15, or any number of years that the party insuring may elect.

An endowment policy will secure to the holder **during his life**, if he should live to the specified age, any sum that he may wish to lay up, or, if he dies before that time, the whole amount is paid to his family or heirs within ninety days after his death. For instance, a man 40 years of age, takes out a policy for \$10,000, payable to himself at 50. If he lives till that age, the \$10,000 are paid to him, and in getting it, he gets back all the money he has paid to the Company, *with compound interest, at six per cent. per annum.*

**All Endowment and Five and Ten year Life Policies non-forfeiting** after two annual premiums have been paid.

Before you decide with which Company you will insure, you will do well to examine the tenor of the Policy to be issued, that you may see that the Policies of this Company are preferable to any other.

**J. A. EATON & CO., General Managers,**  
302 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

**WM. F. BRANDRETH, Traveling Agent.**

**JOS. WORRILL**

**J. G. PHILIP.**

**J. WORRILL & CO.,  
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
AT COLFAX.**

**Forward Goods to All Parts of California.**

**Mark Goods "Care of J. Worrill."**

# BEAR VALLEY HOUSE,



Junction of the Nevada and Dutch Flat Roads,



**BEAR VALLEY,**

Nevada County, California.

## ELIJAH O. TOMPKINS

Would inform the Traveling Public, and all who wish to spend a season at this beautiful part of Nevada County, that he has now opened his

### LARGE HOTEL AT BEAR VALLEY,

And is prepared to accommodate all, in as good style as any house in the State.

The House has just been built and handsomely Furnished throughout, having Rooms enough for forty persons.

The Table will be supplied with the best viands to be found; equal, if not superior to any other house in the County.

### HUNTING, HUNTING.

There is no place in this section equal to Bear Valley for hunting.

The DANCING HALL is the Largest and Best in the County.

SUPPERS AND MUSIC FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Horses and Carriages to let, at reasonable rates.

Distances from the BEAR VALLEY HOUSE to the following places:

|                               |          |                    |           |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|
| Bear Valley R. R. Station.... | 2 miles. | Meadow Lake.....   | 15 miles. |
| Alta.....                     | 11 "     | Omega .....        | 5 "       |
| Dutch Flat.....               | 12 "     | Nevada .....       | 23 "      |
| Colfax.....                   | 25 "     | Bowman's .....     | 15 "      |
| Washington .....              | 7 "      | Fall Creek.....    | 7 "       |
| Grass Valley.....             | 25 "     | Diamond Creek..... | 4 "       |



**M. J. HEYDLAUFF,**

**Main Street,.....Red Dog,**

— DEALER IN —

**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,**

**HARDWARE.**

**Crockery, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Drugs,**

— AND —

**PATENT MEDICINES,**

Hydraulic Pipe, Hemp and Rubber Hose, Rubber Packing, Powder,  
Shot, Caps, Wadding, Fuse, and Miners' Supplies.

---

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**DRY AND FANCY GOODS,**

**Hats, Caps,**

**Boots, Shoes,**

**Rubber Clothing,**

**AND FURNISHING GOODS.**

---

Advances made on Gold Dust for Assay or Coinage at the U. S. Mint,  
or will Purchase at the Highest Rates.

☞ Draws Checks on San Francisco. ☛

**NOBLE MARTIN, M. D.,**  
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,**

Office—Main Street, Red Dog.

Residence—West side Main Street, Red Dog.

---

**COMBS & MCGOUN,**  
**Main Street, ..... Red Dog,**

DEALERS IN

**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,**  
**Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Etc.**

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**

LIQUORS, PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES.

—  
The Highest Prices Paid for Gold Dust.

—  
MILT. COMBS, Constable for Little York Township.

---

**W. A. BEGOLE,**

DEALER IN



**HARDWARE**

STOVES, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

MANUFACTURER OF

**Hydraulic Pipe.**

Also—Proprietor of the Red Dog Water Works.

**Main Street, Red Dog.**

## RED DOG MARKET.

WEST SIDE MAIN STREET, RED DOG,

**B. F. SNELL,**.....**Proprietor.**

At this old and popular establishment may always be found the best of  
BEEF. PORK, MUTTON, SAUSAGE, Etc. Etc.  
Salt Meats of all kinds.

## GLOBE HOTEL,

Main St.,



Red Dog,

**P. DRUNZER,**.....**Proprietor.**

The Proprietor of the GLOBE HOTEL would inform the Public that he has just finished and furnished the house. The Rooms are large and well ventilated.

**THE TABLE IS SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.**

Connected with the Hotel is a **BAR**, from which may be obtained the most superior Cigars and Drinkables to be had any where in the mountains.

**WILLIAM J. ALLPORT'S**

## LIVERY STABLE,

**GOOD CARRIAGES, FAST AND WELL-TRAINED HORSES,**

For either the Saddle or Buggy, always on hand.

**ALSO—RUNS A COLFAX AND RED DOG DAILY STAGE LINE.**

Leave Red Dog at 6 o'clock A. M. | Returning, leave Colfax at 12 o'clock M.

**MASON & WHITE,**  
Main Street, You Bet,.....and Hunt's Hill,

DEALERS IN

**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE,**

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Cigars,  
Liquors, Paints, Oils, Ect. Goods delivered Free of Charge.  
We would call particular attention to our well selected stock of Ladies' Dress Goods,  
Call and see us before making your purchases.

**FLAGG & HARRISON'S SALOON,**

Main Street, You Bet.

**CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND LAGER BEER.**

Two First-Class BILLIARD TABLES connected with the Saloon.

Call and take a drink.

**JACK McNALLY'S SALOON,**  
Main Street,.....You Bet,

I would inform the public that my Saloon will be kept well stocked with

**WINES, LIQUORS, ALES AND CIGARS,**

of a quality not excelled by any Saloon in the Mountains.

**OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.**

**RED DOG  RESTAURANT,**

**C. E. POWERS,.....Proprietor,**

**EAST SIDE MAIN STREET, RED DOG.**

Choice Meals served up at all hours, day or night, in the best style  
**BOARD SIX & SEVEN DOLLARS A WEEK.**  
Single Meals, 50 Cents. | Lodging, 50 cents.

**JACK McNALLY'S BRANCH SALOON,**  
**West side Main Street, Red Dog.**

I would inform the public that my Saloon will be kept well stocked with

**WINES, LIQUORS, ALES AND CIGARS,**  
of a quality not excelled by any Saloon in the Mountains.  
**OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.**

---

**LAGER BEER SALOON,**  
**East side Main Street, Red Dog,**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

**WINES, BRANDY, WHISKY,**  
**AND THE BEST OF LAGER BEER.**

Call and See me,

**JOHN HEINSON.**

---

**STARR'S**  
 **EXCHANGE HOTEL,**   
**FRONTING PLAZA:**  
**COLFAX, CALIFORNIA.**

**BOARDING AND LODGING.**

**A FINE THEATER,** fully fitted and attached to the Hotel. Post Office,  
Justice's Office, and Telegraph Stage Office, for Grass Valley and  
Nevada, in the same building.

**THERE IS A LIVERY STABLE CONNECTED WITH THE HOTEL.**

**B. S. STARR, Proprietor.**

**E. F. SPENCE,**



**DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,**



**Broad Street, Nevada City,**



## SKETCH OF BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

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Bloomfield township is situated on the "Ridge" between the South and Middle Yuba, having Bridgeport township on the west and Eureka on the east. Its area is about eighty square miles, being ten miles in length, from east to west, and having an average width of eight miles. The township was organized by the Board of Supervisors in 1857, the territory being mostly carved from Eureka township. We have only space to give some brief sketches of the towns.

### NORTH BLOOMFIELD.

The town of North Bloomfield was originally called Humbug, taking its name from the creek on which it located. In 1851 or '53, a prospecting party, consisting of two Irishmen and a Dutchman, discovered a rich deposit of gravel near the creek, from which they took a considerable quantity of gold. Working until their provisions were exhausted, they sent one of the Irishmen to Nevada, with several hundred dollars in dust, for supplies, and with strict injunctions to keep mum in regard to their fortunate strike. The Irishman sold his dust, purchased the needed supplies and a mule to pack them to his camp, and having some money left, he could not resist the temptation to have a convivial time with his friends. Having indulged rather freely in his native whisky, he told his companions of his good fortune, but that the locality was a secret which he had promised his partners not to disclose. The next morning he started for the new diggings, followed by a hundred or more eager and excited adventurers, who succeeded in tracking him to the camp. They prospected for a day or two, up and down the creek, found a little gold, but not the rich deposits they were after, and the disappointed crowd returned to Nevada, and by universal consent the creek was pronounced a "Humbug," a name it has ever since retained. About 1853 the Marlow brothers, Roger McCullough, Dickerson, A. Jacobs, John Newman and others, settled near the present site of the town, and commenced the work of opening the deep hydraulic diggings. They were unable to get to the bottom of the channels, but still some of the companies realized large profits in sluicing off the surface of the drift, and for some years Humbug was one of the liveliest and most prosperous towns in the county. The citizens, however, were dissatisfied with the name which had been so thoughtlessly bestowed, and when they procured a postoffice in 1856, had it changed to North Bloomfield.

There are two ancient channels at North Bloomfield, with a high ridge of bed rock between them, rising nearly to the surface. In 1866 a company of capitalists, consisting of Messrs. Butterworth, Robinson, Pralus and others, purchased the claims covering one of these channels, and are now engaged in running a drain tunnel from the mouth of Virgin ravine, which it is believed will be deep enough to drain them. The company have also located a ditch to bring the waters of the Little Truckee to their ground. The carrying out of the project will require a large outlay, but the company have a large body of claims, much of the ground having been thoroughly prospected and proved to be rich, and when their own

claims are worked out, the ditch will still be valuable. It is one of the most important and extensive mining enterprises ever undertaken in the county. The owners of the other channel have been endeavoring to make arrangements to open their ground, and are negotiating with New York capitalists for that purpose.

### LAKE CITY.

This place is pleasantly situated on the main road up the "Ridge," being two miles from North Bloomfield and eleven miles from Nevada. A public house had long been kept at the place, for the accommodation of teamsters and travelers, and the town was laid out in 1858, when it was made a local station of the ditch company. The town is not destined to attain any great size, there being no diggings in the immediate vicinity, but is a pleasant residence, contains two excellent hotels, a saw mill, and a hundred or more inhabitants.

### RELIEF HILL.

This place is situated on the South Yuba, two and a half miles above North Bloomfield, and was first settled about 1853. Mining operations at one time were carried on quite extensively in the vicinity, and in 1858 the town contained over a hundred voters. Subsequently the population declined and the place was nearly deserted. Of late, however, some enterprising parties have commenced opening new mines, and the place is improving, containing at present about a hundred inhabitants, including eleven families.

### COLUMBIA HILL.

This place was first settled by W. L. Tisdale and brothers, who had taken up some mining claims and erected a log cabin on the hill in October, 1853. Subsequently they cut a ditch to convey water to their own and other claims, which has since been sold to the Middle Yuba Consolidated Canal Company. A store was opened at Columbia Hill in 1855 by a man named Fleming. The town, however, never attained much importance, and now contains only about two hundred inhabitants. The diggings in the vicinity are deep, the bottom never having been reached, but they have been made to pay by the use of large heads of water and close management. Eventually the diggings will undoubtedly be worked to the bed rock, either by means of powerful pumping and hoisting machinery, or by running a drain tunnel from the Yuba. Either enterprise would require a large outlay, but the prospects fully warrant the undertaking. The Eureka quartz ledge, opened by the Hawley brothers, is situated about two miles from Columbia Hill. This ledge at one time exhibited very favorable prospects, and a mill was erected in 1866, to crush the rock. But it proved a failure, and the owners becoming involved, the property was sold at Sheriff's sale in April, 1867. The ledge contains a large amount of very rich rock, and the failure is attributed to a want of knowledge of the proper method of reducing the ore.

# T H E

## BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

For the Year commencing January 1st, 1867.

Anderson H. O. miner, Grizzly Ridge  
 Andrews E. jr. miner, North Bloomfield  
 Andrews E. Sr. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Andrews John, miner, N Bloomfield  
 Andrews Thos. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Artman Martin, miner, Relief Hill  
 Ayers Levi, druggist, Columbia Hill

### B

Baker George, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Barger Wm. F. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Barker J. M. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Barry John, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Bean Ira, miner, North Bloomfield  
 Bever Charles, sup't Bloomfield Gravel  
   Mining Company, N Bloomfield  
 Black Alex. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Black R. C. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Black W. D. teamster, Lake City  
 Blair F. R. farmer, North Bloomfield  
 Bond S. M. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Bonney John, miner, Lake City  
 Bordas A. hotel, N Bloomfield  
 Borg Peter J. saloon, Columbia Hill  
 Bowen Thos. miner, Grizzly Hill  
 Brandler Henry, butcher, N Bloomfield  
 Bremond M. hotel, Lake City  
 Breanen A. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Brockmeyer Benj. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Bruklin A. G. carpenter, Columbia Hill  
 Burnes Patrick, lumberman, Col Hill  
 Bush J. M. miner, N Bloomfield

### C

Carter W. C. Just of the Peace, N Bloom  
 Carter Robert, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Cary Thomas, miner, Relief Hill  
 Cavin Ed. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Cayot J. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Clark S. H. wood chopper, Columbia Hill  
 Clark Alex. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Cobb Charles, sawyer, Columbia Hill  
 Conn Thos. miner, Relief Hill  
 Connelly T. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Cox C. miner, Chimney Ridge  
 Cranston T. J. lumberman, Funk's mill  
 Croegan James, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Croegan James, lumberman, Lake City  
 Crusen D. H. toll road, Columbia Hill  
 Crusen Wm. toll road, Columbia Hill

Cuddy H. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Cunard J. H. miner, Columbia Hill

### D

Dalley John, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Daly James, Kennebec House  
 Davidson J. W. sawyer, Columbia Hill  
 Davis Morris W. miner, Relief Hill  
 Debour John F. farmer, N Bloomfield  
 Dennet A. G. road overseer, N Bloomfield  
 Dillon P. F. miner, Lake City  
 Donnelly James, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Donnelly John, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Donovan Jerry, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Donovan J. miner, Chimney Hill  
 Dore F. S. logger, Funk's mill  
 Dore J. W. logger, Funk's mill  
 Drovillet A. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Dudley Sol, laborer, N Bloomfield

### E

Eldridge Darius, lumberman, Cherokee  
 saw mill

### F

Farrell Pat, teamster, Columbia Hill  
 Faull Wm. shoemaker, Columbia Hill  
 Foster J. W. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Fowler E. A. teamster, McMurray's mill  
 Foy John, farmer, Lake City  
 Freiheit A. miner, Lake City  
 Frisbie W. W. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Frye Henry F. miner, Relief Hill  
 Funk L. N. miner, Grizzly Ridge  
 Funk S. S. lumberman, Bloody Run

### G

Gay C. miner, North Bloomfield  
 Gaynor Thos. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Gershon Thos. road overseer, Colum Hill  
 Girard Jos. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Glassett Dan. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Glinnen Pat, farmer, Columbia Hill  
 Gowen Joseph, miner, Relief Hill  
 Grant Jos. lumberman, Lake City  
 Graves Eli, miner, N Bloomfield  
 Griffin James, miner, Relief Hill  
 Grove W. H. miner, Columbia Hill

### H

Hamblett J. miner, Relief Hill

Hanford John, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Hanor L. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Harker C. miner, Relief Hill  
 Harmon M. C. lumberman, Lake City  
 Harris Geo. miner, Relief Hill  
 Harris Wm. miner, Relief Hill  
 Haseman, F. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Hawes F. B. miner, Relief Hill  
 Hawley C. B. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Hawley O. F. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Hawley R. B. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Heal John, teamster, Lake City  
 Hearn W. A. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Hendricks F. M. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Hendricks John, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Henry E. B. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Henry G. B., U. S. Hotel, N Bloomfield  
 Henry Wm. water agent, Lake City  
 Herring A. W. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Hickman J. C. miner, Relief Hill  
 Himebaugh Enos, farmer, Columbia Hill  
 Holesclaw Wm. H. miner, Relief Hill  
 Holland Robert, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Hopper Henry, miner, Relief Hill  
 Hornung Adam, farmer, N Bloomfield  
 Hoskins Thomas, miner, Relief Hill  
 Houk David, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Howlett James, miner, Lake City  
 Hubbard E. P. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Hughes Wm. toll road, Columbia Hill  
 Humphries I. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Humphreys Thos. teamster, Funk's mill  
 Huntley E. M. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Huntley R. S. coal burner, Columbia Hill  
 Hustler Joseph, miner, Grizzly Hill  
 Hustler W. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Hutchinson G. F. tinsmith, Columb Hill  
 Huy H. H. miner, Columbia Hill

## I

Inglee D. A. miner, Grizzly Ridge

## J

Jackson A. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Johns Frank, farmer, N Bloomfield  
 Johns Wm. miner, Relief Hill  
 Johnson W. A. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Jones John J. miner, Grizzly Hill

## K

Keller Joseph, miner, North Bloomfield  
 Kerr W. W. lumberman, Funk's mill  
 Kilderry Patrick, miner, Chimney Hill  
 Kilroy Mathew, gardner, Shady Creek  
 Kilroy Wm. miner, Shady Creek  
 Knight Wm. miner, Relief Hill  
 Kuntz N. shoemaker, N Bloomfield

## L

Lamb George, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Larsh B. blacksmith, Lake City  
 Laughlin P. engineer, McMurray's mill

Le Du Jean, miner, N Bloomfield  
 Linscott N. wood chopper, Columbia Hill  
 Lowe J. F. miner, Columbia Hill

## M

McAllister F. H. miner, Columbia Hill  
 McAllister W. A. miner, Columbia Hill  
 McCarty John D. miner, Chimney Hill  
 McDermott P. miner, Columbia Hill  
 McDermott Wm. miner, Columbia Hill  
 McDonald A. J. trader, Columbia Hill  
 McDonald Dan, miner, Columbia Hill  
 McDonald G. saloon, Columbia Hill  
 McLaughlin Thos. miner, Relief Hill  
 McGuire, Pat. miner, N Bloomfield  
 McInerny Pat'k, miner, Lake City  
 McMurray R. saw mill, Shady Creek  
 Mackintosh C. miner, Relief Hill  
 Mackintosh James, miner, Relief Hill  
 Malone Miles, miner, N Bloomfield  
 Marriott James, miner, N Bloomfield  
 Matthews M. H. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Merriman A. toll road, Bloody Run  
 Miller Charles, miner, Lake City  
 Miller H. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Minard George, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Moore Robert, miner, Relief Hill  
 Moore Wm. miner, Relief Hill  
 Morris J. D. water agent, Columbia Hill  
 Mullins Tim. hostler, Lake City  
 Munro Thomas, logger, McMurry's mill

## N

Nash Caleb, trader, N Bloomfield  
 Nichols T. H. farmer, Columbia Hill  
 Nichols W. W. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Nixon C. A. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Nixon Jesse, water agent, Relief Hill  
 Norrel Thomas E. gardener, Lake City  
 Norvell W. F. lumberman, Funk's mill

## O

O'Brien Dan'l, miner, Chimney Hill  
 O'Brien John, miner, Chimney Hill  
 O'Connor Hugh, lumberman, Lake City  
 Oats W. R. miner, Relief Hill  
 Ogle J. B. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Ohler C. R. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Olinger A. A. water agent, Columbia Hill  
 Olmstead F. M. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Osgood Thad. carpenter, Columbia Hill

## P

Paine P. A. hotel keeper, Lake City  
 Parks C. L. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Parr J. M. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Patton Jas. blacksmith, Columbia Hill  
 Pfliffer August, miner, N Bloomfield  
 Pellissay M. miner, Lake City  
 Penelon M. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Penrose E. miner, Relief Hill  
 Penrose John, miner, Relief Hill

Penrose Joshua, miner, Relief Hill  
 Penrose Richard, miner, Relief Hill  
 Penrose Richard, jr., miner, Relief Hill  
 Penrose William, miner, Relief Hill  
 Perry David, miner, Grizzly Ridge  
 Peters Jack, miner, Lake City  
 Picard G. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Pigott Robert, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Polmere M. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Poquillon J. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Porter J. A. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Powell Alfred, ditch agent, Grizzly Ridge  
 Pralus B. M. miner, N. B.

## Q

Quine J. M. clerk, Lake City

## R

Reasoner B. E. miner, Relief Hill  
 Reasoner John, miner, Relief Hill  
 Reasoner L. K. miner, Relief Hill  
 Redden John, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Richardson S. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Richardson T. A. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Rickard W. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Ricker Harvey, miner, Lake City  
 Riley L. teamster, Funk's mill  
 Roberson John, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Roberts Joseph T. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Rogers J. A. lumberman, McMurry's mill  
 Roller A. H. miner, Relief Hill  
 Rosasco And. gardener, Lake City  
 Ruff Chas. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Ruse J. K. miner, Lake City  
 Ryan John, miner, Columbia Hill

## S

Sack Phillip, ice man, Backbone House  
 Schaner H. miner, Relief Hill  
 Schroeder L. blacksmith, N Bloomfield  
 Scott J. M. gardener, Columbia Hill  
 Scott L. N. farmer, Relief Hill  
 Scriver Wm. M. lumberman, Lake City  
 Selden D. H. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Selerhoff B. butcher, N Bloomfield  
 Shirley B. F. teamster, Columbia Hill  
 Singer George, miner, N Bloomfield

Siptroth J. F. miner, Grizzly Ridge  
 Skidmore R. D. saloon, N Bloomfield  
 Smith E. A. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Smith R. T. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Souchet F. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Spafford Ed. lumberman, Funk's mill  
 Speer Mahlon, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Spicer M. A. miner, Relief Hill  
 Stoakes David, miner, N Bloomfield  
 Stoddard G. W. teacher, Columbia Hill  
 Stuteville H. S. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Sullivan T. lumberman, Lake City

## T

Taber C. E. miner, near Columbia Hill  
 Tilton C. A. miner, N Bloomfield  
 Treasure John, miner, Relief Hill  
 Trood William, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Trood John, miner, Columbia Hill

## W

Wagar W. D. water agent, Lake City  
 Waldron Wm. farmer, N Bloomfield  
 Walton J. ox teamster, Columbia Hill  
 Watt John, miner, Relief Hill  
 Weighel Wm. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Weir W. B. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Weiss V. brewer, N Bloomfield  
 Wells J. H. shinglemaker, Columbia Hill  
 Wheeler R. sawyer, McMurry's mill  
 Wheeler J. R. miner, Lake City  
 Williams Francis, farmer, Columbia Hill  
 Williams Joseph, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Wilmarth A. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Wilson T. A. oxteamster, McMurry's mill  
 Wood Jerry, miner, Columbia Hill  
 Woodruff A. L. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Woodside A. P. miner, Columbia Hill  
 Woodward J. C. teamster, Lake City  
 Workman James, farmer, Columbia Hill

## Y

Yost Mathias, miner, N Bloomfield  
 Young C. W. logger, McMurry's mill  
 Yule George, lumberman, Funk's mill

## Z

Zender Francis, miner, Lake City





## SKETCH OF EUREKA TOWNSHIP.

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The township of Eureka is situated on the upper part of the "Ridge," between the South and Middle Yuba, and is bounded on the east by Meadow Lake township, on the south by Washington, on the west by Bridgeport, and on the north by the Middle Yuba river, which is the boundary line between Nevada and Sierra county. It was one of the first townships erected by the Court of Sessions in 1851, on the organization of the county, and at one time ranked as the third township in the county in population. Its history would form a pleasing chapter in this work, but we have been unable to obtain the necessary information from any of the old residents, and must confine ourselves to a brief sketch of the several towns and mining camps.

### EUREKA.

The town of Eureka, from which the township derived its name, is situated on the summit of the divide between the South and Middle Yuba, and the first settlements were made in 1850. The surrounding mines being mostly shallow, surface diggings, requiring no capital and but little preliminary labor to open, had peculiar attractions for the restless, roving prospectors who swarmed over the mining regions at that early day, and the result was that Eureka suddenly rose to a town of considerable importance. The quartz excitement of 1851, in other parts of the county, affected the miners of Eureka, many of whom neglected their placer claims during the season when water could be procured, and went to work endeavoring to prospect and open the numerous quartz ledges in the vicinity. The result, as may be supposed, proved highly disastrous, and the miners again turned their attention to the surface diggings. These continued to yield abundantly for five or six years, numerous adventurers making fortunes, some of whom returned to their old homes at the East to enjoy the result of their toil, but the majority spending their money with a recklessness and abandon characteristic of early California life. For six or seven years Eureka was a prosperous town, full of life and bustle; but the surface diggings gradually becoming exhausted, the town declined in population, the miners leaving to prospect for new diggings, and the traders and business men closing out their stocks and seeking new localities. For six or eight years the town wore a decaying appearance, the principal resource being the yield of the claims of five or six companies, that still worked surface diggings when water could be procured, which has been about five months of the year. Within the past year or two, the old residents, with some new comers, have again turned their attention to the quartz mines, with very favorable prospects of developing an important quartz mining district. This has encouraged the inhabitants to hope for a renewal of former prosperous times. The present population of Eureka, including the miners in the vicinity who make it their headquarters, is about 300. The town has one general variety store, two hotels, a livery stable, blacksmith shop, etc. Eureka is one of the few towns in the county that has not suffered from disastrous fires.

### **SOUTH FORK.**

The South Fork of Poorman creek, some three miles south of Eureka, was formerly a rich mining locality, and quite a camp sprung up along the stream. The gold was coarse, worth from \$18 to \$19 an ounce, and many rich strikes were made in the crevices and on the bars of the creek. It was formerly a voting precinct, containing at one time nearly one hundred voters; but the placer mines being exhausted, the most of the inhabitants left, the few that remain being engaged in opening the quartz ledges in the vicinity.

### **THE FLATS.**

Moore's, Wolsey's and Orleans Flats are situated on the slope of the hill south of the Middle Yuba, and were settled in 1851. Moore's Flat took its name from H. M. Moore, one of the first to bring his family to the place; and Wolsey's Flat likewise derived its name from one of the early settlers. Moore's Flat is situated two miles from Orleans, and one mile from Wolsey's, lying between the two, and at one time a lively town was flourishing at each of the places, and being near together, of course a brisk rivalry was kept up. Up to about 1858 Orleans Flat kept the lead, since which time it has declined, and is now nearly deserted. A few Mexicans and Chinamen make a precarious living in working around the abandoned claims, but with this exception mining is suspended, and now there are not more than half a dozen American residents at the place. Since about 1858, Moore's Flat has been the leading town of Eureka township, and is still holding its own, though not improving. Wolsey's Flat always held a secondary rank to Moore's, and is now an unimportant place, the most of the inhabitants having removed to the more prosperous neighboring town, or left for other sections.

Immense quantities of gold have been taken from the hydraulic diggings of the Flats. The claims at Orleans were the most shallow, and consequently the first opened and the first to be worked out. At Moore's, the diggings were extensive, the drift, which has been worked down by the hydraulic, being a hundred feet in depth, and there is still a large amount of unworked ground. Of late the claims have been bought up by a few large companies, who are carrying on operations upon an extensive scale, and generally with success. At Wolsey's are some of the deepest diggings in the county, the bank in one place being two hundred feet in height. There is still mining ground enough in the vicinity of Moore's to keep up quite a town for years, but unless new diggings are discovered and opened, the place must eventually go to decay. In the rear of Moore's Flat is an extensive gravel ridge, in which the Kentucky company are now sinking a shaft, and should the enterprise prove successful, it will give a new impetus to mining in that locality, and revive the flush times of other years.

### **PRODUCT OF THE MINES.**

A gentleman who has long resided in Eureka township, and for a time was engaged in the express and treasure-carrying business, estimates that the mines of the township have yielded twenty millions of treasure since the first settlements were made in 1850. For a period of ten years, the leading banking house in the township purchased and shipped to San Francisco a million of gold dust annually. A small portion of this came from mining camps on the opposite side of the river, in Sierra county, but during the most of the time there was another banking house

in the township, and a large amount of dust was carried down by the miners themselves, and sold in Nevada or San Francisco, of which no account could be obtained. The mines are still yielding largely, though not so much as in former years.

### EUREKA QUARTZ DISTRICT.

The general characteristics of the Eureka quartz district resemble in many respects those of the Nevada district—the ledges being about the same size, having the same general course, corresponding with the trend of the mountains, and the country rock being a soft granite. In the slate formation, which comes in half a mile west of town, there are numerous large and well defined ledges, but the most of them contain little gold, and are considered of no value; while in the slate region west of Nevada, which includes the Grass Valley district, the ledges are noted for their productiveness, and considered the richest and most reliable in the State. In this respect there is a striking contrast in the mineral characteristics of the two regions, and so far as it goes, is a refutation of the theory held by many that the gold-bearing veins, inclosed in a granite formation, are less likely to be valuable than those in the slate.

It is only within a year or two that the quartz veins of Eureka district have attracted special attention, or that well directed efforts have been put forward to develop them. In 1857 a mill was erected on what is known as the Morris ledge, situated on the South Fork of Poorman, two miles south of Eureka. A rich body of ore was found which paid enormously, but this being worked out, the rock barely paid expenses, and in consequence of a disagreement among the owners, the mill was sold and the machinery moved away.

About the same time, or perhaps a little earlier, a mill was built on the Sweet ledge, a mile east of town. This was run several years, doing a fair business—the rock paying an average of about \$13 a ton—but at the beginning of the silver excitement, in 1860, the mill was taken down and removed to Washoe.

The mill of Messrs. Black & Young is situated a mile south of Eureka, and was built in the summer of 1866. But little rock, however, was crushed that season, and the work was mostly suspended during the following winter, on account of the deep snow, the arrangements for winter work not being completed. The mill was started again about the first of May, 1867, and has since been running regularly. The rock is paying about \$15 a ton, at which rate, with the conveniences for mining and delivering it to the mill, it can be made to yield a large profit. Tunnels have been run on the ledge for a distance of about 500 feet, the vein showing an average width of two feet. The mill has ten stamps, and is run by steam power—the engine and other machinery having been manufactured at the Nevada Foundry. The owners are now making arrangements to add pans and other improved amalgamating machinery to the mill, by which a considerable increase in the yield of the rock is anticipated.

The Jim ledge is situated on Little Canon Creek, some three miles from Eureka. Several hundred tons of rock from this ledge were crushed at the Star mill, in the summer of 1866, and the yield proving satisfactory, the owners erected a mill on the ledge in the fall of the same year. They were compelled to suspend operations during the winter, but commenced work again about the middle of May last, and have since been running successfully. The ledge is of good size, and the rock worked last season averaged about \$20 a ton.

A couple of arastras, owned by Booth & Co., about one-fourth of a mile east of Eureka, have been running steadily since the first of December last. They are worked by water power, reduce three tons of rock in twenty-four hours, doing the work about as economically as it could be done by a stamp mill. The most of the rock worked has been from the Liberty ledge, yielding about \$20 a ton.

A five-stamp mill was built last year, near Eureka, by Jackson and others. It was intended for custom work, but for some reason was run but a short time. The frame was broken down by the snow last winter, and the mill is now a wreck.

There are numerous other ledges in the Eureka district proper, which exhibit favorable indications, so far as they have been prospected, and some of which are being thoroughly and systematically opened. Among the latter, we may mention the Birchville, situated on the South Fork, and owned by Henry Everett and others, of Birchville, Bridgeport township; the Veatch and Powell, situated near the Birchville, and on which a mill will be built this season; also, the Dillon and Russell ledges, near the Black & Young, owned by San Francisco capitalists, which are now being opened by an extensive drain tunnel. The Mohave, Booth, Eclipse, and others, have yielded ore that has paid well for working.

In 1855 a four-stamp mill was built by Judge Walsh and Colonel Raymond on the National ledge, two miles west of town. The mill was run for a year or two, a portion of the time being leased, and the rock is understood to have yielded fair returns, though we have not been able to obtain any information of the amount. The work was suspended in 1856 or '57, and the mill was destroyed by fire in 1859.

The Grizzly ledge is situated in Devil's Canon, four miles west of Eureka, and was purchased by the Eagle Company, of Hartford, about the beginning of 1866. The company erected a five-stamp mill at the ledge, in the fall of the same year, but being unprepared for winter work, the mill was run but little until May last, since which time it has been running steadily, and with favorable results. The ledge has been opened by two tunnels, the upper tunnel having been run 150 feet on the vein, and the other 250 feet. The vein has an average width of four feet, and is so situated, that with proper arrangements, and a larger mill, five and six dollar rock can be worked with profit. The present mill is run by a hurdy-gurdy wheel, and was intended for the purpose of prospecting and thoroughly testing the ledge. Another battery of five stamps will be added to the mill this summer, and should the prospects of the mine warrant it, the company will erect a larger mill. The National and Grizzly ledges are not in the Eureka district proper—the country rock being slate, and the only quartz veins yet discovered in the slate formation of that region, so far as we have information, that have exhibited sufficiently favorable indications to justify an outlay of capital to develop.

# THE

## EUREKA TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

For the Year commencing January 1st, 1867.

Abraham Philip, merchant, Moore's Flat  
Arnold W. H. miner, Eureka  
Atwater Henry, miner, Moore's Flat

### B

Baldwin Thos. miner, Eureka  
Ballard Jas. M. miner, Eureka  
Bamby Richard. miner, Eureka  
Beck Aaron, miner, Moore's Flat  
Beverton Sam'l, tinsmith, Moore's Flat  
Blackwell S. L. miner, Eureka  
Blakesley S. B. miner, Moore's Flat  
Bohannon M. merchant, Eureka South  
Bohannon P. merchant, Eureka South  
Boles Isaac, blacksmith, Moore's Flat  
Boody Dan'l, miner, Moore's Flat  
Bottomly Chas. miner, Moore's Flat  
Bource R. W. miner, Moore's Flat  
Bowman J. F. hotel, Bowman's Ranch  
Briggs J. miner, Eureka  
Brooks John, miner, Woolsey's Flat  
Brotton W. G. miner, Moore's Flat  
Brown Lewis, miner, Moore's Flat  
Brown Mich. blacksmith, Moore's Flat  
Buck L. T. K. gardener, Orleans Flat  
Bucy J. C. miner, Moore's Flat

### C

Caldwell S. druggist, Moore's Flat  
Campbell Thos. miner, Moore's Flat  
Cannon John, hotel, 3 miles E of Eureka  
Carter John B. miner, Moore's Flat  
Carey Wm. R. miner, Eureka  
Casey James, miner, Eureka  
Churchill W. B. lumberman, Snow Tent  
Clark R. L. blacksmith, Eureka  
Cline J. T. water works, Eureka  
Coleman J. W. C. miner, Moore's Flat  
Collins H. Eureka  
Cook Willard,  
Cookerly J. C. miner, Moore's Flat  
Conn James, miner, Moore's Flat  
Conn John, miner, Eureka  
Coppers Paul W. miner, Snow Point  
Correden Pat'k, miner, Moore's Flat  
Cotton Hiram, miner, Moore's Flat  
Courts Tolbert, miner, Moore's Flat  
Craig John A. miner, Eureka  
Crandall T. P. butcher, Eureka  
Culbertson Milton, miner, Eureka

### D

Damon Thomas,  
Davis Geo. W. miner, Moore's Flat  
Davis John, miner, Moore's Flat  
Day David, teamster, Moore's Flat  
Dean James C. miner, Eureka  
Dickson J. G. water agent, Moore's Flat  
Dieffendorf H. Moore's Flat  
Doling Tim, laborer, Moore's Flat  
Doolin Patk. miner, Moore's Flat  
Dooling Dan'l, miner, Moore's Flat  
Dooling Maurice, miner, Moore's Flat  
Dowling Thomas, miner, Moore's Flat  
Drew Patrick, miner, Moore's Flat  
Dunning Zophar, miner, Woolseys Flat

### E

Edwards Geo. miner, Woolseys Flat  
Egan John, saloon, Eureka  
Eisenbaum Henry, miner, Eureka  
Ellis Geo. G. carpenter, Moore's Flat  
Erb John B. miner, Moore's Flat  
Evans Wm. R. miner, Moore's Flat

### F

Fogarty Patrick, miner, Moore's Flat

### G

Gallagher Frank,  
Garr William, miner, Woolseys Flat  
Garron Fabon, farmer, Snow Point  
Girard Toussant, miner, Moore's Flat  
Glasson Chas. miner, Eureka  
Gravius Peter, cabinet maker, Moore's F  
Griffin Wm. R. miner, Eureka  
Griffith Wm. miner, Moores Flat

### H

Haddock Michael, miner, Eureka  
Hanson R. Eureka  
Hardy E. T. physician, Moores Flat  
Harlow J. L. Eureka  
Harris John, saloon, Moores Flat  
Harrison H. L. miner, Moores Flat  
Hart John, miner, Eureka  
Hathaway F. M. miner, Moores Flat  
Henry Francis, ditch tender, Moores Flat  
Henry S. W. T. banker, Moores Flat  
Henry William, Moores Flat  
Hesser G. W. miner, Moores Flat

Hickey J. M. miner, Moores Flat  
 Hickman S. M. miner, Woolseys Flat  
 Higdon J. N. miner, Moores Flat  
 Hogan Wm. miner, Moores Flat  
 Holsington Cyrus, hotel, Bowman's Ranch  
 Holland P. Eureka  
 Howard Orrin, miner, Moore's Flat  
 Howard Wm. miner, Moore's Flat  
 Hughes John, miner, Eureka  
 Hughgill Edmond, miner, Eureka

## I

Ihler F. A. coal burner, Moore's Flat  
 Irwin M. W. miner, Eureka

## J

Johnson L. M. miner, Woolsey's Flat  
 Johnson L. Woolsey's Flat  
 Jones Chas. E. miner, Moore's Flat  
 Jones John F. Constable, Eureka South

## K

Keegan Robert, miner, Moore's Flat  
 Keller John H. miner, Moore's Flat  
 Kelly Michael, miner, Moore's Flat  
 Kelstrop L. G. carpenter, Moore's Flat  
 Kenney James, shoemaker, Eureka  
 Kintner Amos, ditch tender, Eureka S  
 Kintner Jacob L. saloon, Eureka South  
 Knotwell John L. miner, Moore's Flat

## L

Lahiff David, miner, Moore's Flat  
 Landis D. merchant, Moore's Flat  
 Leonard A. V. miner, Moore's Flat  
 Levi L. miner, Moore's Flat  
 Lindsey Robert, ditch agent, Snow Point  
 Long Wm. D. miner, Moore's Flat

## M

McClain R. Eureka  
 McClung A. L. miner, Moore's Flat  
 McCormick Jas. shoemaker, Moore's Flat  
 McCormick John, gardener, Eureka  
 McGee Daniel, miner, Eureka  
 McGloin Peter, miner, Eureka  
 McGwier John P. miner, Snow Point  
 McKinney John, miner, Moore's Flat  
 McNichols John, miner, Moore's Flat  
 Macarty Daniel, hotel, Eureka  
 Mannix B. miner, Mooney Flat  
 Mannix Dennis, laborer, Woolsey's Flat  
 Managus James, miner, Moore's Flat  
 Marshall J. miner, Eureka  
 May George, miner, Eureka  
 Meredith Isaiah, miner, Woolsey's Flat  
 Mills Elhu, miner, Woolsey's Flat  
 Minthan J. W., Eureka  
 Mitchell Geo. S. miner, Eureka  
 Monhall P., Eureka  
 Mooney James, miner, Orleans Flat  
 Moore H. M. hotel, Moore's Flat

Morris Wm. P. miner, Eureka  
 Morrow W. R. hotel, Moore's Flat  
 Mulligan Thomas, miner, Orleans Flat  
 Mulligan Patrick, miner, Eureka  
 Mulhall Patrick, miner, Woolsey's Flat  
 Myres John, miner, Eureka

## N

Nelson John, laborer, Moore's Flat  
 Nelson N., Eureka  
 Newell W. J. lumberman, Snow Tent  
 Noonan Jerry, miner, Moore's Flat  
 Nugent Patrick, miner, Moore's Flat

## O

Oberman Wm. brewer, Moore's Flat  
 Ostrom J. D. miner, Eureka  
 O'Connor Michael, miner, Moore's Flat  
 O'Rourke Terrence, miner, Moore's Flat

## P

Parazett N. B. saloon, Moore's Flat  
 Parramore J. W. miner, Eureka  
 Parsons Albin, laborer, Eureka  
 Parsons Stephen L. miner, Eureka  
 Partridge W. B. miner, Moore's Flat  
 Perry J. F. miner, Cherry Hill  
 Peterson C. miner, Eureka  
 Potts S. miner, Eureka  
 Pryde W. W. blacksmith, Moore's Flat  
 Puschel Charles E. brewer, Moore's Flat  
 Purcell P. miner, Moore's Flat

## R

Ransom M. merchant, Moore's Flat  
 Rasmusser P. miner, Moore's Flat  
 Rauch Alexander, miner, Woolsey's Flat  
 Regan John, miner, Moore's Flat  
 Reid James, miner, Woolsey's Flat  
 Ridden John, Eureka  
 Robb J. W. hotel, Eureka  
 Rodkey John, blacksmith, Moore's Flat  
 Rohrig Gustave, merchant, Eureka  
 Roscoe B. farmer, Moore's Flat  
 Ryan John, miner, Orleans Flat

## S

Sadler, T. B. butcher, Moore's Flat  
 Schluecter P. merchant, Moore's Flat  
 Schonberg Henry, merchant, Moore's F  
 Shand John, hotel, Magenta Flame  
 Starr John M. saloon, Moore's Flat  
 Shear John, Moore's Flat  
 Sherman John, miner, Eureka  
 Shult Wm., Eureka  
 Sichel M., Moore's Flat  
 Slicer T. A. teacher, Moore's Flat  
 Slover, W., Eureka  
 Smith J. R., Eureka  
 Smith Thomas B. miner, Moore's Flat  
 Smowan James, miner, Eureka  
 Stephens Joseph B. miner, Eureka



Stewart John, butcher, Eureka  
 Stewart J. P. barber, Moore's Flat  
 Stober Wm. miner, Woolsey's Flat  
 Shughrue C. laborer, Eureka  
 Sullivan John, miner, Moore's Flat  
 Sullivan Cornelius, miner, Moore's Flat  
 Sullivan Patrick, miner, Moore's Flat

**T**

Thompson P. H. miner, Moore's Flat  
 Thompson T. miner, Moore's Flat  
 Tisdale W. J. butcher, Moore's Flat  
 Toomy T. J. miner, Moore's Flat  
 Toomy William, miner, Moore's Flat  
 Turner Thomas, miner, Moore's Flat

**U**

Unz Ignatius, trader, Moore's Flat

**W**

Wall Adam S. miner, Eureka  
 Weiser A. cigar dealer, Moore's Flat  
 Welch James, miner, Moore's Flat  
 Wells Byrd K. miner, Moore's Flat  
 Wells Walter, miner, Moore's Flat  
 White S. M. lumberman, Moore's Flat  
 Williams Caleb, wood chopper, Eureka  
 Williams James F. miner, Eureka  
 Williams Robert, miner, Moore's Flat

**Y**

Young John Henry, miner, Eureka

**Z**

Zellerback A. banker, Moore's Flat

**E. F. SPENCE,****DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,**

**ALSO—FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT,**

**Broad Street, Nevada City,**

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The following is the List of Prices for HOSE sewed with 30-ply twine, three seams, guaranteed to stand the pressure of 150 to 200 feet fall:

|           |                 |           |                  |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1-0.....  | \$1.05 per yard | 6-0.....  | \$1.30 per yard  |
| 2-0.....  | 1.10 per yard   | 7-0.....  | 1.35 per yard    |
| 3-0.....  | 1.15 per yard   | 8-0.....  | 1.40 per yard    |
| 4-0.....  | 1.20 per yard   | 9-0.....  | 1.45 per yard    |
| 5-0.....  | 1.25 per yard   | 10-0..... | 1.50 per yard    |
| 12-0..... |                 |           | \$1.75 per yard. |

Minors will please send their Orders through Wells, Fargo & Co.

ON TERMS CASH.

## STEWART'S NEW GRINDER AND AMALGAMATOR.

Among the recent new and promising inventions we have now to mention Mr. J. H. STEWART'S bladed muller plate grinder and amalgamator, which the inventor informs us is already being adopted into successful use.

Our artist has furnished the accompanying engraving, which well illustrates the machine in a small compass. Its bottom is perfectly flat. Fig. 1 represents the general appearance of the pan. The revolving muller plate, E, in a five-foot pan, is made only six inches wide and three inches thick. On the under side of the muller plate are twelve grooves, each six inches long, three inches wide and two and a half inches deep. Into these grooves are placed the hinges represented on the center of the grinding shoe, F, in Figs. 1 and 2. The groove being concave, and the hinge of the shoe convex, it is allowed to swing up and down, while it is rigidly held from swerving to the right or left.

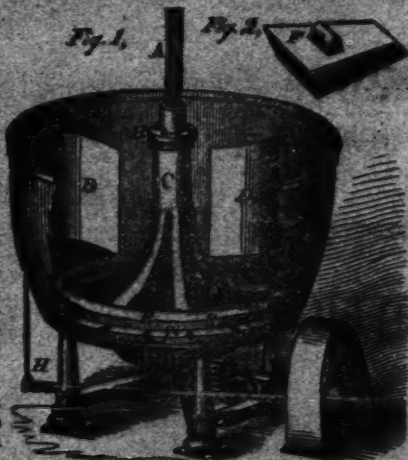
A small key, a, holds the shoe in place when the muller is raised. The shoes, F, are twelve in number, and are made fifteen and three-fourths inches in length by about twelve inches wide and two and a half inches thick at the outer edge, and one and a half inches thick at the heel or inner edge. The muller revolves from right to left, as you face the engraving. The upper part of the shoes project forward, so as to force the pulp down between the shoes and the disc. The flanges, D, are for the purpose of directing the pulp to the center. The lever, H, is used for the convenience of lifting the muller expeditiously from the disc when ever desirable.

The cone in the center is proportionally large, being two feet in diameter and eighteen inches high. This gives the space within the inner line of the grinding surface, which, from its limited circle, is generally the least effective. The steam chest underneath the pan reaches from about the center of the shoes to the cone, which latter forms a part of the chest. The cone being thin enables the steam to have a more direct effect in heating the pulp.

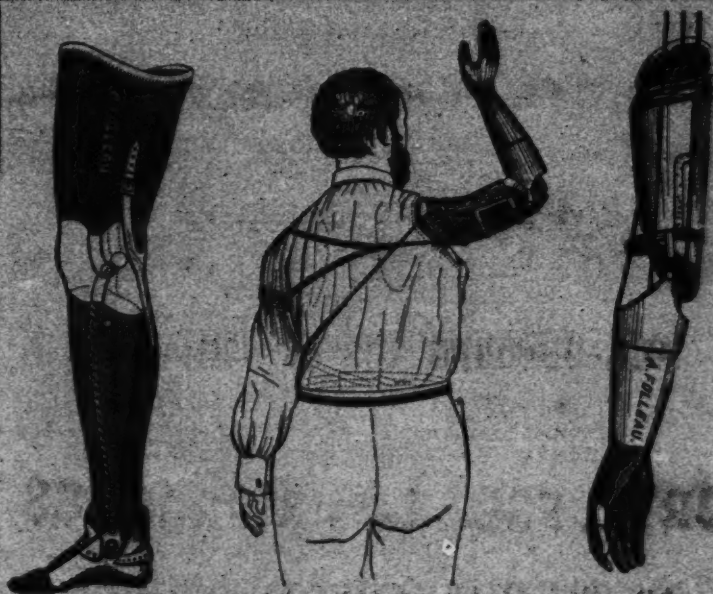
The inventor, who has had ten years' practical experience in quartz operations, says this pan will reduce ores cheaper and quicker than any other made. He claims the following among other advantages:

- 1st. The muller plate being made small reduces the amount of power consumed in throwing the pulp, at least one-half.
- 2d. The pulp has a much better opportunity to circulate and come fairly under the shoes, on account of the limited surface presented by the muller.
- 3d. The shoes being attached by an adjustable hinge joint, midway of the shoes, the bottom wears down even with the disc also. This is an important accomplishment, attained in theory only by other pans, while this one does it in practice.

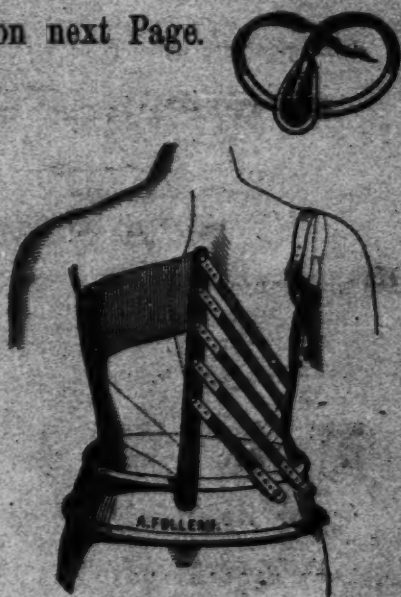
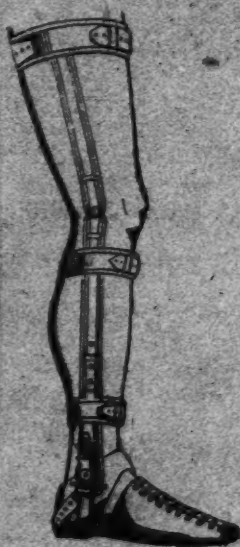
These pans are manufactured at the Miners' Foundry, First street, where Mr. Stewart will take pleasure in showing miners and parties interested in machinery the chief principles of his invention, and furnish further information.







See Advertisement on next Page.



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None genuine unless obtained from us. Every one warranted.

Patent Machinery of all kinds will be furnished by us at market prices. Particular attention to drawings and specifications of machinery, which will be made to order. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Particular attention paid to Housework and Ornamental Castings.

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